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AMHERST, MASS.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**

AND

**HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

CONTAINING

ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

RELATING TO

**AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY,**

WITH THE

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BY ALLEN PUTNAM.

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES VOL. IX.

BOSTON:

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# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1840.

[NO. 1.

### N. E. FARMER.

#### ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW, &c.

AT GEORGETOWN, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30TH, 1840.

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

#### I. MANAGEMENT OF FARMS.

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

1st premium	\$30
2d premium	15

Notice of intention to claim these premiums must be given to the Secretary on or before the 1st of July, the present year. Such farms as are entered will be examined by a committee in July and September. It is hoped that there may be many competitors in this county, for the liberal premiums offered by the State Society on farms, and that the same gentlemen will report their farms in their own county. The farmer who undertakes to place his farm in a condition worthy to be examined, is sure of obtaining *one premium*, if not more; in the increased quantity of his produce and the general appearance of all around him.

#### II. DAIRY.

1. For the best butter produced on any farm within the county, from the 1st of June to the 9th of July, inclusive, in the present year, a sample of which, not less than twentyfive pounds, to be exhibited, with a particular statement of the method of making and preserving the same,

For the best	\$8
For the second best,	6
“ third best,	4

2. For the best produce of butter, on any farm within the county, in the four months next following the 20th of May, the present year—a sample of not less than twentyfive pounds of this butter to be exhibited at the anniversary of the Society—*quality* as well as *quantity* to be taken into view, with a satisfactory account of the manner in which the cows have been fed, and the general management of the milk and butter,

For the best,	\$10
For the second best,	8

3. For the best produce of new milk cheese, in proportion to the number of cows producing it, on any farm within the county, in the months of July, August and September, in the present year, a sample of which, not less than fifty pounds, to be exhibited,

For the best	\$10
For the second best	8

#### III. TURNING IN OF GREEN CROPS AS A MANURE.

For the most satisfactory experiment of turning

in green crops as a manure, on not less than one acre of land, a detailed account of the whole process to be given in writing,

For the best	\$20
For the second best,	10

#### IV. FOREST TREES.

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

	\$30
2. For the best do. do. do. not less than six hundred trees,	15
3. For the best do. do. do. not less than four hundred trees,	10

#### Remarks.

To encourage the cultivation of forest trees, and to induce our farmers, if possible, to make experiments therein, it is allowed that the trees may be raised from the seed, or transplanted from the forest, and that they may be set on one or more parcels of land on the farms of the claimants, or in ornamental rows about the farms. The number of trees and the thrift and vigor of growth will be regarded more than their position; always understanding them to be placed where it is designed they shall continue to grow. If raised from the seed, the third year of their growth will be the time for examination. If taken from the forest, the third year after being transplanted will be the time for examination. If any person now has trees growing that will answer this description, they may be subject of premium, as well as those which may hereafter be cultivated for this purpose.

Notice of intention to claim any of these premiums must be given to the Secretary of the Society on or before the fifteenth of June in the year in which the claim is made.

#### V. CULTIVATION OF MULBERRY TREES, SILK, &c.

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

	\$15
For the second best,	10

2. For the best nursery of mulberry trees, at least five hundred trees, not exceeding two years growth,

	\$10
For the second best,	5

3. For the best specimen of silk produced within the county of Essex, not less than one pound,

	\$7
For the second best,	5

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

	\$10
For the second best,	5

#### Remarks.

If any person shall have commenced experiments in reference to the premiums heretofore offered, their claims may be presented. The results of every experiment on these subjects although not par-

ticularly within the description for which premiums are offered, would be acceptable, and if found worthy, rewarded with a suitable gratuity.

#### VI. IRRIGATION.

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

	\$12
For the second best,	8

#### VII. IMPROVING WET MEADOW OR SWAMP LANDS.

For the best conducted experiments in reclaiming wet meadow or swamp lands, on not less than one acre, for which no premium has heretofore been awarded, the course of management, and the produce, &c. for a period of two years, at least, to be detailed with a statement of all incidental expenses,

	\$20
For the second best,	10

As numerous premiums have been awarded on these subjects, more minuteness of detail will be required than has heretofore been exacted.

#### VIII. PLOUGHING.

1. *Double Teams.*—For the best performance in ploughing,

	\$12
the second,	10
the third,	8
the fourth,	6

2. *Single Teams.*—For the best performance in ploughing,

	\$10
the second,	8
the third,	6
the fourth,	4

3. *Horse Teams.*—For the best performance in ploughing,

	\$8
the second,	6

#### Remarks.

Double teams will be required to plough not less than one sixth of an acre, and single teams not less than one eighth of an acre. Double teams not less than *seven* inches deep; single teams not less than *five* inches deep. The plough must be of the best construction, the furrows truly cut and well turned; the whole must be done in a workmanlike manner. So many premiums have already been awarded for ploughing, and so great have been the improvements in the construction of ploughs, that nothing less than the best work will be satisfactory. Those who intend to be competitors in the ploughing match must give notice to the secretary on or before the Monday previous to the exhibition. Persons residing more than ten miles from the place of exhibition, can have their teams intended to be used in the field, fed at the expense of the Society, the night previous.

The competitors for these premiums must be the owners of the teams, and the same must be entered in the name of the owner. No person will be entitled to receive more than one premium, although he may enter more than one team.

#### IX. IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

To the person who shall exhibit at the show any

new or improved agricultural implement, the invention being his own, which shall in the opinion of the trustees merit a reward, a premium shall be given, not exceeding ten dollars.

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

#### X. Comparative value of Crops as Food for Cattle.

For the most satisfactory experiment upon a stock of cattle, not less than four in number, in ascertaining the relative value of the different kinds of fodder used for the cattle, as compared with English hay, with a detailed account of the fodder used, and the expense of raising the same; the experiment to be made in the three winter months,

	\$20
For the second best,	15
For the third best,	10

These premiums are offered, to be paid whenever a meritorious claim is presented to the Trustees, and will be continued for three years.

#### XI. Experiments on Manures.

For any well conducted and decisive experiment in the use of marl, peat, lime, gypsum, ashes of wood, peat, or coal, as a manure, in the improvement of land, with full accounts of its management and results,

	\$20
For the next best experiment,	10

#### XII. Fattening Cattle and Swine.

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

	\$15
For the second,	10

#### XIII. Cultivation of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat and Indian Corn.

1. For the best conducted experiment of *Wheat*, on not less than one acre of land, \$10
2. For the best conducted experiment of *Rye*, on not less than one acre of land, \$10
3. For the best conducted experiment of *Oats*, on not less than one acre of land, \$10
4. For the best conducted experiment of *Barley*, on not less than one acre of land, \$10
5. For the best conducted experiment of *Buck Wheat*, on not less than one acre of land, \$10
6. For the best conducted experiment of *Indian Corn*, on not less than one acre of land, \$10

A statement of the produce, the manner of preparing the ground, the seed, harvesting, &c., including all the details in relation to the crops, &c. will be required to be handed to the Committee.

(Concluded next week.)

#### CANKER WORMS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

I notice in a late number of your valuable paper some account of the canker worm, signed by Elijah Vose of Dorchester, in which he remarks that the grubs ascend in October. I will here state for the information of your readers, (and I wish it were in my power to tell it to all people who are troubled with canker worms,) that the grubs ascend in the ninth month, (September) and that they continue to ascend whenever the weather is favorable, and the ground is not frozen so as to confine them in it, until the first or middle of the fifth month (May) following. I believe that the want of success on the part of those that attempt to destroy the canker worm, is owing to their not applying their remedies early enough in the fall, and that

they do not continue them late enough in the spring.

In conversation with Mr Asa Freeborn, a highly respectable farmer of Portsmouth, R. I., I inquired what success he had in destroying the canker worms with the leaden trough and roof. He said "it prevented any from ascending where it was applied, and that he ascended the trees and used his best endeavors to find some worms upon the trees, but he could not find one; but where he used tar, or any other apparatus except the leaden troughs, they ate his trees badly." He had heretofore been in the practice of tarring his trees, but says he, "I will never tar another tree." He informed me that he intended to have the balance of his trees furnished with the troughs this season. He assured me that he caught some ascending in September. I find very few people are willing to believe that the grubs ascend in the fall. I have heard some say that they had seen accounts of their ascending in the fall, but did not believe them. If any person who is troubled with canker worms will put some apparatus on the tree in the fall that will catch them, they will be so perfectly convinced, that any argument beside would be superfluous. Respectfully, your friend,

J. DENNIS, JR.

Portsmouth, R. I., 7mo. 1st, 1840.

The undersigned having used J. Dennis, Jr.'s patent trough and roof for preventing canker worms or other insects from ascending trees, for the two years past, are satisfied that is the cheapest, and most effectual, and more durable than any other method we have any knowledge of, and requires less care and attention; and we take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

George J. Bailey,	} Middletown, R. I.
David Buffum,	
James E. Bailey,	
William Bailey,	} Portsmouth, R. I.
Thomas B. Buffum,	
Henry Hedly,	
Asa Sherman,	} Bristol, R. I.
Solomon Hedly,	
Charles S. Henishoff,	

Having an orchard of rising 100 apple trees that had been badly eaten by the canker worms, for a number of years, I did, in the fall of 1838, have one half guarded with the leaden roof and trough invented by Jonathan Dennis, Jr., of Portsmouth, R. I., and am satisfied that if properly done, and timely care and attention paid to keep the troughs well supplied with oil, both fall and spring, in the season of the grubs ascension of the trees, it will prove a thorough remedy. At any rate, I was so far pleased with the result of the trial on the first half of my orchard, that I had the residue of my trees furnished with lead in the fall of 1839. The part that was supplied the first, produced about 75 bushels of apples; whereas the other part produced scarcely any, having been eaten up very much by the worms, while the part secured by the troughs was scarcely eaten at all.

DAVID BUFFUM.

Middletown, R. I., 2mo. 11th, 1840.

It is estimated that 100,000,000 lbs. of Beet Root Sugar has been manufactured in France the last year, and in Prussia and Germany 30,000,000 lbs. The Troy Whig states that in Michigan, 240,000 lbs. were manufactured the past season.

#### Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES.

Saturday, July 4th, 1840.

*Vegetables.*—Potatoes from Josiah Lovett 2d, Esq., of Beverly. Mr Lovett states that they are of excellent quality for winter, as well as summer use, and are always in eating by the 4th of July; they appear ripe, and are fine specimens for the season.

*Fruits.*—Gooseberries, (fine) from John G. Thurston, Esq., of Lancaster; Grapes, White Chasselas, from the garden of J. S. C. Green, Esq., of Waltham; Black Hamburg, (very fine) from the garden of Mr. C. Golderman of Chelsea; Cherries, by A. D. Williams, Esq.

*Dahlia's.*—By Messrs A. Bowditch and Parker Barnes.

*Roses and Picotees,* from Samuel R. Johnson, Esq., of Charlestown.

*Bouquets,* from John Hovey and S. Walker.

*Pinks and Violas* from S. Walker.

*Native Flowers,* by Dr E. Dwight of Dedham.

S. WALKER,

Chairman Com. on Flowers.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

#### PLUGGING FRUIT TREES.

MESSRS EDITORS—Some seven or eight years ago, you doubtless recollect there was considerable said about plugging fruit trees with sulphur and other substances to protect them from disease and insects. I had thought however that this was all a humbug, which had lived its day and received its doom; till a few days since a respectable looking man told me he had practiced a similar method with the most perfect success, on many trees in Livingston Co., for several years past, and that he had discovered a compound, which on being inserted into the body of the tree, would in a few hours expel all borers, caterpillars, curculios, slugs, &c., and would effectually prevent all injury to the tree or fruit from these depredators for many months after the application. I asked him if so powerful an agent would not injure the tree or render the fruit unwholesome. He replied it would not, as the ingredients were all used by men as medicine, and the quantity absorbed by the fruit was so very small, that nothing but an insect could discover it. He evidently did not belong to the Thomsonian school of medicine, however, for he informed me that Calomel and raw quicksilver were among the substances employed. How they were to be dissolved and made to circulate in the sap of the tree, is a mystery which he did not explain to me.

May 27, 1840.

MONROE.

*Canada Thistles* should be mowed, to prevent seeding. This formidable weed is most easily disposed of by utter extirpation. Never allow them to show their heads above ground, and they will die. The leaves are the lungs of the plants, and if they are not permitted to breathe, they cannot live. A good way to destroy a patch, is to let it grow till about the time of flowering, then the roots may become somewhat exhausted, then turn the whole under by deep ploughing, subsequently harrowing, and never allow the thistles again to peep above ground. This will be effectual the second, if not the first year.—*lb.*

For the New England Farmer.

BOOK FARMERS, &c.—HAYMAKING.

Boston, July 1st, 1840.

MR COLMAN—There are in the cities, I am informed, gentlemen who are called (perhaps in derision) *book farmers*; who own farms, but have little practical knowledge of husbandry. If they be judicious men, however, I should be far from thinking meanly of the utility of their labors. They have the means and the time to collate and examine the various practical facts presented by working farmers, and the various theories offered by speculators. And then, opinions based upon so much valuable data cannot fail to be respectable. The voluntary and gratuitous labors of such members of the agricultural societies, to say nothing of their money contributions, ought to be encouraged. Indeed it may be hoped that the time will come (so much desired by Franklin) when these men of leisure and fortune will transplant some of their sons and daughters into the happy abode first made for man, instead of overloading the learned professions with supernumerary members and breaking down the real merchant by a crowd of pretenders—depriving agriculture of her natural arms, and then increasing its labor by charging it with the maintenance of a host of bankrupts.

On the continent of Europe it is absolutely a title of nobility to possess and improve a good farm; and those who have this good fortune, call themselves the lords of the land, and their title is not disputed. A little estate which I held, till lately, in France, with one other *small* circumstance, entitled me to be a baron of the empire, under Napoleon, if such a title could have been acceptable to a republican.

If the agents of the census had been instructed to inquire what number of young men had left the fields for commercial pursuits, and those who had adhered to the plough, and the results of their respective labors at the end of fifteen years could have been known, few will doubt that the balance would be in favor of the farmers: especially when it is known that more than three quarters of the traders in our great cities fail.

It is to the practical farmers, however, that we must look for the facts still wanting to fill the measure of agricultural science. And no one should think so humbly of himself as to suppose, that he cannot contribute something towards the filling that measure. The most trivial circumstance, if it appear new, and out of the common order of events, should be noticed and communicated, so that it may find its way into print. By itself it may be of little value or quite insignificant: but in the hands of a master workman in his study, it may prove to be the lost *pleiad*, the very essential star that was wanting to complete some new and brilliant galaxy in vegetable physiology. The workingman furnishes the facts without which the synthetic philosopher can build up no sound and philosophical theory. Let then every intelligent farmer take note of every variety of product, and every anomaly in nature's *seeming* freaks, but wise though unknown purpose, and in due time man will be able to read her works perhaps more understandingly, and probably with more fruit than he now reads the bible.

I claim not to be a practical farmer—(I wish I could)—nor yet a cabinet farmer, for I do not possess one book on agriculture; nor do I remember to have read one. In my youth I was destined *myself*

for a farmer, and engaged land for a settlement before I was twentyone; but I was opposed by my parents, and have thus been nothing. But my first love comes back to me in my old age, and I would discourse about it as much as I dare to, without exposing too much my ignorance. Where my notions or suggestions may appear unsound to those who have some real knowledge, I hope to be pardoned for my presumption. Perhaps my blunders may prove to be fruitful hints to them. I will now venture on one of them.

HAY.

The hay I made and saw made in France, was done very much as it is here. But their scythes were inferior to ours. Their hay is kept in barns and mows, like ours, and is subject to the like accidents.

My intention now is to propose a means of preserving it better, which has been suggested to me by a practice common in Switzerland for preserving what is called Swiss tea, or certain aromatic herbs found in the mountains. These herbs are compressed, after drying, into a very small compass, so as to exclude perfectly the air, and thus to preserve their aroma. The Shakers, I believe, preserve medicinal herbs in the same way; so that they may be kept for years, and are taken for the longest voyages.

Here then is the source from which I propose to borrow some useful knowledge, for this or some other place—for this or some other time.

The principle is with me, I am sure; however circumstances may be unfavorable to practice. The aroma of the Quaker herbs, as the aroma of the hay, constitute essential parts of their value. To judge of hay the first act is to smell it; not to learn if it be musty only, but to know if it be sweet smelling. This sweet smelling indicates a more important quality than may at first appear. It is not to gratify the cattle with a luxury like a pinch of snuff; but it is something more substantial. It announces the presence of those essential oils which may be evaporated by exposure to the air, as the essential oils of the aromatic plants of the Quakers would be, without the pressing. These oils are essentially nourishing. Their presence informs us that there is in the hay, well cured and well kept, certain farinaceous and saccharine matter in a state of slow fermentation, from whence emanates a fragrant spirit—the *alcohol* of the plant, if I may be allowed to use the term. This saccharine principle, however, is not wanted in the shape of alcohol for our cattle, no more than it is wanted from grain or molasses for man. But it is the grand nutritive principle, without which the hay would be no better than chaff. Now our object is to preserve this important substance, and not let it escape and be wasted in the air.

The time for cutting hay should be, I presume, that in which the juices of the grass are sufficiently elaborated to produce the seeds very soon, but not to have *completed* that object. The saccharine matter is then in the grass. If it were in the seed and they were ripe, the seeds would be apt to fall and be lost.

The grass now cut, and at the proper time, requires vigilance, judgment and good weather. Too much drying would take away much of the qualities mentioned above; too little would expose it to the putrid fermentation. It must, then, be well dried, and immediately housed or stacked. When I was a boy, I remember to have seen the barns quite open-work; seemingly with the intention of

letting in the air. Now, if the hay wanted drying, it ought not to be housed. If it were well dried, then it could not be kept too close.

You see, sir, that I am coming to the pressing of hay, in imitation of the Shakers' process on herbs. Yes, that is the object of this letter; and I offer the suggestion humbly, to those who know more about the matter than I do.

If hay coming from Maine, or other distant places by water, exposed to the rain, and perhaps put up wet, often slow to disadvantage, these untoward circumstances should be taken into account before taking such hay for a sample of the system.

If any simple contrivance can be devised for pressing hay, as I doubt not there may, the saving of room alone, it would seem, would compensate for the trouble. Our barns need not be half so large, and no hay need be exposed to the weather. And if it were convenient or necessary to stack it in the fields, it might then be much better protected from the air and the rain.

Now all this, it will be said, is theory,—*Boston notions*. However boldly I may theorise, it is my practice to give *some* reasons for what I offer; and to adduce, when I can, the experience of others, and the common sayings (which often contain the short-hand popular philosophy of the time) in support of my theory. I this view, I will remind you of what you have often heard, probably.

Hay cut from the mow will feed more cattle than that from the barn. Now I believe that hay in mows is closer packed and more protected from the air than that in our common barns, although it undergoes nothing like mechanical pressing. It is moreover said, that hay two years old will go farther than new hay. Hay two years old, to be eatable at all, must have been well preserved; therefore its superior nutritive quality must proceed from a certain degree of that conservative care which it is my present object to make general, more easy and systematic. If I have been correct in principle, I have no fear that the seeds I attempt to sow will fall on a barren soil: the American farmer's mind is a very fruitful soil.

Yours,

WM. FOSTER.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

MESSRS EDITORS—A correspondent in the fourth number of the Farmer wishes to know the best method of raising the grape. My way is to trim those vines that have been growing some years, in the winter, so as to prevent the sap from running in the spring, which is apt to retard their growth. When the buds begin to start, I rub all from the old part, leaving those on the last year's growth only which will produce grapes. After they have grown to the size of shot, I clip the ends of the vines and free them from branches, leaving a few of the thickest, which I keep free from branches, so that in the fall I have a number to raise a crop from the next season. By the middle of August I take the leaves from the vines that have grapes on, and by this means get them ripe before frost. If the buds have not been taken off when they first started, the surplus branches of the present year's growth may be clipped off in the forepart of June. By pursuing this course my grapes ripen without being frozen. C.

Port Gibson, N. Y.

For the N. E. Farmer.

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THE CULTURE OF SILK, &c.

MR EDITOR—I send you some remarks in relation to the subject of silk—a subject which at this time deeply engages the attention of a considerable portion of the American people. They contain some facts which I consider highly important for them to know at this particular period and season. I have endeavored to recall their attention to a very remarkable race of men: I mean the anglo-Saxons, to which also the American people belong, as a people pre-eminently calculated to succeed in every enterprise which they once undertake. To this I shall also subjoin a valuable article from the National Intelligencer, which was sent to me through the politeness of the Hon. Wm. S. Hastings, member of Congress for this district. It contains some account of the New System of France, or the system of M. Beauvais; also of the system pursued with such extraordinary success by the Misses Reina, the daughters of Count Reina, at his several establishments on his estates at Come, in Lombardy. This system also, is eminently deserving of trial in our climate.

Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, June 17, 1840.

The race of the anglo-Saxons, to which we all belong by direct descent, includes a people undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary known on the records of time. This race seems destined to overspread many vast countries and to cover territories nearly four times as extensive as the whole of Europe. In this calculation I include New Holland and numerous other isles of the four oceans, and also a very large proportion of North America; all destined to hold communion at some not very distant day, in but one common language:—a race peculiarly distinguished for intelligence, for industry and untiring perseverance—for energy and enterprise, and for their wonderful knowledge and progress in agriculture and every useful art. In all these circumstances combined, few have ever equalled and none have ever surpassed them. All this is true of the anglo-Saxon race, but only in their own element or suitable climate: that climate is comprehended only in that portion of the earth which is situated between the equinoctial regions and the polar circles.

In those delightful islands and tropical countries where but a very little amount of clothing is required—where the earth produces its fruits without cultivation, and where even the bread is the spontaneous production of trees—where the labor of but a few days is sufficient to provide for the subsistence of a whole year—where want and even the fear of want can never come, few or none will voluntarily toil for great riches or for a great and needless future store: none it is believed will thus toil except by compulsion; none indeed but slaves. In such a country and climate, the anglo-Saxon, like an exotic plant, has usually been found to degenerate in the second or third generation, during which he loses, in a great degree, his native energy both of body and of mind: his fields of cotton, of indigo, of cocuo, of coffee, and of sugar, if cultivated at all, must be cultivated by labors not his own; “the fields of the rich man” being literally “fertilised and refreshed by the toil and sweat of the poor man,” whom he has been enabled by his

superior power to circumvent and to make his slave. Thus the opium of India, which yields to the government of Britain an annual revenue of many millions sterling, is by Britons extorted from the poor Hindoo, who is compelled throughout whole and extensive districts of India to cultivate a certain proportion of all his lands in opium; to sweat and toil for no adequate compensation, and for the sole benefit of his cruel taskmaster; to cultivate the intoxicating drug for the infamous purpose of being smuggled into China. The infernal poison with which the British government seems determined to pollute and destroy a whole nation, and to sap the foundations of an ancient and mighty empire, is not produced by the labors of the anglo-Saxons, but extorted by them from a people whom they have brought into subjection by the sword.

Yet in England they cannot raise silk; their hostile climate forbids: the prevailing winds, blowing as they do from the west or north, and directly from the ocean, they carry from thence a cold and humid atmosphere, loaded with aqueous vapors, which for a considerable portion of the year obscure the sun. Indian corn will not ripen in that climate, neither will the leaf of the peach elaborate its juices sufficiently to mature its fruit; nor will the leaf of the mulberry mature its juices sufficiently to become the healthful food of the silkworm, from this same cause. Thus in the systematic and careful experiments of Mr Felton at Birmingham, in 1839, none of the silkworms began to spin till the end of eight weeks from the time of hatching, and a great portion not until after the end of eleven weeks: of the former, 35 to 50 per cent. died; and of the latter, or of those which lingered thus long, 87 per cent. also died; and the cocoons produced were small.

We have many accounts of the unsuccessful attempts to raise silkworms in England. In the fifteenth volume of the Popular Encyclopædia, which volume was published in that country so lately as 1839, and at page 127, we have the following remarkable passage under the article *Morus alba*, which I here quote: “In this country (England) the white mulberry in all its varieties, suffers a good deal from our winters, but not so much as to prevent its cultivation. Some years ago an attempt was made to introduce it, and the rearing of silkworms into Great Britain, but the attempt failed, owing partly to unskillful management, but more to the soft, juicy condition of the leaves in this damp climate, which rendered them unfit for the food of the silkworm.”

In all the north and west of France, from the points where Indian corn ceases to be a certain crop, we are assured that they usually in ordinary culture lose from 40 to 60 per cent. of the silkworms and without doubt from these same and no other causes. Not so in our own climate and country, and for reasons which I shall now attempt to explain. Our serene skies and days of genial heat and of sunshine are not only highly favorable to the health of the silkworm, but they serve also sufficiently and completely to mature the juices of the leaf of the mulberry in all its varieties, and to convert them into the most healthy as well as nutritious food, so that losses from disease from this cause can never come. Our prevailing winds for about three fourths of the year are also from the westward, but, coming as they do over a vast extent of territory, they are dry and salubrious, they always bring fair weather, they repel the cold and foggy atmosphere and moisture of the ocean. These

prevailing winds of the middle latitudes it is well known, carry ships across the ocean and to the coasts of Europe in a far less period of time than they can ever return, either by the same or by any other route. These winds of the middle latitudes are the counter-currents of those same winds called *trade winds*, which, following in the direct course of a vertical sun, blow unceasingly in the contrary direction and in all seasons within the tropics.

In “Graham’s India” we are informed that the high table lands of the Deccan, situated beyond the extensive barrier of hills called the western Ghauts, offer advantages very far superior to those of the low sultry plains of Bengal, or of almost any other country, for the cultivation of the white mulberry and the rearing of the silkworms. In Italy it is deemed unsafe to strip the leaves from the trees more than once for the worms, which are slow in progress in that climate, so that they can have only one crop of silk in the year. In the Deccan the mulberry trees thrive with the most surprising luxuriance, and being in perpetual verdure may be deprived of their leaves six times in the year, and this without injury to them, provided a few leaves are allowed to remain at the top of the branches. So rapid is the progress of vegetation in that country, that fresh leaves soon burst forth to supply the place of those which have been removed. The silkworm is so rapid in its operations, that six crops of silk in the year can with ease be obtained. The labor of the Hindus is also much lower than in Europe. In Italy they are obliged to have recourse to stoves and to warm currents of air, both for the purposes of hatching the eggs and of rearing the worms in their natural temperature. From sudden changes of atmosphere also, the insect is in Italy liable to disease. In the Deccan the insect in this respect requires no artificial aid. The silkworm in all its varieties, from the copious transpiration of the watery part of the leaf through the pores of its body, requires a dry, warm, and equable temperature to carry off the insensible perspiration, and particularly when vast numbers are congregated in the same apartment. The climate of the Deccan, from its great elevation, from the mildness of its rains, from its temperature, dryness and equability, is the most congenial to the silkworm of any in the world; yet notwithstanding these decided advantages for the cultivation of silk in the Deccan, it has been hitherto neglected; while in Italy, with all its natural disadvantages, silk has long been cultivated, and is become the grand source of the national wealth.

Thus it is, that in those countries where nature seems to have done every thing, neither the anglo-Saxon or any other people will voluntarily labor beyond the needful wants of today. Nor can the arts and manufactures and the agriculture of our own country or of Britain, so unrivalled, the cutlery, the cotton or the wool, be transplanted to those countries with even any hope of success. In our own country and in some of the States, we have also extensive establishments, not only of cutlery but of jewelry, and vast printing establishments of standard works, which require a great amount of manual labor, yet neither can these nor those other manufactures be transplanted from our own climate to those intertropical countries where from the despotic character of their governments and the insecurity of all property, or from the density of their population and the scarcity or monopoly of their lands, or from the enervating nature of their climate and the inefficiency of the people, labor is nominally so

cheap and men perform the labors of horses and oxen. From the natural temperature of our own climate, from the energy and efficiency of our people, from the fertility of our soil, and the abundance and cheapness of our lands and pasture, are we enabled cheaply to maintain the vast animal power which we employ in all our agricultural operations. We have, in fact, little or nothing to fear from the people of any of those countries as rivals, even in silk or in any other agricultural production which we can in our own climate raise as well as they, by the superior energies of our people, by the cheapness and fertility of our lands, and the very great proportion of animal labor which we employ.

[Here follows the article from the National Intelligencer, alluded to in the foregoing, the great length of which compels us to defer its insertion until next week.]

## WANDERINGS IN THE WEST IN 1839.

### No. VII.

(Continued from vol. 18, page 436.)

The southern half of Wisconsin is quite similar to Illinois, but the face of the country is more rolling and there is a larger proportion of timber. There is a fine district of country in the vicinity of Rock river, about 20 to 40 miles north of Illinois line, and another between the Sugar river and the Pekatonica: the latter is the best farming district that I have seen west of Ohio: it is well watered by the finest springs: there is an abundance of timber and stone enough for all useful purposes may be obtained by digging a few feet below the surface in most of the hills. The northern portion of Wisconsin is a forest country, producing the different varieties of pine as well as hard wood. The northern part of Michigan is a forest country also.

The climate of the country west of the Alleghany mountains is undoubtedly milder than in the same parallels east of the mountains. Some writers have undertaken to show that there are more fair days there than at the east: how that may be I know not: but the principal advantage of the climate I apprehend is, that the spring is more favorable: when winter breaks up it does not "linger in the lap of spring" so long as in the east, but warm weather advances more regularly and vegetation is not so frequently checked by cold easterly storms.

In the prairie country where the rays of the sun are not obstructed, the evaporation is very great and rapid in the summer and the dews are very heavy, so that one can scarcely go out in the morning without being wet to the knees as thoroughly as though he had waded in the creek.

As soon as the sun is down the air becomes damp and chilly, and it is not prudent to go out in the evening without warm clothing even in midsummer. It is probable that the fever and ague is brought on by exposure to the night air, as often as from any other cause.

The quality of the water is an evil in the western country, though this is denied by some. Mr Jones in his book "Illinois and the West," says that he never drank a drop of unpleasant water in Illinois, and compares it to the pure sparkling water of the Green mountain springs; but if Mr Jones could detect no difference, his taste must be much less delicate than mine; but I presume he drank none but river water until he came to Tremont, because no other is used on board the steamboats, and his travels by land, according to his own account, were limited to a ride from Tremont to Rock

river and back, and from Peru to Chicago, so that he found no water of very bad quality; but the water about Tremont and Peoria is certainly not good, except comparatively. The truth is, that all the water in the western country is strongly impregnated with lime, and where clay abounds the water contains various salts and earthy substances which render it disagreeable and unhealthy, and in many places it is nauseous. Where gravel takes the place of clay the water contains very little of any of these substances except lime, and it is clear and sparkling and not very unpleasant to the taste, and I presume is not unhealthy, though it acts medicinally upon strangers: such is the water in Wisconsin and the northern part of Illinois: the greatest inconvenience arises in the use of it for washing; the lime makes the water hard.

Many opinions are expressed with regard to the healthiness of the western States: some insist that the whole country is unhealthy; others assert that it is as healthy as the eastern States. That every part of the country has been at times unhealthy, will not be denied; and this has been the case in all countries when first settled, except those in high latitudes, and it may be attributed in a great measure to the greater exposure of the settlers, the change of climate, of diet, ignorance of the character of the prevalent diseases, the want of proper remedies and medical advice. But without doubt there are many places which are decidedly unhealthy from permanent local causes. The low level districts in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, and the vicinity of large rivers, generally have a sickly season as regularly as summer and winter. The common diseases are of a bilious character and are said to yield readily to medicine in most cases, if attended to seasonably. Pulmonary diseases are not common. The high rolling districts I believe to be as healthy after the first summer's residence, as any districts in the east in the same parallels.

Agriculture is not pursued with economy or neatness in the west. Farmers give their attention chiefly to the cultivation of grain. Corn is the greatest product. They raise besides corn, a large amount of oats and wheat: rye and barley are seldom raised. In the forest country they clear their land by deadening the trees, which they do by girdling, which method they prefer to cutting, because they sooner get rid of the stumps; the dead trees in a few years fall down and pull out a part of the roots: they then burn them on the ground. As soon as the clearing will permit, they put in corn or wheat, and the same field is cultivated for one kind of grain many years in succession.

On the prairies they usually plough in June or July, and let the sward lie until the next spring,—though it is often ploughed in May and planted to corn by cutting holes with an axe in every third or fourth furrow: this is called *sod corn*, and it receives no further attention after planting. Sod corn often yields nothing but fodder, but usually it yields from ten to fifteen bushels to the acre. I have seen it stated that sod corn yields ordinarily 35 or 40 bushels, but I venture to say that such a crop was never known upon prairie sod; I never heard any experienced man rate it higher than 15. After the first season the land is light and friable, and a single horse answers very well to plough it, though two horses are generally used. The common practice is to plant corn in hills, and when it is three or four inches high they begin to plough

it and continue the operation until the corn begins to set for ears; it is then "laid by": very few have their corn at all: sometimes after the last ploughing the larger weeds are chopped down, and corn thus tended in the southern counties yields on an average 50 bushels to an acre: in the northern counties 35 to 40 bushels. The kind raised in the south is the flat corn; there are several varieties; that which is esteemed the best is the yellow dent. In the north the hard flint corn is raised, the southern corn being liable to be cut off by frost. With the use of manure and careful cultivation the crop may be very much increased, and more than a hundred bushels have been raised upon an acre; but the average, without manure, is not higher than above stated.

An average crop of winter wheat is about 25 bushels and spring wheat about 18. Oats average from 40 to 50 bushels. I have seen 40 bushels of wheat to the acre and from 70 to 80 of oats; but these were extra crops.

Roots are very little cultivated. A few potatoes, beets, English turnips and onions are raised, but no large crops of either. Many farmers who raise 500 bushels of corn will have not more than 20 bushels of potatoes. In the far west no one thinks of raising roots for cattle, so far as I am acquainted. The soil appears to be admirably adapted to roots. On Fox river the cultivation of beets for the manufacture of sugar is beginning to excite attention, and some experiments have been made, with what success I did not learn. Beet sugar may become a great staple in the west.

Gardening is very little attended to. Most farmers raise a few vegetables, but a regular garden is hardly to be found in the west.

Fruit trees flourish remarkably well throughout the whole western country, and in the older settlements there are fine orchards of apple and peach trees. The only fruits which are indigenous in the west are crab apples, wild plums, pawpaw, raspberries and strawberries. The pawpaw is not found in the north. Plums are very plentiful in almost every grove.

The horse is a favorite animal in all the western states, and the farmers generally take pains to rear horses of good blood. The horses generally are lighter than in Pennsylvania, but more active.

Very little attention is paid to the breed of cattle. Milk and butter are of little value and cheese is hardly known; hence the quality of cows is a matter of very little concern. I have seen, however, some of the finest cattle in Illinois that I ever saw in my life, but in general a more ill-looking, black, ring-streaked and speckled race of cattle have never been known since the days of the patriarch Jacob.

Hogs are very plenty, and the farmers in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois rely upon them principally as the means of obtaining money. They are generally of a miserable breed, long-nosed, long-legged animals, apparently better fitted for running than for any other purpose. They go at large upon the commons and in the woods, living upon grass, mast, &c. till autumn, when they are fed a little while with corn, and when ready for market the average weight does not exceed 150 lbs. The farmers seldom slaughter their hogs but sell them to be driven to Cincinnati, Alton, Chicago and other markets, where the slaughtering and packing of pork is made a very extensive business. The usual price that is obtained is from three to four dollars a hundred weight.

(Concluded in our next.)

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1840.

## COMMENCEMENT OF VOLUME XIX.

Time, ever on its wing, has brought us to the close of another volume, and the commencement of a new one.

In looking over the last volume, we feel assured that none of its predecessors have been conducted with greater ability, nor have their pages been enriched with so much original, useful and interesting matter as that of the last year. It has been our endeavor to meet the wants and wishes of the intelligent *agricultural community*, and as far as we can learn, believe our efforts have not been in vain. We have certainly exerted ourselves to do the best we could. The able assistance from the Agricultural Commissioner, we are confident, has been duly appreciated by the public, as well as that which we have received from our numerous correspondents, who have so generously contributed from their knowledge and experience for the advancement of agriculture. We take this opportunity to express to them our grateful acknowledgments and also to solicit a continuance of their favors.

We have endeavored at all times to steer clear of politics, sectarianism and every subject in fact aside from agriculture, upon which the public mind is divided and agitated. We have our own political and religious views, which we hold most dear—to which we shall rigidly adhere, and at proper times and in suitable places defend; but our paper is not the place for any allusions whatever which have a tendency to wound the feelings of any party or sect. This will account to some of our correspondents why their communications have been curtailed or not inserted; and we beg of them to remember that there are papers where opinions of every kind, political, religious and miscellaneous, may be advanced without offence to their readers.

In conducting the present volume we shall continue to exert ourselves to the utmost, hoping thereby to keep up with the improvement of the age, and present to our readers all that is interesting and instructive relative to agriculture, which transpires either in this or foreign countries, by which our farmers may be benefited.

Having been absent for the last two weeks, we are not able now to send out the Index for vol. 18th, but hope to have it in readiness the next week.

We remember with gratitude those who have promptly paid for their paper; but regret to add that an unusual number of our subscribers are still behind. We trust that a hint is all that is necessary, and that the amount due will be speedily remitted. J. B.

## PROGRESS OF VEGETATION DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1840.

(Communicated for the N. E. Farmer.)

June 6. Saturday. The much-wished-for and long delayed rain has come at last, relieving us effectually from the drought, to which our light lands have been subject for the last week. The face of nature is already changed to a beautiful verdant green; the locusts and the ash trees have robbed themselves with their tardy foliage, and the waving grain reminds us of our entrance upon the confines of summer. There was a slight frost on Tuesday morning, the effects of which were not visible upon the most tender plants. The vines have grown most vigorously during the week, and the Isabellas on the back of the vinery, which commenced blossoming on the 28th May, are now beginning to set their berries.

The locust trees are blossoming, as also the pink borders around the circular plats of flowers. Squashes, melons and pumpkins planted the 20th May, and mangold wurtzel planted the 22d May, are all up finely. The prospect for fruit is not so promising as in the early part of the season, owing, as is generally thought, to the great heat of Monday the 18th May, when the trees were just setting their fruit: not only the pears, but also in many instances plums and peaches have apparently dried or withered and fallen from the trees. Cherries, in most of our gardens, have remained on better, and apples in our orchards and fields never promised more abundantly.

June 13th. Another week of fine summer weather. It showered abundantly during the morning service on Sunday, sprinkled generously during the afternoon and evening, and the sky being overcast on Monday, we availed ourselves of the opportunity to transplant the dahlias to the flower borders. From some cause or other, either from an unsuitable exposure or an uncongenial soil, my success with dahlias has been very discouraging, and I did not obtain last season one perfect flower. The vines upon the rafters commenced blossoming on the 9th, and today several bunches are setting their fruit. The berries upon the Isabellas have grown finely, and are, generally speaking, about the size of early peas. They do not, however, set their fruit well under glass, the blossoms requiring more air than it is practicable to admit into a vinery; but when thoroughly ripened, which they never are with us in an outdoor exposure, they are a far richer and more highly flavored grape than the Sweetwater. Strawberries are ripening very fast, and we have gathered freely from our vines both yesterday and today. Cherries are coloring upon the trees, and there have been some few offered in the market, but they need a few hot suns to sweeten them. Roses have commenced blooming finely, especially the Scotch, the Boursalt and the Moss roses. The fly which disfigured the foliage the last season has again made its appearance, and no effectual remedy has been discovered for dispelling them. Sulphur, dry ashes and snuff have each been recommended and used, but they can neither of them be applied at this stage of the growth without injury to the buds and flowers. The weather has been showery again today, and we have completed the filling up of the flower borders with annuals, and have transplanted to the field a quantity of cabbage plants sowed 13th May. The locust trees have been in perfect blossom during the week and also the double pheasant-eyed pink borders around the circular flower beds upon the lawn, which combined with the clover blossoms, have completely perfumed the air with fragrance.

June 20th. A brilliant flash of lightning succeeded instantaneously by a tremendous clap of thunder at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, introduced one of the finest rains of the season, which continued to fall in pouring showers until mid-day. The weather has been clear and comparatively cool since Saturday last, such as farmers term at this season of the year, fine hoeing weather. Green peas, cherries and strawberries are now very abundant, but our crop of cherries is generally imperfectly ripened, owing perhaps, in some measure to the difficulty of preserving the ripened fruit from the depredations of the feathered tribe, who not content with a fair proportion of the spoils, peck at each rosy cheek, and leave it to decay upon the tree. The vines in the grapery have all set their berries fully and strongly, and the vines themselves have grown with great vigor. Garden vegetables of all kinds are looking remarkably well, with the exception of carrots, the seed of which in many instances failed to vegetate, in consequence of the con-

tinued dry weather immediately after the sowing. This seed vegetates at best but very slowly, and like the beet seeds of every kind, should invariably be soaked at least three days before planting. I last year sowed on the 30th May, half an acre with carrot seed, which had been soaking in spring water 4 days, and we were enabled to weed and thin them on the 15th June, almost before a weed had made its appearance upon the field. The show of roses and of pinks have been perfectly beautiful during the week, but the latter were much injured by the rain of yesterday; for the last fortnight they have been blossoming superbly, attracting the admiration of hundreds who have visited Ellington for the purpose of viewing them, and now that they are trimmed off, and the earth drawn up around them, they will still continue until autumn, a green and ornamental border.

June 27th—Saturday. It commenced showering this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and we have now every prospect of another refreshing rain. Since Saturday last the weather has been clear and very hot, and the surface of the ground has become quite dry again under the influence of the scorching sun. The month of June has been hot and summer-like throughout, forming a striking contrast to the June of last year, when we had scarcely a warm summer day, and not one solitary warm night during its continuance. Crops of all kinds are now promising remarkably well. Indian corn has generally been hoed the second time and is just ready to spindle, and early planted potatoes are fully in blossom. I would recommend to cultivators to test the experiment of plucking off the flower blossoms for the purpose of increasing the produce of potatoes. I experimented last season upon six rows of Dillinghams. The three rows from which I plucked the blossoms yielded five bushels; while the three rows upon which the balls ripened produced only four bushels. The first crop of peas are about gone, and their place will soon be supplied with string beans, which are just podding. Melons and squashes have recovered from the effects of the fly, and early planted canteloupes are already setting their fruit. Strawberries and cherries are very abundant. The grapes in the vinery are growing vigorously and are a week or ten days in advance of the last season. On the 29th June last year, they were barely of the size of very small peas: today they are larger than the largest marrowfats. During the week we have sowed several rows of Bloodgoods, ruta бага, (a reddish variety, far superior to the white or green,) for transplanting the latter part of July and August; have planted into the trenches the celery plants which were pricked out from the hot-bed into the cold frame on the 27th May; and have hoed and thinned out the mangold wurtzel planted on the 22d May. The success of this most valuable crop depends much upon the proper thinning of the plants in the early stage of their growth.

The soil for Mangold Wurtzel should be rich and deep, and if practicable, be trench ploughed, which is merely ploughing two furrows deep, by following with a second plough in the track of the first. The seed, having been previously soaked in spring water, should be planted about the 20th May, at the rate of 4 lbs to the acre, upon drills two feet apart. Each seed produces two or more plants, all but one of which should be drawn out at the first hoeing, and the plants thinned to 12 inches. Upon drills two feet asunder, with plants standing one foot apart from each other upon the row, there will be 46,560 plants upon an acre. Allowing them to average 2 lbs. each, which is certainly a low estimate, (I last year raised several Mangold Wurtzels and Ruta Bagas, weighing 8 and 10 lbs. each,) we shall have 91,120 lbs., or more than 45 tons of the most nutritious food for stock. Mangold Wurtzels cannot be transplanted to advantage, but

any vacancies which may occur upon the rows should be filled up with Ruta Bagas, sowed for this purpose, as mentioned above. We have also trimmed the Buckthorn hedges, of which we have upwards of one thousand feet at Ellington. Some persons have objected to the use of hedges to any great extent, on account of the difficulty of pruning them into a proper shape. With the garden shears, which is the implement generally used for this purpose, this is a long and tedious process; but the operation is performed with great neatness and despatch with the hedge knife, with which an experienced hand will easily trim fifty rods of hedge in a day. Grass upon the uplands is ripening rapidly, and farmers in general are intending to commence haying in good earnest on Monday.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 6, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 285 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 1325 Sheep and 125 Swine 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, \$6 25. Second quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Third quality, \$5 00 a \$5 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$22, \$25, \$28, \$30, \$32, and \$40.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold at \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 37, and \$2 62.

Swine.—No lots to peddle were sold. A few were retailed at 4 1-2 a 7

**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, weeks ending July 5.

July, 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	29	65	80	77	S
Tuesday,	30	71	93	75	S. W.
Wednesday,	1	69	82	72	S.
Thursday,	2	57	76	68	N.
Friday,	3	58	71	63	E.
Saturday,	4	58	75	64	S. E.
Sunday,	5	59	82	73	E.

**SUPERIOR SILK WORMS' EGGS.**

200 ounces White and Yellow Peanut, White Piedmontese, Milan, and Lyons Silk Worms' Eggs, for sale at \$5 per ounce. They can be sent per mail. The first crop of worms in the cocoonery of the subscribers have produced the most beautiful snow white Cocoons and of remarkable size and compactness. No worms have perished, and such has been the general success attendant every where in the State of New York and the adjoining States on this new branch of business, that there is already found a great insufficiency of foliage and \$1 per 100 lbs. is now offered for leaves.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON.

Flushing, Long Island, July 8. 2t\*

**SCYTHES, RAKES, &c.**

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of

300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes.	
50 " Metcal's do. do.	
50 " Taft's cast steel do. do.	
25 " English do. do.	Grass do.
10 " do. do. do.	Cradle do.
10 " do. do. do.	Border do.
100 " Hall's Rakes, superior.	
100 " Wilder & Eddy's do. do.	
200 " Common do. do.	
100 " Clapp's patent Scythe Snaths.	
50 " Baker's do. do. do.	
100 " Common do. do. do.	
2500 " Austin's superior Rifles.	
2000 " Common do."	
1000 " Scythe Stones.	
100 " Grain Cradles superior.	

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 20.

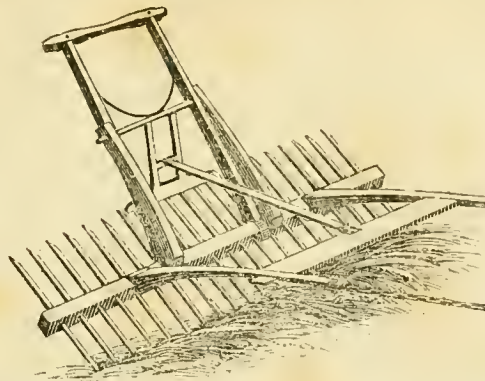
**NOTICE.**

The Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, have procured copies of Dr Jackson's Geological and Agricultural Report of Rhode Island, and will deliver the members each a copy gratis, by calling on B. Cranston & Co. at their Bookstore in Providence.

WILLIAM RHODES, Treasurer.

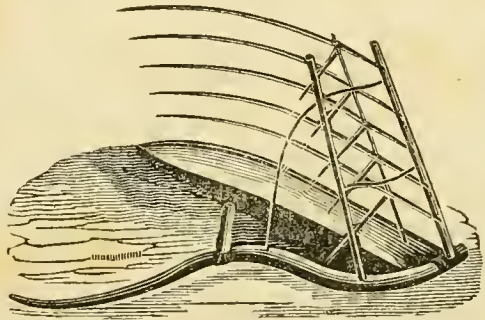
Rhode Island, June 24.

**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.

**GRAIN CRADLES.**



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

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

**OSTRICH FOWLS.**

For sale, a few pairs of this largest breed of domestic poultry. The hens are good layers and the eggs of the largest size. The male, of which these are the produce weighs more than eight pounds in common condition, and he is not quite a year old. This breed, as well as the Dorking, makes good capons. Price \$5 per pair. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 24.

**PURE BLOOD BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

The Society of Shakers at Harvard, Mass., have for sale the Pure Blood Berkshire Pigs. Also, a lot of Berkshire crossed with other Breeds, on reasonable terms at their Village

Persons wishing to be sure of the clear Berkshire breed may rely on those they offer for sale, as they are the progeny of some of the latest imported from England.

June 24.

**DORKING FOWLS.**

For sale, a few pairs of pure Dorking Fowls. The stock, of which these are the produce, were procured in Dorking, County of Surrey, England. Few breeds have a title to boast of so high and long continued a reputation as the Dorking. Upwards of fiftyfive years have passed, since, while resident in Surrey, I sent to Dorking for my first regular breeding-stock: they were then the ancient and superior five-clawed breed of Surrey.—Mowbray on Poultry, 7th Edition.

This breed attains to a large size, and the hens are the best of layers. Price \$3 per pair. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 24.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	..	5	5 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	..	5 25	5 50
Pot, " " "	..	4 50	4 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	..	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	..	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	..	15 00	
No. 1,	..		
prime,	..	11 00	11 50
BEEFWAX, white,	..	35	40
yellow,	..	25	28
BRISTLES, American,	..	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	..	10	11
dairy,	..	15	18
CANDLES, mould,	..	13	14
dipped,	..		
sperm,	..		37
CHEESE, new milk,	..		
CLOER,	..	1 25	1 50
refined,	..	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,	..		
in casks,	..		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	..		
southern, geese,	..	37	46
FLAX, (American)	..	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	..	1 62	1 87
Bay, Chaleur,	..	1 62	1 87
Haddock,	..	60	1 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	..	11 00	8 60
No. 2,	..		
No. 3,	..	3 75	4 00
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	..		
Salmon, No. 1,	..	15 00	16 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	..	4 75	4 87
Baltimore, Howard street,	..	4 87	6 00
Richmond canal,	..	4 87	
Alexandria wharf,	..		
Rye,	..	3 00	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	..	3 00	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	..		
southern flat, yellow,	..	53	54
white,	..	50	52
Rye, northern,	..	59	60
Barley,	..		
Oats, northern, (prime)	..	40	41
southern,	..	28	32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	..	18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished	..	28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	..		9 1/2
southern and western,	..		
HAY, best English, per ton,	..	15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,	..	10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	..		46
2d quality,	..		43
LARD, Boston,	..	10	11
southern,	..	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	..	29	30
do. country do.	..	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	..	26	28
do. dry hides,	..	22	24
New York red, light,	..	20	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	..	21	22
Boston dry hides,	..	18	20
LIME, best sort,	..	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	..	20	27
Sugar House,	..		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	..	1 05	
Winter,	..	1 10	
Whale, refined,	..	40	45
Linseed, American,	..	65	70
Neat's Foot,	..	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	..	16 00	17 00
PORK, extra clear,	..		16 00
elcar,	..		16 00
Mess,	..	14 00	15 00
Prime,	..	12 50	13 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	..	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern,	..	70	80
northern,	..	1 66	2 25
Canary,	..	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	..	2 25	2 50
Flax,	..	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	..	12	18
Southern Clover,	..		16
SOAP, American, Brown,	..	6	7
Castile,	..	12	18
TALLOW, tried,	..	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	..		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	..	45	48
American, full blood, washed,	..	40	45
do. 3-4ths do.	..	40	
do. 1-2 do.	..	35	38
do. 1-4 and common,	..	35	37
Northern pulled,	..	42	46
No. 1,	..	35	40
No. 2,	..	23	25
No. 3,	..	18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE BIBLE.

We do not know where there is so good a description of the Bible, in so small a compass, as is to be found in the article below from the Hartford Courier:—

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book: it is so complete a system that nothing can be added to or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it affords a copy for a king and a rule for a subject; it gives instruction and council to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate; it cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to rule and her how to manage. It entails honor to parents and enjoins obedience upon children; it prescribes and limits the sway of sovereigns, the rule of the ruler and authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servants to obey; and promises the protection of its author to all who walk by its rules. It gives directions for weddings and for burials; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both; it points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and in whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how he ought to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for the wife, and entails a right of the first-born; and shows how the younger branches shall be left. It defends the right of all and reveals vengeance to the defrauder, over-reacher and oppressor. It is the first book and the oldest book in the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever were revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best tidings, and affords the best of comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality, and shows the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubt, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that put their trust on them.

*Astronomy.*—In the Report of John Quincy Adams on the Smithsonian Bequest, occurs the following eloquent passage, describing the beauty and sublimity of the science of astronomy:

"The express object of an observatory is the increase of knowledge by new discovery. The physical relations between the firmament of heaven and the globe allotted by the Creator of all to be the abode of man, are discoverable only by the organ of the eye. Many of these relations are indispensable to the existence of human life, and, perhaps, of the earth itself. Who can conceive the idea of a world without a sun, but must connect it with the extinction of light and heat, of all vegetation and production, leaving the lifeless eld of matter to return to its primitive state of chaos, or to be consumed by elemental fire? The influence of the moon—of the planets, our next door neighbors of

the solar system—of the fixed stars, scattered over the blue expanse in multitudes exceeding the power of human computation, and at distances of which imagination herself can form no distinct conception—the influence of all these on the globe which we inhabit, and upon the condition of man, its dying and deathless inhabitant, is great and mysterious; and in the search for final causes, in a great degree inscrutable to his finite and limited faculties. The extent to which they are discoverable is, and must remain unknown; but, to the vigilance of a sleepless eye, to the toil of a tireless hand, and to the meditations of a thinking, combining and analysing mind, secrets are successively revealed, not only of the deepest import to the welfare of man in his earthly career, but which seem to lift him from the earth to the threshold of his eternal abode—to lead him blindfold up to the council-chamber of Omnipotence, and there, stripping the bandage from his eyes, bid him look undazzled at the throne of God."

*The Three Friends.*—Trust no friend wherein thou hast not proved him. At the banqueting-table how many more are found than at the door of the prison!

A man had three friends: two of them he dearly loved—the third to him was indifferent, although he was the most true hearted of the three. On a certain occasion he was summoned before a judge, and was, although innocent, cruelly accused. 'Who among you,' said he, 'will go with me and be a witness in my behalf? for I have been cruelly accused and the king is angry.'

The first of his friends immediately excused himself, saying he could not go with him on account of other business.

The second accompanied him to the door of the judgment hall, then turned away and went back, fearing the anger of the judge.

The third, upon whom he had reckoned the least, went in, spoke for him, and so joyfully bore testimony to his innocence, that the judge released him and sent him away. \* \* \* \*

Three friends has man in this world, and how do they bear themselves toward him in the hour of death, when God summons him before his judgment seat? *Wealth*, his most cherished friend, first forsakes him and goes not with him. His *relatives and friends* accompany him to the portals of the grave, and turn back again to their dwellings. The third, that which in life was most frequently forgotten, is his *good works*. They alone accompany him to the throne of the judge: they go before, speak in his behalf, and find mercy.

*The Arab's Hospitality.*—One of the missionaries to Syria, in a speech at the late anniversary of the American Board in Philadelphia, gave a graphic sketch of the Arab's virtues, from which we take the following:

"There is one trait possessed by the Arab, which is most valuable—it is a nice sense of honor. There are still good and bad among them, but they all have a high sense of honorable obligation. Another feature is their universal hospitality. This has come down from old to them. In their lofty poetry, which is more exalted in its character than that of any other nation, they laud and extol that Arab who consumes his substance to entertain strangers; and the Arab has no greater boast than that the fire of his hearth never goes out, but is always burning,

to cook food for the stranger, his guests. Dismount from your horse in the desert, and enter the Arab's tent, and he will entertain you as Abraham did of old—if not with the calf, yet with milk and butter, and the best he has, and wait on you till you are refreshed: for to be economical, is with the Arabs, the height of meanness."

**POUDRETTE.**—1. Poudrette is a perfect substitute for common dung, whether with respect to price or quality. 2. Its favorable effects essentially depend on the moisture of the season. 3. In dry years it is less efficacious upon sandy soils than upon very greasy or medium clays. 4. It is particularly suitable to very greasy clays. 5. By virtue of the lime and ammonia which it contains, it quickens and develops the inert humus, and the humic acid which often accumulates in the soil. 6. The Poudrette combined with organic matter, or in the state it is actually made, is a powerful means of rendering clay land friable.—*Le Cultivateur for August, 1838.*

Watering must not be neglected in dry weather. If well water is used, it should stand all day in a tub or barrel, exposed to the sun. Evening is the best time for watering.—*Gen. Fur.*

**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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840

NAHUM WARD.

**Week's Treatise on Bees**

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

For sale by

April 15.

**DISHLEY SHEEP.**

For sale, twenty full blood Dishley or New Leicester Ewes, and one Ram. Price \$10 each. Apply at the Farmer Office.

June 24.

\*

**HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.**

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

May 6.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GARDENERS' KNIVES.**

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22

**SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.**

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August

June 17.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**A Half Blooded Cream Pot Bull Calf for Sale.**

Calves April, 1840. Dan, a first rate native cow, and got by Col. Jacques' famous Bull, Don Cream Pot. This Calf is a deep red color, and strongly marked of the Cream Pot breed. Apply to

Dorchester, June 21.

3w

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,  
15 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1840.

[NO. 2.]

N. E. FARMER.

## PREMIUM LIST OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Concluded.)

### XIV. ANIMALS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE EXHIBITION AT GEORGETOWN, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, A. D. 1840.

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

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

For the second best, 6

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

For the second best, 6

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

For the best yearling full blooded heifer, of imported breed, \$5

For the best pair of working oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, \$12

For the second best, 6

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

For the best milch cow, of native breed, not less than three nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk and mode of feeding, \$15

They also propose the following premiums to be awarded to competitors from any county in this Commonwealth, on stock exhibited at Concord, in the county of Middlesex, at the Cattle Show of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, viz:

For the best bull, \$50

For the next best, 25

For the best milch cow, 30

For the next best, 20

For the best heifer under 3 years old, 15

For the next best, 10

For the best boar, 15

For the next best, 10

For the best breeding sow, 15

For the next best, 10

The distribution of the amount of the foregoing premiums having been apportioned in conformity with the suggestions of the respective agricultural societies of Essex and Middlesex, competitors will be required to comply with the rules and regulations of said societies respectively, and also to give

notice in writing of their intention to offer animals for the foregoing premiums, to Benjamin Guild, Esq. Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on or before the Monday preceding the aforesaid days of exhibition respectively.”

For the best ox fattened within the county, regard being had to the manner of feeding and the expense thereof, \$15

For the second best, 10

For the best fattened cow or heifer, 10

For the second best, 7

For the best bull, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use in the county at least nine months from the day of exhibition, \$8

For the second best, 6

For the best milch cow, not less than three nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, and the manner in which she has been fed, \$8

For the second best, 6

For the third do 4

For the best heifer, that has been in milk three months or more, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, \$6

For the second do 4

For the best yearling heifer, 3

For the second do 2

For the best pair of working oxen, not to exceed eight years old, taking into view their size, power, and the manner in which they have been trained, \$10

For the second do 7

For the third do 5

For the best pair three year old steers, taking into view their size, power, &c. \$7

For the second do 5

For the best pair of two year old steers, taking into view their size, power, &c. \$6

For the second do 4

For the best pair of yearling steers, taking into view their size, power, &c. \$4

For the second do 2

For the best boar, 5

For the second do 2

For the best breeding sow, 5

For the second do 3

For the best litter of weaned pigs, not less than four, from two to six months old, \$6

For the second do 3

### XV. TEAMS OF WORKING OXEN.

For the best team of working oxen, not less than forty pair, belonging to one town, that shall be exhibited between 12 and 2 o'clock, \$20

If these teams should come more than six miles, the expense of their feed will be paid in addition to the premium.

### XVI. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

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

The second best do do 3

For the best piece of stair carpeting, not less than twenty yards to be exhibited, \$3

For the best straw or grass bonnet, 5

The second best do 3

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

The second best do 2

For the best piece of woolen cloth, 7-8ths of a yard wide, and twenty yards in quantity, \$5

The second best do 3

For the best piece of flannel, a yard wide and twenty yards in quantity, \$4

The second best do 2

For the best wrought woolen hose, not less than four pair, 2

The second best do 1

For the best men's half hose, not less than four pair, \$1

For the best silk hose, not less than three pair, 2

For the best piece of linen cloth, not less than twenty yards, \$4

The second best do 2

For the best piece of linen diaper, not less than twenty yards, \$3

The second best do 2

For the best wrought counterpane, having regard to the quality and expense of the materials, \$4

The second best do 2

For the best specimen of wrought lace, 3

The second best, 2

For the best specimen of work performed by a child under twelve years of age, exhibiting industry and ingenuity, \$3

The second best do 2

The Trustees being disposed to encourage domestic industry, solicit an exhibition of all articles manifesting this—and will reward them as liberally as in their power—the amount of these awards not to exceed one hundred dollars.

### XVII. FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

A convenient room will be provided for the exhibition of fruits and flowers—whoever presents the same is requested to give a description of the article presented. A committee will examine and report on these articles, and particular care will be taken that no disposition will be made of them other than such as the owner may direct. The friends of horticulture are solicited to contribute their mite for the honor of the county.

### XVIII. LIVE FENCES.

The trustees, with a view to encourage the cultivation of hedges, or live fences, as in many cases most important, and when in good condition always useful, economical and ornamental, have determined to offer premiums as follows:

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

For the next best, under the same conditions, a premium of \$10

*General Remarks.*

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

All other claims for premiums must be handed or forwarded to the secretary in writing.

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

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

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

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

By order of the Trustees,  
J. W. PROCTOR, *Sec'y.*

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

## EXPERIMENTS

*On the Improvement of poor lands by Subsoil ploughing, both with and without Underdraining.* By the Rev. W. L. RHAM, Vicar of Winkfield.

*To the Secretary of the English Agricultural Society:*

Sir,—As it is of more importance to the progress of agriculture to have well-authenticated facts and accurate details of different modes of cultivation, than mere theoretical speculations, I venture to lay before the English Agricultural Society the result of two experiments, made with considerable attention to every circumstance which might influence the result.

1. The first which I shall mention may be found interesting at this moment in consequence of its throwing some light on the use of the subsoil plough, which, although by no means a new invention, has lately been strongly recommended on particular soils, not without some discussions as to its merits, and doubts of its general usefulness.

The field which was the subject of the experiment was once a portion of the open common in the forest of Windsor, and brought into cultivation soon after the inclosure of the forest in 1813. Its soil consisted of a very moderate loam, inclined to yellow clay, only a few inches in depth; the subsoil chiefly a stiff clay, but with occasional portions of a very gravelly loam, nearly impervious to water. The surface is slightly undulated, and sufficiently inclined to let off the surface-water by means of open drains. It was first brought into cultivation by paring and burning the surface; and no very regular rotation of crops was followed. The first crop was turnips, broadcast; a very good crop, in consequence of the ashes. After this had been sold off by sheep, came oats; a good crop. It was then chalked, at the rate of about 15 tumbril loads to the acre, and manured with good dung, 6 tumbrils per acre. After this, part of the field was planted with potatoes, part with beans, and part with peas, as experiments; the crops were moderate. The next crops were half wheat and half oats; fair

crops—about 2 1-2 quarters of wheat and between 5 and 6 quarters of oats per acre. A similar course was pursued, with variations, till within a few years when rye-grass and clover were sown with the last crop. The grasses were mown twice for hay the next year. The two next years the field was pastured, chiefly with sheep.

This I consider to have completed the preparatory cultivation; and the field, when broken up, showed a manifest improvement in the depth, color, and texture of the soil. After that it bore beans and wheat. It was then fallowed, in order to clear it of the coarse natural grasses which, in spite of all this cultivation, had not been entirely eradicated, and also of a considerable portion of couch grass (*Panicum repens*.) which had increased in the soil. Six acres of the field were subsoil-ploughed, early in 1838, to the depth of 14 or 15 inches, by means of the Rackheath-plough, made by Messrs Ransome & Co., at Ipswich. A common swing-plough (the only plough I ever use,) with two horses abreast, first made a furrow of about 6 inches deep. Not having a large team, I had several such furrows opened, and then the two horses, and two more who had been carting manure while the other pair was ploughing, were yoked to the Rackheath plough, which stirred the subsoil 9 or 10 inches deep. The common plough after that filled up the furrows. Thus somewhat less than half an acre a day was subsoil-ploughed with 4 horses, the weather being very favorable. The land was now manured with 10 cartloads of yard dung to the acre: one acre was planted with potatoes; in another acre, mangold-wurtzel seed was drilled in rows 18 inches apart; two acres were sown with Swedish turnips, and two acres with red tankard turnips.—The mangold-wurtzel was either taken off early by the fly, or failed; and turnip seed was drilled over it. The Swedes were also sown a second time. Before Christmas there was a very good appearance of Swedes and turnips, which had been properly hoed two or three times and were clean. I congratulated myself on the result of the experiment, and began to feed off the turnips with sheep, drawing a portion for the cows at home. The winter was wet, and I was soon obliged to remove the sheep. The ground became too hollow to bear the cart wheels and the tread of the horses; and I began to regret having loosened the subsoil, which now held wet like a sponge. I had never thought that the field required underdraining. The water always ran off by the open drains before it was subsoil ploughed; I might, therefore, very naturally have concluded that the subsoil plough had now ruined my land. The turnips were now eaten off or carted home till late in spring; and perhaps I should have lost the use of them altogether, or spoiled my land by cutting it up, if I had not determined on an effectual remedy.

I immediately ordered 18,000 draining tiles, which fortunately I procured from different kilns in the neighborhood: they were the footed tiles. The common size cost 2 guineas a thousand, besides carriage; they were 13 inches long; those for the main drains cost 3 guineas a thousand, 6 inches in diameter, but only 12 inches long. I laid out the drains 30 feet apart; the common drains 26 inches deep, the main drains 30 inches. An immense volume of water ran out of the drains before the tiles were put in; and in a short time after they were filled up, my sheep returned to the fold, and my cart took the daily supply of turnips for the cows. The whole field was underdrained at a cost of 50l.,

besides the carriage of the tiles, that is only 5l. per acre. Of the 6 acres which had been subsoil ploughed, 2 were drilled with Chevalier barley; and 4 with Tartarian oats. Red and white clover, rye grass, and other grass seeds, were sown after the land had been harrowed, and the surface was rolled. The season being moist, the clover grew very rapidly, and the barley suffered in consequence. The crop, notwithstanding, was fair, reckoned at about 4 1-2 quarters to the acre; which is more than is usually grown in the neighborhood. Had there been no clover, 6 quarters might have been fairly expected from the length of the straw and ears. The Tartarian oats kept down the clover. The straw rose above a man's head, and the crop was very heavy. It is not threshed out, but we estimate it at 9 quarters to the acre. From the yield of a small portion threshed, I have reason to think it will exceed this. The field is now (Dec. 21st) after all the rain which has fallen in autumn, as dry and sound as any pasture I have. My cows and horses have been occasionally turned into the field without making any impression; and the old water furrows, which were dug out by my men, from habit, are quite dry, with fine clover in the bottom of them.

The conclusion to be drawn from this experiment is important, as it shows that, wherever the subsoil is retentive of moisture, complete underdraining is essential; and that the subsoil plough should never be used until the water can run off below. It also shows what an improvement is made on moderate land by the union of draining and subsoil ploughing. The cost is nothing when compared to the result. The 50l. I laid out on this field, I consider as the most profitable investment I ever made. The 4 acres which were not subsoil-ploughed are in artificial grass: as soon as the field is again broken up, which will be in two or three years, this portion shall also have the benefit of the subsoil plough.

[The other experiment will be given in our next.]

For the New England Farmer.

## BUTTER AGAIN.

MR COLMAN—In my first letter on butter, I omitted to state that much of that celebrated butter of Holland is made from new milk; and that the buttermilk remaining is a very good food—much better than that proceeding from cream churning. I know not whether any of our farmers adopt this process; or if they do, what improvements they have made on the practice of the Dutch; and I should not be astonished to learn that they had really "beaten the Dutch."

The superior quality of Dutch butter is attributed by some persons to the salt which they use—they make a secret of the preparation of their salt. It is certain that their butter has very little of the taste of salt in the sense that ours has. Their secret consists, probably, in diminishing that acrid taste which proceeds from the muriate and sulphate of magnesia.

For the want of positive knowledge, I will now indulge in my own speculations, which may go for what they are worth.

I can easily imagine that the rich strippings from the cows may be churned with more ease than common milk. Now let us suppose that some of our experimental farmers, with some knowledge of chemistry, could find the means of stripping the

common new milk of its superfluous watery particles, by a short and simple process; we should then have it all like the best strippings, or perhaps better and more butterous. I will suggest such notions on this subject as now occur to me, which may lead to better ones, and encourage experiments which I have not the means of making in the city.

I have shown in a former letter, that the separation of liquor from its sediment, which is commonly a slow process, may be accelerated, and made almost instantaneous. Co'oring matter, of various kinds, may be taken out of liquors as well as from stuffs, by chemical application; and various compound substances may be reduced to their diverse elements by mechanical as well as chemical means. Churning itself is a mechanical means of separating the butterous from the caseous and watery particles of the milk. I make these preliminary remarks, by way of encouraging myself in the search of something analogous for the desired process on milk.

It is true that the filtration of liquors is for the extraction of heavy particles from the liquid, and the separation now sought for, is the extraction of light particles, or butter, and that upwards. The desired result is, to precipitate quickly the heavier particles from the milk. If I were about to try experiments, I should begin by trying cold and heat, in their various degrees, from congelation to boiling. I would next try these two means combined with salt, or alum, saltpetre, &c.: with cold water even, if I did not care about the buttermilk. If I were right in the hypothesis in my first letter, viz: that salt had no affinity for butter or any pure fatty substance, there would be no danger of salting the butter by this process; and if the salt have an affinity for watery particles, it would seem that salt might be made an efficient agent in the separation now required. If by any one process now suggested or any one which may occur to persons better qualified to invent them, a speedy mode of separation be found of the thick, butterous, lighter parts of the milk from the others, which I here suppose to be heavier, I would then propose a plan for drawing the latter off, so as not to disturb the former; which idea I borrow from the refiners of Champagne wine. They first cork the bottles hand-tight, and place them in a bottle-rack, with the cork down. The sediment gets all into the neck of the bottle: they then go from bottle to bottle, without displacing them, and take out the corks quickly, let the sediment drop out, and replace the cork, with a very small loss of liquor.

Now let the vessel in which the prepared milk is placed, have a plug in the bottom, to let off the buttermilk without disturbing the upper surface. I will here suggest another practice, which may be used in this process, or in some other, perhaps, to good purpose. Water may be separated from wine or cider, by various simple means. First, put the watered liquor into an earthen vessel so porous that it will not contain water: the water will then run out first, and the wine or cider will remain last.—Second—put a small solution of alum in the vessel, stop it with a sponge rubbed with sweet oil, then incline the vessel gently, and the water will run out through the sponge, leaving the wine behind. I am inclined to believe that a cotton rag immersed in a tumbler, with a longer part of it hanging out, would by capillary attraction and a little of the syphon principle, extract the water, or some part of it.

You see, Mr Editor, that I am desirous to make up for my want of positive knowledge and experi-

ence, by throwing out hints for others to work upon. In so doing I trust that I can do no harm.—You are aware that the visionary alchemists, in their vain labors to make gold, did more to advance chemical science than kings could have done with all their power. In fact, it was in opposition to kings, priests, and popes, that the black and forbidden art cast a blaze of true light on the important science of chemistry.

WM. FOSTER.

#### SALTPETRE IN MEAT.

It is a matter of regret that while so much salt meat is made and used, we have not yet acquired the proper knowledge of the best mode to prepare and preserve it; nor is it known how noxious salt meat may become by an improper use of saltpetre in the pickle or brine usually employed.

There are various modes of preserving salt meat and fish, by drying, salting, pickling, oiling, smoking, &c.; but I merely mean at present to notice some of the defects and noxious properties of our actual meat, either beef or pork.

One of the main defects appears to consist in the useless addition of saltpetre to the pickle whereby the meat often becomes sour or spoiled, and always acid and pernicious. I never could understand why this substance was added to common salt, except that it is said to make it look better. But it ought to be known that saltpetre absorbed by the meat is *nitric acid* or *aqua fortis*—a deadly poison, whereby our salt meat becomes unpalatable and pernicious. A slight excess of this acid renders the meat sour, or spoils it, as we say. It has been suggested to correct this by potash, which re-absorbs this excess; but this only hides the defect without neutralizing the whole poison.

Is it not surprising that we should feed and deal, as a staple of our country, with an article containing a portion of such active poison as *nitric acid*? In fact, our salt meats are *no longer meat*: they are a new pernicious substance produced by a chemical action of salt upon the flesh of animals. This flesh when fresh, consists chiefly of *gelatine* and *fibrine*. Gelatine or jelly, is the substance soluble in warm water, forming a broth by boiling, or becoming a jelly by concentration; while fibrine is the fibrous, tough part of the meat, which cannot be dissolved, and is therefore unfit for food, while gelatine is the real nutritious part of the meat.

But it is well known that salt meat and even corned beef can no longer afford a broth, and therefore the gelatine must have been changed into another substance no longer soluble, nor so nutritious, by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre. To this new substance chemists have not yet given a name; but it is as different from meat as leather is from the hide before it is tanned by the tan-bark or *tannin*.

To this chemical change in meat are to be ascribed all noxious qualities of salt meat, and the diseases to which those who feed chiefly on it become liable; sea-scurvey, land-scurvey, sore gums, rotten teeth, bilis, ulcers, &c., which we entail on ourselves by using a kind of poisoned bad meat, which we call salt.

This important and doleful fact ought to be well known generally to all those who raise cattle, cure meat, or consume it, in order that they may correct this sad defect.

The first thing to be done is to abandon altogether the use of saltpetre in curing meat. This is

indispensable, and no one who is told that *aqua fortis* is the produce of it, ought any longer to use this poison in pickles or brines.

The best substitute for it is *sugar*. A small quantity makes the meat healthier, sweeter, nicer, and quite as durable. Let this be known to all our farmers and sailors.

How to make brine for meat perfectly innocuous, is yet a desideratum. Gelatine ought to be preserved in salt meat pure and soluble, as it is in broth cakes, before any meat can be perfectly healthy and equal to fresh meat. But at any rate, by withholding the saltpetre, we divest it of a deadly poisonous substance.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.

*Prof. History and Natural Science, Elm Place, LANSBURG, N. Y.*

#### MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

*Saturday, June 27, 1840.*

The exhibition of fruits at the rooms this morning reflected great credit upon the various contributors: every specimen could with truth be called excellent. They were as follows:

By Hon. E. Vose, Dorchester—Black Tartarian and White Bigareau Cherries; very superior specimens.

By B. Guild, Esq.—Very fine specimens of B<sup>l</sup>k Tartarian Cherry.

By Wm. Kenrick, Esq., Newton—Beautiful specimens of Napoleon Bigareau Cherry. The lovers of this fruit should not fail to order from Mr Kenrick trees that will yield such superb fruit.

Jno. A. Kenrick, Esq., Newton, exhibited Black Tartarian and one other kind of cherry not named; the first a beautiful specimen and worthy extensive cultivation.

John M. Ives, Esq., Salem, presented two specimens of seedling cherries: one called Mottled Bigareau and raised from seed of Manning's White Bigareau, and the other not named, raised from the seed of an English Bigareau—both very fine specimens.

R. Manning, Esq., of Salem, exhibited the following cherries: large White Bigareau, China Bigareau and common White Bigareau, Black Tartarian, Black Heart and Black Eagle, American Amber and American Heart, Elton cherry, and a seedling from the White Bigareau: these were all fine and some very excellent.

Mr Hawks, of Lynn, exhibited fine specimens of Downton, Southboro' and Methven Strawberries.

There was one specimen of fruit exhibited this morning, which though mentioned last, it would be impossible to forget—a Peach tree grown in a pot, of fine form and healthy, bearing beautiful specimens of the "Early Ann Peach"? This species attracted much attention, and the universal opinion was, "Beautiful! beautiful!" It reflected much credit upon the contributor, Capt. George Lee, of West Cambridge.

Sam'l Walker, Esq., Roxbury, exhibited specimens of Rhubarb, (Pie Plant.) These specimens were very large, and equal if not superior to any that have been exhibited at the rooms for a long time.

Spring Potatoes, so called, said to be full grown, though small; raised by J. Toulmin Smith, Esq., of Roxbury

For the Committee,

JAS. L. L. WARREN.

## WANDERINGS IN THE WEST IN 1839.

No. VIII.

(Concluded.)

In the thick timber bottoms along the Illinois river and in the swamps of Indiana, there are great numbers of wild hogs, which are occasionally hunted, and many are taken, but they are hardly worth the killing.

Sheep are not very common, on account of the wolves, but in some parts of Ohio there are considerable flocks, and there are a few in Illinois.—The high rolling prairies make excellent sheep pastures, and they thrive exceedingly well there.

There is no finer mutton to be found in the world perhaps, than in Illinois. Sheep husbandry might be made very profitable there.

The wild animals most common are deer, wolves of two kinds, the grey wolf and the prairie wolf, foxes, badgers, rabbits, otters and squirrels: bears are seldom seen.

Of birds there are wild turkeys, in the forest country, partridges, which are generally called pheasants, quails, called also partridges; grouse, or prairie hens, cranes, snipes, larks, parroquets—very beautiful birds with white bellies, black wings, and head and neck a bright scarlet; and a few other small birds, besides water fowl, which are plenty at particular seasons.

The lakes and streams are well stocked with fish of various kinds, and many of large size.

From these lists it will be seen that sportsmen have fine opportunities for the exercise of skill in their various arts.

The people of the western States suffer great inconvenience from the want of ready markets for their produce. Notwithstanding the noble lakes and rivers, the numerous canals and railroads which have been, and are being constructed, intersecting the country in all directions, still a great portion of the country does and always will suffer in this respect. The west is destined to be an agricultural and not a manufacturing country. Almost all branches of manufactures are carried on by means of water power or are greatly facilitated by its aid, and the west has but a small share of water power, not more than sufficient to drive the saw mills and flour mills necessary for the country; hence no large communities of consumers of agricultural produce can grow up in the country, except in the cities, and these can never be so numerous as to consume a large amount compared to what will be produced; therefore the great staples only can be carried to market, and these to a great distance, to be exchanged for the various manufactures of other countries and the produce of other climates, and must seek a market chiefly at the Atlantic cities and New Orleans. Improve the internal communications as much as they may, a canal or a railroad cannot be made to every man's door, nor through every town nor every county, and the largest part of the produce must be transported a considerable distance to any of these improvements, and thence a long and expensive route to the ultimate market, and when we consider the vast extent of fertile country to be cultivated, and the enormous amount of produce, we readily see that prices must be low, and deducting the cost of transportation, the farmer's profits must be small, and the prices of manufactured and foreign goods must be high, exactly in proportion to the low prices of his own produce, and from the same causes—the cost of transportation and the commissions of the many

hands through whom they must pass; and it is only the great staples that can be sold at all, for the various little things that are profitable to raise for a handy market, will not pay for the transportation to a distant one:—thus, to use a familiar phrase, "any way you can fix it" the west must suffer a great inconvenience from the want of a market, which goes far to balance the greater fertility of her soil.

The population of the western States is of a mixed and heterogeneous character: the immigrants are from all the States and of almost every nation, and there is little union among them. The southern portion is chiefly settled by people from the more southern States, and are generally denominated "Hoosiers"—a nick-name, which particularly appertains to the inhabitants of Indiana; the northern portion has a majority of New England and New York people, who are styled "Yankees." The manners and customs of the two classes are different, and there is mutual jealousy between them. Besides these two classes there are many foreigners, especially Irish and Germans—the latter generally settled in little communities by themselves or in connection with the descendants of Germans from the middle States; and although these different races live peaceably with each other, there is little of that harmony and kindly feeling which exists among the people of New England; and a long period must elapse before the whole population will become assimilated and melted down into one homogeneous mass. Good society may be found in the west, even in the newest settlements, but it must be selected.

The laws and institutions of the western States, excepting Missouri, are copied in a great measure from those of New York and New England. Ohio is especially a Yankee State. The more western States differ more from us. Towns and parishes are scarcely recognised in law. The corporations which are denominated towns, have powers and privileges unlike the towns with us. Almost all municipal affairs are managed by the county officers, the most important of whom are the county commissioners and sheriff, who are periodically elected by the people.

Public schools are provided for with some degree of liberality. The government has appropriated one section in each surveyed township, that is one thirtysixth part of all the public lands, for the use of schools, and the States have established other funds for the same purpose; but the people are generally unable to contribute much individually, and a great many do not properly estimate the importance of educating their children.—teachers who are competent are with difficulty obtained, and consequently the facilities for education are indifferent. There are a few persons who are interested in the cause and who tell us that in a few years they will have good schools, and that the means of education will be abundantly sufficient to satisfy the wants of the community, and in Ohio a great deal has been done; but in general these advantages exist mainly in the future prospect; and in the mean time the present rising generation will grow up in comparative ignorance.

The means of obtaining general information are limited; the public journals are nearly all of them ill-conducted concerns, containing little which is calculated to improve the tastes or the morals of their readers;—libraries and literary societies are rare, and the conversation of the people of the west is almost wholly upon tangible subjects connected

with the all-absorbing object of accumulating property.

These things will undoubtedly be changed in time, and the western country will improve much faster than the Atlantic country has done;—but at best a long period will be required before the moral, intellectual and social advantages of the west will be equal to what they are in the east.

The common buildings in the west are log cabins, which are built by locking logs together and filling the crevices with splinters and clay. On the inside the logs are usually hewn off: the chimney projects the whole size from one end of the house, and the fire-place is built of stones, if they can be procured: if not, of timber lined with a thick coat of clay: single floors of boards or rough planks complete the finishing of the dwelling. These cabins are comfortably warm but rather inconvenient habitations. A good cabin costs about one hundred dollars. After a time these cabins are exchanged for framed or brick houses, the cost of which is greater than the cost of similar houses in many parts of New England.

One of the greatest inconveniences of houses in Indiana and Illinois is, the want of good cellars; as there are very few localities high and dry enough to have a dry cellar, and it is very difficult to drain them; hence there are very few houses there which have any cellar at all.

What great advantages are to be realised by emigrating to the west?

The emigrant who has a capital may obtain good land at a very cheap rate, and the rise of property will eventually make him rich; in the mean time if he is industrious, he may have an abundance of substantial food, indeed most of the necessaries of life; and he may have them too for one half the labor that would be necessary to obtain them at the east; but the luxuries, comprising many things which he has been accustomed to all his life, and which most people esteem as almost necessary to the comfort of life, are not easily obtained.

Except the opportunity which is afforded to the man who has a capital to become rich by speculation, I know of no important advantage to be gained by emigrating to the west. Mechanics and laborers have no better opportunities there than at the east. Merchants and professional men, if they are talented and active, will almost always obtain wealth and honors in the west, and such men will succeed any where; and men who are wanting in talent and activity, will always be losers by going away from their connections and friends. It is almost a proverb in the west, that one who has not the "go ahead" in him will never succeed.

I do not conclude that it would be better for all to remain where they are. A young man who has a little money but not enough to give him a start in life, and who has in addition, strong hands and a light heart, will do well to emigrate, if he will avoid whiskey and gambling, and attend to his own business.

A man who has a family of boys to provide for and who may have been unfortunate, but can yet save something from the wreck of his property, will find it advantageous to emigrate to the new settlements in the west, where he can begin anew with a prospect of success. But a young man, whether a farmer, a tradesman, a merchant or a professional man, who can enter life with a tolerable prospect of acquiring a competence, and of supporting a family in his own neighborhood, and the man who is settled in life and in comfortable cir-

circumstances, and also the man who is entirely destitute of means, had better remain where they are; and if they acquire less property they will be likely to enjoy life better than they would to emigrate; the middle-aged man especially, who has been settled in comfortable circumstances, and removes, whatever may be his success, will always regret having left his home.

J. GOULD.

For the New England Farmer.

### "FANCY FARMERS."

Jamaica Plain, 19th June, 1840.

MR COLMAN—Dear Sir—A neighbor sent me, a day or two since, the Boston "Cultivator" of the 13th inst., thinking I might like to see a notice on "Fancy Farmers," without knowing I should feel any interest in that piece. That paper I have never seen three numbers of since its first publication, having always been well satisfied with the N. E. Farmer, which I have taken from its commencement.

The article on *large premiums on ploughs*, was brought to the notice of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society by me. I was one of the trustees of that society for twenty years, and retired from it six or seven years ago. I still feel a great interest in it, and am a firm believer in its having done and is still continuing to do, much good to the farming interest. They were the first in America to recommend ploughing matches, which was the means of such improvements in ploughs, that although at their first match in 1817, only one with iron mould board was in the match, (and which I imported from London,) at their last match in which twentytwo ploughs were tested, *every one was of cast iron*. This result was brought about by the means, as the editor of the Cultivator styles them, of "*fancy farmers*."

Now as to the mode of ploughing, whether the furrow slice should be laid flat or on the edge, I have always thought for our New England farming, the flat mode was preferable. But I also know from *book reading*, that in England where much wheat is raised, that they very generally use machines for sowing in rows, and afterwards machines drawn by a horse and guided by a man, to hoe and weed between the rows; and they also lay the furrow slice *on edge* and sow broadcast, by which means the grain slides to the bottom of the furrow, and the harrow drawn lengthways, levels the earth and leaves the seed in rows; by which means the air draws more freely through it; and it is also by many farmers hand-hoed and weeded, and not allowed to grow, weeds and all, as is much the case in other countries, smothering the crop and producing more weeds than grain.

In our ploughing matches at Brighton, *one* of the chairmen of those committees usually directed the ploughman to lay the furrow slice on edge.

You will perceive, sir, notwithstanding the sneering of the aforementioned editor, I am not to be laughed out of my ploughing notions, which are not of yesterday.

This is not a great *grain* growing State, but our premiums for ploughs extend to every State in the Union, and they are for the use of any other State where much grain is cultivated.

Now as to the reason for the premiums at all.—I was invited three years ago to act on the premium committee on agricultural implements at the mechanics' show in Faneuil hall. Ploughs by sev-

eral of our best makers were there. I stated that I could not give an opinion which was the *best*, without seeing them tested in the earth; last autumn I again declined acting on that committee for the same reason: [that Society are not prepared to make such trials.] Several of these plough-makers came to me on the subject, to see how this could be brought about, and the premiums now offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, are in consequence of my request to the Trustees.

I am sorry to see an editor of an agricultural paper still using the term "fancy farmers" or "book farmers"—by whom many experiments have been made that would not probably otherwise have been attempted—many of which may have been found too expensive, but many also have resulted in much good—and those have been copied and continued. What also are editors of papers doing, but disseminating their weekly papers, the chief contents of which are but copies from books or other papers.

I am, dear sir,

Yours, very truly,

JOHN PRINCE.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### TIMBER: PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING, &c.

Timber includes all kinds of felled and seasoned woods. Of all the different kinds known, oak is considered the best for building, and even when it lies exposed to air and water, there is none equal to it. The goodness of timber not only depends on the soil and situation in which it stands, but likewise on the season in which it is felled. People disagree very much in this: some are for having it felled as soon as the fruit is ripe; others, in the spring, and many in the autumn. As the sap and moisture of timber is certainly the cause that it perishes much sooner than it otherwise would do, it seems evident that timber should be felled when there is least sap in it, or when the sap is most fusible or in a liquid state.

The ancients chiefly regarded the age of the moon in felling timber: their rule was to fell it in the wane, or four days after the new. An Amherst, Massachusetts, cooper states that he formerly furnished three oil mills in that vicinity with casks made from oak felled in June; because, he says, timber felled in winter being more porous, would not contain oil: and that oak and walnut cut in June, would not powder-post.

That the moon has an influence on the sap, no one who has paid attention will have occasion to doubt: the liber or inner bark is less adhesive at this stage of the moon, the ligneous or woody matter being in a more fluid state. It has been ascertained by various experiments, that the woody part of oak in full vegetation, is only four tenths of the whole: air constitutes one fourth of it, and the rest consists in sap. Light woods have still a much less quantity of solid matter; but the season of the year and age of the tree occasion considerable variation.

Timber should be cut when of a proper age, for when it is either too young or too old, it will not be so durable. They should be cut in their prime, when almost fully grown, and before they begin to decay; and this will depend upon the dryness and moistness of the soil where the timber grows. The time of its commencement to decay, or when it is going past its prime, is when the concentric circles are less and less, as may be seen in the oak,

beech, walnut, &c. These circles yearly enlarge the trunk by the formation of a new alburnum or soft wood, which the next succeeding year becomes the lignum or hard wood.

The wood of the north side of all trees which grow in this climate is the weakest, and that of the south side is the strongest. The heart of a tree is never in its centre, but always near to the north side, and the concentric circles or annual coats of wood are thinner on that side. In conformity with this, it is the general opinion of carpenters, that timber is stronger whose annual plates are thickest; the air vessels makes the visible separation between the annual plates. Therefore, when these plates are thickest they contain a greater proportion of the woody fibre.

Timber after being felled and sawed, must be seasoned; not by standing upright, but lie one piece upon another, only kept apart by short blocks interposed to prevent a certain mouldiness which they will contract in sweating on one another. Some advise the planks or other timber to lay in water a few days, in order to extract the sap, and afterwards to dry in the air: by this means they will be prevented from cracking or chopping. Some scorch and season them in the fire, such as piles, posts, &c. which are to stand in water or earth. They are charred and seasoned by burning them round in a strong violent flame, until a black, coaly crust is formed; the internal part of the wood is thereby so hardened that neither earth nor water can damage it for a long time afterwards. An excellent preservation of wood by charcoal, especially applied to eve troughs and water spouts is, first to lay on a coat of drying oil, then immediately dust it over with a thick layer of charcoal finely powdered, and contained in a muslin bag. After two or three days, when the oil is thoroughly dried, brush off the loose particles of charcoal, and cover that which adheres with a coat of paint, and in a few days after a second; the whole will become a fine solid crust, and is said to preserve the wood sound many years.

Some advise to season the timber before it is cut down, by taking off the bark a year before it is cut: the sap is expelled and the alburnum is converted into wood in the course of the year. Sills and sleepers for out buildings should have a free circulation of air to save them from decay.

S. W. JEWETT.

*Peaches*.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce speaking of peach trees and their liability to be destroyed by hard winters, states that Judge Judson, of the U. S. District Court of Connecticut, who resides at Canterbury, caught the idea that it might be the too early springs which created the difficulty. He therefore in January, after the ground had become thoroughly frozen, covered the roots a foot deep with hay or straw, which had the effect to keep the frost in the ground and so prevent the sap from starting until the spring was fairly opened. He succeeded completely; for the last spring the trees all around, and of his neighbors in the adjoining yard, were all destroyed, but his were fresh and blooming. The fact seems to be, that not the cold weather, but warm weather, does the mischief. The trees are killed by frost after the sap starts.—*Bost. Times*.

Eggs, it is said, may be preserved good for a year, if kept in lime water salted.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1840.

## DENNIS'S "PATENT" TROUGHS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

I notice in your list a communication from J. Dennis, jr., of Portsmouth, R. I., which induces me to ask that gentleman if he really considers himself entitled to a patent for the invention of surrounding a tree with a trough or gutter, filled with some liquid, which arrests the progress of the parent of the canker worm? If he does, I would ask him whether it be not a duty to appoint numerous and faithful agents to make and apply the patent article?

A year ago, one of his agents in this vicinity was applied to and engaged to make and put on leaden troughs for a considerable number of large and valuable trees, in proper season. The fall arrived and he had forgotten it. He promised anew. The winter passed and he had neglected it. The writer was then obliged to resort to the troublesome and uncertain remedy of tarring in the spring. This induced him to look into the question of the patent right, which he is convinced is not founded on original invention on the part of Mr Dennis, unless he can go back many years. One thing is certain—that a long time ago troughs of tin were used; and it can hardly be imagined that Mr Dennis intends to rest his patent on the suggestion of lead instead of tin. Will he favor the public with a copy and the date of his original specification?

H.

## REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

Through the politeness of the editor of the N. E. Farmer, I am permitted to reply to the communication of H. in the same paper, for which favor the editor will please to receive my thanks.

In reply to the gentleman who signs himself H., I will state for his information that I consider myself entitled to a patent right for the circular metallic trough and roof for preventing insects from ascending fruit or ornamental trees. I would also inform him that I know of no law that requires the patentee, if a citizen of the United States, (and I claim to be such,) to appoint agents or take any other measures to supply the demand there may be for the thing patented, or that forbids his making such use of his invention as his inclination may dictate. Notwithstanding, I consider it is my interest and perhaps my duty to take the most efficient measures to supply the public to their satisfaction. I am extremely sorry that the gentleman should have been so grievously disappointed by any of my agents, for I used my best endeavors to appoint the most efficient men, and such as were recommended to me by those who wanted their trees protected; and if there was any neglect on my part, I hope the gentleman will be kind enough to consider that it was not intentional, and pardon me accordingly. If the gentleman had taken the trouble to have written to me, (for he could have readily obtained my address,) I should have been very happy to have used my utmost efforts to have had his trees supplied to his satisfaction; and I will consider it a particular favor if any person who has or may suffer from the neglect of any of my agents, if they will please to inform me accordingly, and prompt attention and efficient action shall be exercised for their relief;—and it would give me pleasure to have any gentleman or a number of gentlemen who may want their trees protected, to inform me accordingly, and recommend some suitable person in

their neighborhood, (it is not necessary that he should be a mechanic, but any industrious young farmer can learn in one day to make the troughs and put them on the trees,) whom I might appoint as agent and teach to make the troughs; and where there may be agents appointed that do not serve them to their satisfaction, I shall take pleasure in appointing such as they recommend. Or if it would be more agreeable to them, I should prefer to sell them a right for such portions of the country as they may wish to purchase for. And I may further state that I am very desirous to sell rights or appoint agents wherever there are any canker worms to be destroyed.

Having replied to the first part of H.'s communication, I now hope to give him such information as will satisfy him of the originality of the invention in question. I am very well aware that tin troughs were used ten years ago and perhaps more; but they were made square, and proved very troublesome on account of the space in the corners of the squares between the trough and the tree, which were so much larger than at the sides, that it made it very difficult to keep them properly packed; whereas the leaden trough is made to stand at an equal distance from the tree all around. The space between the trough and the tree when properly packed with seaweed, and a little tar put upon the top of the seaweed to stick the ends together, it will remain in good order for years, or until the tree shall grow so as to burst open the troughs, which has happened in several instances where the troughs have been upon the trees for a number of years. If seaweed cannot be readily obtained, hay or straw will answer; but cotton waste holds the oil that may get on it against the tree, and will injure the bark if it does not kill it. It also requires more oil for the square than for the circular troughs, on account of their being so much longer. And when the tree had grown so that the square troughs were too small, it was very expensive making them larger, as it required four pieces of tin to be soldered into each trough and four more into the roof, whereas the circular troughs only require one small piece of lead to be soldered in, which may be done at a very small expense and leave the trough as good as when it was new. When the tin troughs are taken off they are worthless; but the lead troughs are worth two thirds of the original cost of the lead per pound.

If my recollection is correct, I made the first circular metallic troughs in the summer or fall of 1836, which was previous to any similar ones being made by others. I have no objection to the whole copy of my patent being printed; but as it will make less work for the printer, I will extract the claim, which will perhaps answer H.'s purpose; but if it should not, I shall be happy to supply the whole. "What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent is, a circular metallic trough and roof, made of one piece of metal and bent to conform to the shape of the tree, using for that purpose any metal that can be wrought into the proper shape." As many persons infringe upon patent rights unconsciously, I will here give the 14th section of the law of 1836, and inform such that the patentee is at liberty to bring his action against the maker, vender, or the person who uses or has used and laid aside the thing patented.

"Section 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever, in any action for damages for making, using, or selling the thing whereof the exclusive right is secured by any patent heretofore granted, or by any patent that may hereafter be granted, a verdict shall be rendered for the plaintiff in such action, it shall be in the power of the court to render judgment in any sum above the amount found by such verdict as the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff, not exceeding three times the amount thereof, according to the circumstances of the

case, with costs; and such damages may be recovered by action on the case, in any court of competent jurisdiction, to be brought in the name or names of the person or persons interested, whether as patentee, assignee, or as grantees of the exclusive right within and throughout a specified portion of the United States."

J. DENNIS, JR.

Boston, 7th mo., 13th, 1840.

N. B. Persons addressing me will please to direct their letters to Portsmouth, Newport Co., R. I. J. D.

## EARLY POTATOES.

We have received a "good mess" of early potatoes from Mr Josiah Lovett, 2d, of Beverly, which we pronounce to be first rate. They are without a name. He had them from the master of a coasting vessel, and does not know where they originated from. We think probably from Nova Scotia, as we saw at St. Johns two years since in August, a large quantity of the same variety apparently, on board a vessel from Annapolis. We have not seen or tasted a better early potato this year, and from the statement of Mr Lovett, believe there is none cultivated in this region that will go before them. The potatoes are white marbled with pale red, roundish and rather flat, and the flavor resembling the Chenango.

We have engaged what Mr L. has to spare, and shall offer them for sale at the proper season. J. B.

## NEW AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AT THE SOUTH.

We would call the attention of our southern subscribers and others, to the advertisement of John D. Legare, in this day's paper, who is about opening an agricultural warehouse in Charleston, S. C. Mr Legare is editor and proprietor of the Southern Cabinet of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., printed in the pamphlet form, which we would recommend as being suited to the meridian of South Carolina. We wish him success in this enterprise, and trust it will prove a benefit to the agricultural interests of the south, and we hope profitable to himself. J. B.

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

## EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, June 20th, 1840.

Strawberries; by Messrs Winship—Methven Castle, Keen's Seedling, Chili and another variety.

By Hovey & Co.; their Seedling, uncommonly large and very fine.

By J. L. L. F. Warren; his seedling Methven; fine specimen.

The seedling strawberries exhibited by Messrs Hovey and Warren, were represented as being very prolific and highly deserving of cultivation.

Cherries; by John A. Kenrick;—Black Tartarian—fair specimens.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

## CARNATION EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of Carnations for premiums, will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst., at the Horticultural Rooms. For the Committee,

Boston, July 11th, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK.

The editor of the Genesee Farmer prepares his lettuce for eating as follows:—"We cut the lettuce fine and sprinkle it sufficiently with powdered sugar; cream is then poured on, and vinegar, just enough to impart a zest. To our palate this is delicious. Please to try it."

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 13, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 225 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 1450 Sheep and 330 Swine.

**Prices.—Beef Cattle.**—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, \$6 25. Second quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Third quality, \$5 00 a \$5 75.

**Cows and Calves.**—\$24, \$28, \$35, \$50.

**Sheep.**—Lots were sold at \$1 50, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 17, \$2 33, and \$2 75.

**Swine**—A lot of small pigs to peddle at 5; a lot of large sows 4, 4 1-4, and 4 1-2; large barrows 5. At retail from 4 1-2 to 7.

**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, weeks ending July 12.

July, 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	6	61	76	65	E.
Tuesday,	7	59	66	86	E.
Wednesday,	8	61	85	72	S. W.
Thursday,	9	67	89	68	S. W.
Friday,	10	63	86	76	W.
Saturday,	11	60	82	75	S.
Sunday,	12	58	80	70	S. E.

**To Manufacturers of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.**

The undersigned, (editor and proprietor of the Southern Cabinet of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.) proposes establishing in Charleston, South Carolina, by the first of August next, a repository for the exhibition and sale of all articles connected with either agriculture, horticulture, or domestic and rural economy, and he invites manufacturers, to forward to him two or three of each article, (unless bulky or costly) to serve as specimens, and to be deposited for exhibition and sale in his rooms. He will act as general agent for such, and where truly meritorious, will endeavor to present them to the notice of the community. All not disposed of, will be subject to the order of the manufacturerers at all times. For further information address the undersigned (post paid) at Charleston, South Carolina. **JOHN D. LEGARE.**

References, Messrs. J. Breck & Co., Mr Daniel Kimball, and Messrs. Ellis & Bosson, Boston. July 15.

**TIE UP CHAINS.**

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stall. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure. July 15. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

**BUDDING FRUIT TREES.**

Cuttings of fruit trees for budding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. **ROBERT MANNING.** Salem, July 15.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** July 15.

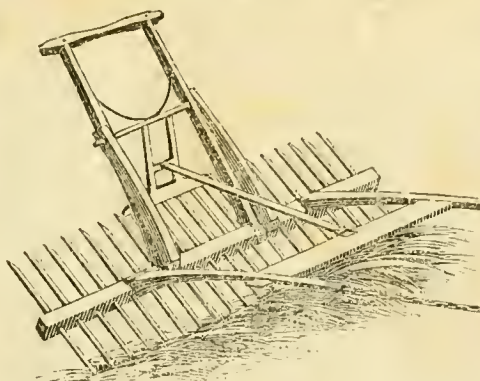
**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturer, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** July 15.

**CASES OF TOOLS.**

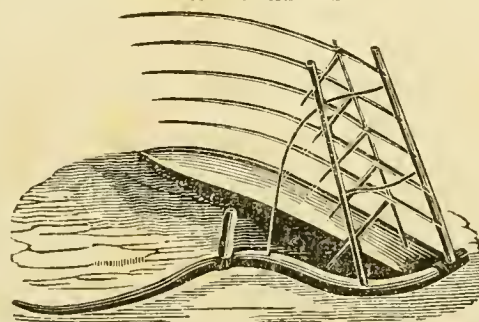
Just received from England, a few cases of superior horticultural tools, for gentlemen or ladies use, a splendid article in mahogany cases. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** July 15.

**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.

**GRAIN CRADLES.**



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

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

**SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.**

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** June 17.

**PURE BLOOD BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

The Society of Shakers at Harvard, Mass., have for sale the Pure Blood Berkshire Pigs. Also, a lot of Berkshire crossed with other Breeds, on reasonable terms at their Village.

Persons wishing to be sure of the clear Berkshire breed may rely on those they offer for sale, as they are the progeny of some of the latest imported from England. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** June 24.

**HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.**

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** May 6.

**PATENT SPRING BALANCE.**

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. July 15.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
ALDM, American,	5	6 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	5 25	5 60
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	4 60	4 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	1 75	2 25
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	15 00	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	11 00	11 50
PEESWAX, white,	35	40
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	25	28
BRISTLES, American,	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	10	11
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		22
CANDLES, mould,	13	14
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		37
CHEESE, new milk,	10	
CIDER,	1 25	1 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,		32
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	37	45
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	9	12
FLAX, (American)	1 62	1 87
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	1 62	1 87
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	60	1 00
Haddock,	11 00	
Mackerel, No. 1,		8 60
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		4 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	3 75	4 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		15 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		16 00
MEAL, Indian, in bids.		5 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		5 12
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		5 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		3 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		3 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		56
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		53
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		59
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		60
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		40
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		41
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		25
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	19 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,		9 1/2
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		10
HAV, best English, per ton,	15 00	16 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	46	48
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		
LARD, Boston,	10	11
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	10	14
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	29	30
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	25	27
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	26	28
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	22	24
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	20	21
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	21	22
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	18	20
LIME, best sort,	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	20	27
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	1 05	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1 10	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	40	45
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	65	70
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	16 00	17 00
PORK, extra clear,		15 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	14 00	15 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	12 50	13 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	2 50	3 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	70	80
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		1 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 00	2 25
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 25	2 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 00	2 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	12	13
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "		15
SOAP, American, Brown,	5	7
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	45	48
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	40	45
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	40	40
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	35	39
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	35	37
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	42	45
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	35	40
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	23	25
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer :

Would not the following little story, founded on fact, be interesting and useful to your readers?—It is from the Temperance Almanac. B.

## THE GARDEN.

"Money! money! money! O there is nothing which money will not do," said Mr Jaques to himself, as he stood one June morning in 1828, looking into the garden of Mr Lane, cultivated somewhat better than was common in the place, though certainly not at any very great expense. While Mr Jaques was talking thus to himself, Mr Johnson, a neighbor, came up, to whom he addressed himself with much interest, saying, "Only see what a garden this is! How early and flourishing! Radishes fully grown, lettuce with large heads, cabbages almost fit for boiling, peas and beans full of blossoms and pods. Just look at the melon and cucumber vines; could you believe they could have grown so large? There are the currant, gooseberry, raspberry bushes, peaches, apples, and pears, and multitudes of beautiful flowers, and I know not what; and it is only a few years since this lot was nothing but a common field, and not regarded as a very good soil neither. But there is nothing that money cannot do. I should like amazingly well to have such things, but we poor people must be content without them; God has not given me riches, and I do not know, finally, if he had, that I should think it right to lay out so much just to please the eye and gratify the taste. How much good all the money spent here to gratify pride and suit the appetite, might have done, if given to some poor family to purchase food and clothing. But the appetites of the rich must be pampered, let the real wants of the poor be what they may. There will be strange overturning when God shall judge the world."

"Do you then really think, neighbor Jaques," replied Mr Johnson, "that Mr Lane is a rich man? Only reflect; you know that he commenced life here, as we speak, only about ten years since, with little or nothing to depend on but his earnings.—His wife, also, who was the daughter of farmer Peasley, could not have brought much property with her, and though they have been industrious and prudent, yet they certainly have not been in the way of making any great sum of money; and they have had a young family to provide for, like the rest of us."

"There must have been money somewhere, I am certain," said Mr Jaques, "for I know that I have worked as hard as Mr Lane ever did, and I know that instead of being able to get such a multitude of things, I have had more than I could do to provide the common necessaries for my family; this garden and all these fine things never come without money, and a good deal, too."

"You mistake, entirely," said Mr Johnson, "and if you will hear me, I will tell you all about it, as I heard it from Mr Lane himself, and his statement was confirmed by looking at his books, where he has recorded every tree, vine, plant, &c. which he has purchased, and the price given for them. The circumstances are these: Mr Lane became early convinced that the use of ardent spirits as a beverage was of no service to a man, and thus left the use, if indeed he ever had fairly got into the habit of drinking it. And when he bought here he de-

termined to devote a certain sum every year less in amount than was usually expended by the most temperate men as they were then called, who were in the habit of drinking a little every day. This sum, if I remember right, was not more than eight or ten dollars, which he has constantly devoted to the purchase of trees, plants or seeds for the garden.—These he has cultivated almost entirely himself, by taking advantage of those intervals of business which most men spend to little or no profit. The result is what you see, and it is very certain, should he continue in this way, a very few years will exhibit still greater results. And you and I, and in fact most of the neighbors, might have done the same thing, just as well as he. You speak of gratifying the appetite: do you not think you have spent more for that purpose than Mr Lane has, even if this simple gratification were the only advantage gained from all the fruits and flowers the garden yields. If you will reckon, you will find you have paid more than ten dollars yearly, for ten years past, for ardent spirits, just to gratify your taste; and so have I, and so have most of the neighbors. And I have just been thinking how unwise we have been; and have finally come to the conclusion that I had better adopt a different course, and therefore yesterday signed the temperance pledge; and, though my advice is not asked for, I will venture to suggest that it might be well for you to do the same thing. Your lot and mine, which we have owned as long as Mr Lane has this, have a much better soil than his, and lie more favorably to the sun, and can be cultivated much easier, while his now is worth a half dozen of ours. We have lost much by delay, but better begin late than never; and I have determined to begin. It will be much better than to talk about what money can do, and complain of those who cultivate and improve their garden with money which we spend for rum. But as I am in haste I must leave you, so good morning."

Saying this, Mr Johnson passed on, and went about the business of the day. The conversation produced a deep impression upon the mind of Mr Jaques, who after many struggles between the understanding and appetite, finally concluded to yield to the dictates of the first, resolved upon a change, and signed the pledge. His means of support soon increased, and his whole temporal circumstances became greatly improved. His barren field was turned to a fruitful garden: and he with his neighbor Johnson has long since found, from delightful experience, that a beautiful enclosure is a more pleasant resort than the shop of the retailer, filled with the dreadful fumes of alcohol and tobacco; a basket of fresh and delicious fruit more grateful to the taste than the intoxicating draught; and bouquets of beautiful flowers than the wine when it giveth its color in the cup; and the smiles of the peaceful family circle than the noise and ribaldry of a company of drunkards.

If a man begins to save ten cents a day when he is 21 years old, and continues to do so until he is 70, he will then be worth \$10,957 37. A great many boys and young men spend nearly as much as this for unnecessary and injurious eating, drinking and smoking.

The census of Boston recently taken, gives a population of 83,707. In 1835 it was 78,504. In 1830 it was 61,381.

## SCYTHES, RAKES, &amp;c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of 300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes.

50 "	Metcalf's	do	do.
50 "	Tait's cast steel	do.	do.
25 "	English do. do.	Grass	do.
10 "	do. do. do.	Cradle	do.
10 "	do. do. do.	Border	do.
100 "	Hall's Rakes, superior,		
100 "	Wilder & Eddy's do. do.		
200 "	Common do. do.		
100 "	Clapp's patent Scythe Snaths.		
50 "	Baker's do. do. do.		
100 "	Common do. do. do.		
2500 "	Anstin's superior Rifles.		
200 "	Common do.		
1000 "	Scythe Stones,		
100 "	Gram Cradles superior.		

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kin is now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,  
51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 20.

## SUPERIOR SILK WORMS' EGGS.

200 ounces White and Yellow Peant, White Piedmontese, Milan, and Lyons Silk Worms' Eggs, for sale at \$5 per ounce. They can be sent per mail. The first crop of worms in the cocoonery of the subscribers have produced the most beautiful snow white Cocoons and of remarkable size and compactness. No worms have perished and such has been the general success attendant every where in the State of New York and the adjoining States on this new branch of business, that there is already found a great insufficiency of foliage and \$1 per 100 lbs. is now offered for leaves.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON.

Flushing, Long Island, July 8.

21\*

## 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840

NAHUM WARD.

## DISHLEY SHEEP.

For sale, twenty full blood Dishley or New Leicester Ewes, and one Ram. Price \$10 each. Apply at the Farmer Office.

June 24.

\*

## DORKING FOWLS.

For sale, a few pairs of pure Dorking Fowls. The stock, of which these are the produce, were procured in Dorking, County of Surrey, England. "Few breeds have a title to boast of so high and long continued a reputation as the Dorking. Upwards of fifty five years have passed, since, while resident in Surrey, I sent to Dorking for my first regular breeding-stock: they were then the ancient and superior five-clawed breed of Surrey."—*Moorbray on Poultry, 7th Edition.*

This breed attains to a large size, and the hens are the best of layers. Price \$3 per pair. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 24.

†

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22

## NOTICE.

The Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, have procured copies of Dr Jackson's Geological and Agricultural Report of Rhode Island, and will deliver the members each a copy gratis, by calling on B. Cranston & Co. at their Bookstore in Providence.

WILLIAM RHODES, Treasurer.

Rhode Island, June 24

## 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.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

### EXPERIMENTS

*On the Improvement of poor lands by Subsoil ploughing, both with and without Underdraining.* By the Rev. W. L. RHAM, Vicar of Winkfield.

(Concluded.)

2. The other experiment which I would mention was made on a field of 5 acres, of a cold wet clay. When I first took this field the soil was poor and heavy. About 5 or 6 inches of soil only had ever been stirred. All the land around is in permanent grass, being supposed too heavy and wet for profitable cultivation with the plough. The tenants are tied down, under heavy penalties, not to break it up. The mode in which my field had been cultivated before, was the old one of two corn crops, after a complete fallow. To attempt to have turnips there would have been considered as absolute folly. The first thing I did was to trench-plough it very partially, only bringing up about an inch of the yellow clay; and this was too much. It was then well chalked all over; a practice extensively followed here, where there is no calcareous earth in the natural soil. The chalk is carted seven miles, and is reckoned to cost 1*l.* per wagon load when laid on the land. From 5 to 10 wagon-loads per acre are usually put on the land every 8 or 10 years, at the time it is fallowed.

I followed the old course of tillage, with the variation of wheat, beans, oats, and tares; manuring well, and fallowing every 4 or 5 years. But every course was attended with loss, as my accounts proved, although I had fair crops, paid a very low rent, (for it is not my own,) and it was tithe-free. This did not suit my purpose; but as I had a lease of it, and could not give it up, I laid it down to grass with a crop of oats, sowing clover and a mixture of good grass-seeds. The feed of it would more than cover the rent and outgoings; and I could lay out my money to better advantage on improving my own land.

It remained in grass five years, in which time it was mown twice for hay and fed three years. After the first two years the grass began to deteriorate, and at last the coarse grasses, especially *Alopecurus arvensis*, and the different varieties of *Agrostis* prevailed, and left bare spaces between them. I therefore determined to break it up. Preparatory to this I had all the old furrows ploughed out between the ridges which still remained. The sward which the plough raised was taken up and carted into heaps at the corners of the field, which was then ploughed and left for 6 weeks. On the 1st of January, 1835, the weather being very mild, beans were dibbled on it, in rows 15 inches distant, beans being put in 4 inches asunder. They came up well, and were very carefully hoed three times, and the weeds pulled up by hand. The crop was abundant—the bean-stalks were high and well furnished with pods through their whole length. The produce was 30 quarters of excellent horse-

beans, (6 quarters per acre.) The bean-stubble was cleared and the land cleaned with the scarifier, harrows, and rake, and then ploughed. Red wheat was drilled upon it immediately, and produced next autumn 25 quarters of plump corn. I need not add that the wheat was hoed and weeded about the time it began to tiller. The wheat stubble was ploughed soon after harvest, after a moderate coat of compost had been applied, and the field was sown with winter tares. This compost was made by mixing farm yard dung with the earth which had been ploughed out of the furrows on breaking up the grass, and which had been turned over twice with the spade, so that it had the appearance of fine garden mould. Great attention was paid to have water-furrows sufficient to carry off all superfluous water. The tares produced a good crop in 1837, which was partly made into hay; a small portion was cut up green for the horses, and a part, left for seed, was reaped in the end of August. Where the tares had been left for seed some manure was applied. The field being again ploughed was sown with wheat, and produced 20 quarters—1 quarter per acre. It was now apparent that the weeds were increasing, and that a cleaning became necessary: the wheat stubble was therefore scarified, and the surface raked; the weeds were burnt or carried off. The whole was ploughed as deep as possible before Christmas, and left rough to the influence of the frost. This was in 1838. As soon as the business of the farm permitted in the spring of 1839, the field was ploughed level by reversing the furrows; the heavy harrow, called here the drag, was drawn over in all directions, and all the roots and weeds were collected. It was next ploughed at right angles to the first direction, and after a little time harrowed repeatedly, and all root weeds carefully forked out. In April, after spreading about 18 cubic yards of fresh stable dung on 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, potatoes were put 12 inches apart into every third furrow, after the plough, the manure being raked over the sets, and covered by the returning plough. On the remainder of the field, the rest of the manure, consisting of about 40 cart-loads of good yard dung, which had been carted on to the headland from the yard, and there turned over once, was spread evenly. It was now ploughed into very small ridges, 32 inches wide, each consisting of 2 furrows up and 2 down, or 2 *bouts*, as they are called. On the top of these ridges, after a light harrow had gone over, one row of Swedish turnips or of the red globe turnips was drilled. Plenty of seed was used to secure a plant. After this, the turnips, which came up well, were cultivated after the Northumberland manner; the intervals were ploughed, first laying the earth from the turnips, and then to them again. The double mould-board plough, which reached down to the yellow clay, deepened the middle furrow, and gave a free course to the water.

The Swedes and red rounds are as good a crop as I could desire. The distance of the ridges will allow the wheels of my carts to take two ridges between them, the horse walking in the interval between them. Thus I shall draw the turnips with-

out injury to the land, even in wet weather; but I mean to avail myself of a few dry days to take them off and set them in a sheltered situation, as close as possible, with the tops on, where they will continue to vegetate slowly, and no frost will injure them, as I know by experience.

This minute detail of my operations may appear tedious, but it tends to establish an important fact, that cold wet clays may be improved so as to bear good crops of turnips, even without under-draining. I do not pretend to say that under-draining would not greatly improve this field: but it has not suited my purpose or convenience to do so hitherto, and I have made it profitable without draining. I would not on any account use the subsoil plough here, unless I first drained it thoroughly.

The subsoil plough does wonders in lands which have a porous subsoil, even when employed by itself; but unless its application on stiff wet lands be accompanied with draining, it makes them worse, keeping in the water which would otherwise run off the surface.

W. L. RHAM.

Winkfield, Berkshire, Nov. 1, 1839.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

### ON FOREST TREES.

The Committee on Forest Trees, report: That although liberal premiums for the cultivation of forest trees have been offered by the society from its organization to the present time, no claim for those premiums has, within the knowledge of the committee, been presented until the present year. Perhaps the subject has not engaged the attention of the farmer, or the benefits have seemed too remote, or the experiments made have not been so extensive as required by the rules of the society; but whatever cause may have hitherto prevented attempts to cultivate forest trees, your committee think that at no very distant day, the increased price of fuel and the diminished stock of timber, will awaken attention to supply the deficiency of both. Already the planting of trees by the roadsides, for ornament and shade, is becoming more frequent, and thousands might yet be planted, which would beautify our county, and in a few years add greatly to the stock of fuel.

This article is one of the heavy items of expense to every family, and every addition to the sources of supply tends to keep down its price. How many tracts of land there are throughout the county, of little value for other purposes, which might be profitably devoted to the cultivation of trees:—how many beautiful hills, long since divested of their primitive forest growth, and from which more recently the high price of ship timber stripped the few remaining oaks, until they now stand bleak and bare, exhibiting the aspect of sterility however good the soil, without shade or shelter for the cattle under our summer suns:—and how obviously would rows of trees by the fences and clumps scattered over these hills, heighten the beauty of the landscape, afford a grateful shade to animals and augment the value of the land. The value of the trees

which might now be planted in the county would, thirty years hence, without materially diminishing the income of the land, be almost invaluable.

Mr Nathan Webster, of Haverhill, is the first and only claimant for this premium. He commenced planting the seed of the locust in October, 1835, and not discouraged by the failure of most of the seed to germinate, or the destruction of the young plants by the winter of 1836 '7, has continued to plant extensively the seeds of the locust, ash, elm, also walnuts and chesnuts, to the present time, until the larger part of about nine acres of land has been planted, generally in furrows ten feet apart. But few of the walnuts came up, and of a bushel of acorns planted in the fall of 1837, not one germinated, owing, as he supposes, to having been injured by frost before planting. Mr Webster has found it necessary to soak locust seed from twelve to twenty hours in hot water before planting, to insure their germinating. He also showed the committee a promising nursery of ash trees, sown in his garden the last fall, and another of elms from 12 to 18 inches high, which were planted in June from seed the growth of the present year. The committee visited his plantation on the 20th September instant. The soil is dry and gravelly, and the land in 1835 was mostly covered with white birch and some white oak and maple trees. Previously to planting trees, only one acre of the field had been ploughed. The seed was dropped in furrows made with the plough in the sward, at ten feet distance, and covered with the hoe. Mr W. exhibited to the committee a considerable number of ash and buttonwood trees in a thrifty state, which he had transplanted; some of the latter were growing thrifty from slips set in the wettest part of the land. But the attention of your committee was particularly directed to the locust trees, of which Mr Webster estimated that from five to six thousand were in the fourth year, and from three to four thousand in the third year of their growth. The seed having been dropped without manure in furrows from which the soil was removed by the plough, the trees could not be expected to have had a rapid growth, and were almost universally injured by the borer, which is so peculiarly destructive to the locust tree. They were slightly hoed the first year, but had received no cultivation since, and the white birch and other trees were beginning to assert their claims to the soil. Cattle are entirely excluded from the field by a very substantial wall. Your committee think Mr Webster entitled to commendation for his extensive and spirited experiments in planting trees; and although they wish his cultivation had been more exact and thorough, and the present appearance of the plantation cleaner and more promising, yet considering the variety and extent of his experiments, and the importance of the subject, they recommend that he receive the first premium of thirty dollars.

In behalf of the Committee,

J. H. DUNCAN.

September, 1839.

*Nathan Webster's Statement.*

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Forest Trees:

GENTLEMEN—The lot of locust trees which I have offered for the premium of the Essex Agricultural Society, is planted in Haverhill, about one mile east of the village. The land, between nine and ten acres, was in 1835 mostly covered with white birches, with some white oak and maple trees.

The land is light gravelly loam; the bushes and trees I had cut, and about one acre of the land ploughed and planted with potatoes, and in October, 1835, I sowed one pound of locust seed, but very few came up. In May, 1836, I had one acre of land furrowed in furrows ten feet apart, and in these furrows sowed two pounds of locust seed, and think that more than ten thousand trees came up. These were hoed once the first year, but in the following winter more than three fourths were killed. In the spring of 1837, sowed one pound of locust seed on two acres of land, in rows about ten feet apart; the seed came up well—the plants were slightly hoed the first year;—the first winter killed more than half of them. In the fall of 1837, I planted between one and two bushels of white oak acorns in rows ten feet apart, made by ploughing a furrow, but from these acorns not a single tree came up. I presume the early frost of that year killed the acorns before they were ripe. In 1838, sowed one pound of locust seed which came up well. I pour hot water on the locust seed, and let it remain twelve or twenty hours in the same water; but few locust seeds will germinate if not soaked in hot water. I presume there are now on the nine or ten acres of land, in the fourth year of their growth, from five to six thousand trees, and in the third year from three to four thousand trees. Where they were too thick, I transplanted them, and they now cover eight or nine acres. They have been very extensively attacked by the borer, which has very much injured their appearance and growth. There has not been any labor bestowed on them since the first year.

Yours, very respectfully,

NATHAN WEBSTER.

For the New England Farmer.

THE MORAL & PHYSICAL IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

Boston, 14th July, 1840.

MR COLMAN—The voluntary contributors to your paper are very properly permitted to choose their own subjects, (saving politics and religious sectarianism,) and it is well that they are; because all men, in matters of mind, as well as all women in matters toilet, are *daily*:—they have their pretty and their ugly days; their precise, logical moods, and their desultory moods. I sat down with the intention of being very mathematical, and headed a paper with *Rural Mechanics*. But I soon found that I was not in a mood for figures, and tore up the paper. However, as I have devoted a little leisure which I have on hand, to your valuable paper, I will let my pen take its own course.

The moral as well as the physical importance of agriculture, has doubtless been the theme of many learned dissertations and poetical essays, from the time of Virgil to this day. But as I have not read them all, I may now flounder heavily through some of its pleasant paths, which have been rendered by others still more fascinating by the flowers with which they were strewed. But also, this ignorance of the past, may cause me to blunder into some new path, less smooth and florid, though leading, possibly, to fruitful results.

We must look back, I believe, to agriculture, for the true basis of civilization, if fixed property be considered as its principal agent. The property of the wild hunter was hardly deserving that name,

for it could be maintained only by physical strength, or by that cunning which we hold in common with the fox, who hides his half knawed bone in the ground. The wandering, pastoral life of the ancient Nomades was not much better, or their property much more secure. Their flocks and herds were the lawful spoils of the stronger tribe; there where no other law was known than that of the strongest.

A little sophistry would enable me to make a tolerably good plea in favor of this system of plunder, and a little refinement might enable one so disposed, to draw arguments in favor of it from our own system of majorities, considered in the abstract. But, really, *might* cannot make *right*, independently of other circumstances; although right without might is a very impotent affair.

It is to agriculture, then, that we owe the progress we have already made in civilization. Is there any thing else to which we may owe our future progress? Shall we now kick away the ladder by which we have mounted so high, and vainly say that society may now soar to the empyreal regions, astride on a single *idea*, independent of the terrestrial base, on which the foot of our ladder stood, and far beyond its top, through the giddy regions of imagination? No—let us rather, like Anteus, never forget our kind mother earth; always maintain our foothold there, and be ever ready to call on her in time of need. She will never desert those who depend upon her and themselves jointly. But let us beware of the wily serpent, who has too often assumed the tempting office of distributor of earth's best gifts, without ever putting his own hand to the plough. He always has been partial; he is now partial, and always will be partial. If he were not partial, he would be obliged to do his share of the work; but being partial he shares in the Esau lots which he assigns to his favorites. This partial distributor is the maker of partial and unjust laws, which throw unequal burdens on labor, with the *semblance* of protecting it.

Well might the ancients bestow the honors of apotheosis on the supposed author of agriculture, in the person of Ceres, of whom they made an object of adoration. Many other objects less worthy have fascinated the minds of man; but none on earth is more worthy of his love and gratitude. If it had not been for the wily serpent who followed Ceres in her fruitful furrows, to gather where he had never sown, Ceres had been a goddess indeed, to this day, and worshipped by all, with that homage alone which can be acceptable to her, viz: the labor necessary, and the fruition consequent to her wise precepts.

When agriculture first appeared to bless this world, then did man make the most important step in the path of morals. Property became fixed, and permanent. The respect due and rendered to the property of others was the surest, nay the only guaranty of rights. Peace then looked down from heaven, and smiled on the future prospect of peace on earth. And in spite of the old French proverb, (which says, '*Qui terre a guerre a*': He who has land has war,) peace *will* bless this earth, and every man will sit down under his vine and fig tree, and no one shall make him afraid. If possession bring war, necessarily, it can be so only where unjust monopoly deprives many, very many of *all* property. I say very many, because it requires great numbers to hazard a war on property: and

the petty war between neighbors, to which the French proverb particularly refers, proceeds from the same source—some latent injustice or imperfection in the law. Can it be our will and pleasure that this last imperfection in law continue forever to verify the French proverb? If a hundred land owners were asked whether they had rather hold their possessions free from every chance of litigation, or take the chance of getting some small portion of their neighbor's land by force of law, with all the trouble, heart-burning and costs, how many would vote for litigation?

If agriculture, where a few potent, luxurious, idle, profligate landlords were owners of all the land, and its cultivators were slaves or semi-slaves, have been the means of civilizing the world to the degree we now find it, what may be expected in a country where almost every cultivator is also a proprietor of the soil? If the increased products of agriculture afforded the leisure and the means of making progress in all the other arts and sciences, including its own, through the experiments and mental labor of a few wise and philanthropic men, not obliged to exhaust themselves by hard work, and not willing to waste their strength in dissipation, what may be hoped from multitudes now similarly situated? Indeed the great majority of our intelligent and independent farmers are well qualified to labor in this intellectual field, and do now labor in it most efficiently. In proof of this round assertion, which would astonish Europeans, we have but to turn to our patent office, to our manufactories, to the arts generally, including the fine arts; to the learned professions, to commerce, and to our legislative halls, for all these are almost exclusively peopled by the sons of agricultural labor, who have found money and leisure enough to qualify themselves to take the lead in them all. Where in old countries one man could afford to suspend his daily toil for the improvement of his mind, for a few short days in the year, hundreds here have six long winter months for the same purpose, and their children have every day of the year.

Is it then so extravagant to indulge in the flattering hopes of a moral millenium? Either the abundance furnished by agriculture has *not* been the means through which our present progress has been made, or increased abundance with more numerous laborers in the field of science, must accelerate that progress. I do not see how to get rid of this conclusion; I will therefore hope on, and refer to posterity for the verification of my prophecies.

Now that I have established my general premises, to my own satisfaction at least, and concluded that we have the means and the disposition to improve our talent, and are even now improving it, I will hazard a few remarks on the importance of maintaining *entire* the sacred means bequeathed to us by our noble sires, for the completion of the great moral work began by them. Those means are, physical and moral independence:—independence in property and independence in mind; for they must go together or they both fall. A slave, be he white or black, is not a whole man. He is, in fact, but the shell of a man. A man in debt is a slave; and a poor man is a semi-slave. Such men can make no progress. The day when independence in property shall begin to diminish in this happy country, will be a gloomy day for our children. That day, if it could be ascertained, and fixed in our almanacs, would be celebrated in sackcloth and ashes, by our miserable posterity.

We seek not to level property by any other

means than those afforded by the present just and equal distribution of it among all our children, without favor or partiality. Nor can we wish to see it heaped up in excessive masses, by any other means than by honest industry;—and such excess is not to be feared where the laws are just and equal. The difference between one man and another is not so great, nor is life long enough to accumulate excessive wealth, by sheer labor and economy. If our laws be wise and republican, our condition will never become aristocratic by excessive wealth; and every other kind of aristocracy has become impossible in the present state of the world.

But how shall we ascertain whether independence of property diminish or not, among the great mass of our citizens? Be it remembered that this is no idle question of a statistic-monger. It is one of the deepest significance. It is the infallible monitor, who would tell us *truly*, if his voice could be heard, whether we were really rising or falling in the scale of morality and civilization. Need I add, in religion also? No,—for what is religion without morals?

Cannot some of our oldest farmers answer my first question, after looking about and numbering the independent land-holders of the present day, compared with those of former times, according to the ratio of population? By independent farmers I mean to distinguish all those who held then or hold now a house and ever so little land, from the mere day-laborers and tenants.

If some philanthropist of forecast, had thought of the importance of this question, and had had a voice in Congress, he might have added this to numerous queries which the commissioners of the census are now making of every house-holder in the nation. But before the next census, which will be ten years, this hint will have been forgotten, I fear.

The general idea of high civilization, such as nations have heretofore aimed at, is, I am aware, at variance with my present thesis. That idea leads us to look to cities and great accumulation of wealth as the sources of civilization. This very word, from *civis*, as well as urbanity, another word derived from the Latin for city, lead to the idea that cities alone are the schools for civilization. I must here admit that if any civilization worthy of Americans could exist *without morality*, then indeed would the cities have superior advantages to the country. The very vices of the city are, in a manner palliated by the illusions of fashion and the lustre of wealth. True civilization must then look to its own mother earth, for the completion of her great and glorious work.

In connexion with this subject, I will quote a very significant remark, which I have heard in this city, from a fashionable quarter. I have heard it said that "the city had deteriorated in good manners and high polish, by the introduction of so many emigrants from the country; and that the manners of the country have gained by the more frequent intercourse with the city, and by intermarriages between them."

No one will deny the beneficial tendency of the frequent intercourse which an active commerce brings about. But may we not have some doubts on the supposed decline of civilization in the cities? I would not dwell invidiously on this subject; but I am old enough to remember in the highest circles in this city, gambling to the loss of whole estates, and invariable drunkenness at every fashiona-

ble festival. In these two particulars we have, then, evidently improved in the city, notwithstanding the great influx of *rustic vulgarity*. I wish I could add, that we had also improved in the moral sense of *right and wrong*, commercially and legally speaking. I leave it to the happy inhabitants of the fields to inquire how much *their* sense of right and wrong has been improved by our example.

I cannot terminate this long letter more appropriately than by a quotation from Jefferson to Dr Priestley:

"There is an overcharge in the class of competitors for the learned occupations, and great distress among the supernumerary candidates; and the more so, as their habits of life have disqualified them for retiring into the laborious class. The evil cannot be suddenly, nor perhaps ever entirely cured. Nor should I presume to say by what means it may be cured. Doubtless there are many engines which the nation might bring to bear on this object. Public opinion and public encouragement are among these. The class principally defective is that of agriculture. It is the first in utility and ought to be the first in respect. The same artificial means which have been used to produce a competition in learning, may be equally successful in restoring agriculture to its primary dignity in the eyes of men. It is a science of the first order. It counts among its handmaids the most respectable sciences, such as chemistry, natural philosophy, mechanics, mathematics generally, natural history, and botany. In every college and university there might be professorships of agriculture, and that class of students might be honored as the first.—Young men closing their academical education with this, as the crown of all other sciences, fascinated with its solid charms, and at a time when they are to choose an occupation, instead of crowding the other classes, would return to the farms of their fathers, or their own, and replenish and invigorate a calling now languishing under contempt and oppression. The charitable schools, instead of storing their pupils with a lore that the present state of society does not call for, converted into schools of agriculture, might restore them to that branch, qualified to enrich and honor themselves, and to increase the productions of the nation instead of consuming them. A gradual abolition of the useless offices, so much accumulated in all governments, might close this drain also from the labors of the field, and lessen the burthens imposed on them. By these and better means which will occur to others, the surcharges of the learned might in time be drawn off to recruit the laboring class of citizens, the sum of industry be increased, and that of misery diminished."

I hope, sir, that the sound and philosophic views of an old farmer as well as a profound statesman, will atone for the length of this letter.

Your ob't serv't,

WM. FOSTER.

The Baltimore Sun mentions an instance of a hen that lived twentyeight days without either food or drink, having been accidentally fastened in a pile of wood. The hen is still living and likely to recover. In case of a famine, it would be quite an advantage to be an old hen.

The ship Henry sailed from Philadelphia last week for London, with a cargo of 33,750 bushels of oats!

From the Third Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

### SILK CULTURE—MANAGEMENT OF JOSEPH FIELD.

The Commissioner has the pleasure of subjoining the account given by the Rev. Mr. Field, of Charlemont, Franklin county, Mass., of his silk culture. His intelligence and excellence of character entitle his statements to entire respect.

#### Letter I.

Ma COLMAN—Sir—I will, by your suggestion, submit a few hints, as the result of six or seven years experience in the production of silk, in the town of Charlemont, Franklin county, Mass. One who has tested the art of managing the silk worm only by experimenting upon a thousand or two at a time, has no high claim to be looked to for instruction, where large establishments are in operation. In small parcels none of the principal difficulties present themselves which are to be encountered by the cultivator who, in one season, rears his hundreds of thousands in a single laboratory. My experience has been within the range of from 10,000 to 50,000 per annum. To carry on the business to a much larger extent, with equal success, proportional caution and care will be required. In this communication I will consider the evils and hazards to be guarded against, and the process by which the desired end may be insured.

Well made, perfect cocoons are as essential to profit in this branch of industry, as full plump grain in wheat and other bread stuffs, instead of that which is blighted and shrivelled. To accomplish this, nothing is wanted but a vigorous and healthy worm. The art to be mastered and studied, is such a treatment of the worm, commencing at its earliest existence and continuing to the end, as is found to be the surest preservative from feebleness and disease. The difference of skill or assiduity, (making allowance for the difference of temperature in the seasons,) with which this husbandry is managed, will be apparent from the proportion of worms that fail, either wholly or in part, of yielding a perfect and sound product. It can never be safely calculated that a whole brood will go through without loss, under the best regimen that prudence can adopt. But when (there being nothing peculiarly adverse in the season) the labor bestowed ends, as sometimes, in the entire loss of one quarter or more, dying when they ought to be spinning their cocoons, or the scarcely less revolting spectacle of cocoons scarcely begun and then left for want of power to do more, others half finished, and the rest, though somewhat nearer to perfection, barely worth reeling; it may be presumed that the undertaker of the enterprise began without being sufficiently aware of the nature of his task. The rearing of silk worms differs from many other employments which, in the last result, do not materially suffer by occasional errors or neglects, they being susceptible of remedy in some after stages of the process. The worms that suffer by bad treatment or unfortunate circumstances, at any period of their existence before their work is done, are liable, more or less, to disappoint the hopes of a satisfactory return; and among other considerations not to be overlooked, there is that which relates to atmospheric temperature. Although considerable changes may be endured without proving fatal, yet the loss of time which is unavoidable so long as the mercury stands much below 70°, is not the worst effect produced by such an occurrence.

By some, the necessity, or even usefulness of an apartment impervious to cold air, as a place for feeding the worms, is disregarded. Experience, however, during the late cold summers, has made it certain to my mind, that he is not prepared to prosecute this business under the most promising auspices, who has not a dwelling place for these tender objects of his charge, in which he can raise the temperature of the air to the necessary point, when it has fallen below; and thus keep the wheels in motion, or restore at once to vivacity the torpid animals whose faculties are benumbed and labors suspended by cold. Stove heat is perfectly adequate to this want.

Being prepared with a proper receptacle for the young caterpillar, when it shall break its shell and vegetation having advanced far enough to furnish the needed nutriment, the little embryos are to be called forth by exposure to the influence of a summer atmosphere. The process of hatching in the warmth of early June, out of the sun's direct rays, is ordinarily effected within from five to ten days. Then commences the business which may not be intrusted with impunity to truant or slack hands; but for the encouragement of promptness, industry, and attention, will find its reward at the end of twenty, thirty or forty days. Tender leaves should be laid for the worms as soon as they appear, and that will be in the morning, for two or three successive days. The product of each day should be kept by itself, if convenient, that there be no unnecessary assemblage of those of different ages.—The expenditure of feed is very small during the first days of the worm; but care must be taken to serve them with fresh leaves as often as they need, and to see that none of them lose their chance of thriving by being buried in rubbish, or retarded in growth by being crowded out of their right through the greater strength and activity of their fellows. Chopping the leaves puts them in a good condition for the worm, until its powers and voracity give it an easy mastery of any thing that contains the material of silk fibre.

Through the successive ages of the worm, an eye is constantly to be had to the convenient arrangement of hurdles or shelves on which the worms are placed; the seasonable and judicious distribution of feed; their preservation from unwholesome effluvia, and from suffocation in their own litter; and other useful matters essential to their cleanliness, and such purity of air as health requires, whether in men, beasts or reptiles. As to the kind of platform upon which a discreet cultivator should deposit his little passive animals, to receive their daily sustenance, and go through their successive ages, to the production and maturity of the golden apple, every man's ingenuity will decide. Fresh, pure air, circulating freely about the bed on which the worm reposes, and which he never leaves at his own choice, is always important; and provision should be made accordingly, for ventilation, especially where the atmosphere becomes hot and sultry.

In their food, consisting of clean mulberry leaves, not too much withered and shrivelled by drying, two cautions are to be observed, relating to time and quantity. Some contend that they should be served by weight, according to a prescribed rule, varying the quantity from time to time. My practice has been to do by them as I myself like to be done by; that is, to measure out a portion suited to the demands of appetite, studiously avoiding irregularity and unseasonableness in the ministrations.

They should be fed early and late, not unnecessarily subjecting them to long intervals of fasting. Five meals a day, at least when they are in a mood promptly to dispatch what is set before them, or laid upon them, are not too much. They are not to be urged to gluttony beyond their inclination, and thus obliging them to leave a residuum to be wallowed upon rather than devoured. There are whole days when they do not eat at all, at the periods of moulting, or casting the skin, when they should not be disturbed until they have disencumbered themselves, and their appetite returns. Much depends, unquestionably, on preserving the silk worm in all its stages, from the deadly influence of sickly, unwholesome air, arising, it may be, from a variety of causes, one of which is likely to be the accumulation of litter on the shelves, if care be not taken to remove it before moisture and decomposition render it pestiferous. Another evil, from permitting litter to grow into a pile, is often the loss of worms buried in their own rubbish, which, if extricated, can never be restored to vigor sufficient to finish their task and produce a crop. Sickness and death may come in consequence of a culpable inattention to cleanliness. The sick should be removed to some sequestered spot, where they may be restored by sweet air and tender nursing, and the dead thrown away. In removing worms to give them a clean bed, unnecessary handling of them should be avoided. While their size will admit of it, they may be removed by branches laid down, on which they readily fasten.

After nearly attaining their size, it will be found necessary to use the fingers, which should be done with gentleness. Rough handling does not comport with their soft texture. Peculiar care to keep them from falling to the floor from the hurdle is important. When they manifest a disposition to spin their cocoons, which some ordinarily do in about thirty days, no time should be lost in freeing them from all the filth and rubbish remaining under them. This being done, preparation must be made for their accommodation, with a convenient and eligible cabin, in which they may accomplish their last labor and house themselves in their silken tissue, until a mysterious metamorphosis shall enable them to emerge into the light of day, prepared for procreation; and to leave behind them at their death not many days afterwards, the foundation of a progeny, to be the subject and hope of another year's culture.

Various articles are used for a refuge to the worm where it may build its cell. Oak branches answer well; but rye straw set up at convenient distances among them, in small handfuls tied, is as good and on some accounts better than any other arrangements. Cocoons being perfectly formed and ripe, which is effected in three or four days, are to be gathered and stripped of their floss or loose silk, preparatory to reeling. If there be occasion to delay this operation more than eight or ten days, the chrysalis within the cocoon must be stifled with heat, by being baked in a moderately heated oven, or by the action of steam; and the cocoons spread out in a safe place to dry until wanted for reeling or sale.

The cultivator may now wish to order things the most wisely for the ensuing season. To keep on the ground of experience, I state my own mode of doing the business. The best cocoons for seed, all scientific and practical men will say, is a rational maxim. Shall we therefore take the best part of our crop, cocoons yielding the most to the reeler,

and set them apart for seed? Instead of this, we reserve for reeling such as are best for that operation, which will yield their silk the most readily; but those which we call dupions or double cocoons, and which are incapable for the most part of being reeled, we devote to propagation, and find no perceivable inferiority in the product. The silk, after the escape of the butterfly, is used to good profit by being cleansed of its gum by boiling in soap and water, and then spun like flax on the little spinning wheel, yielding an article for hosiery of excellent quality. The eggs deposited on cloth or paper, are preserved during winter from too much frost and the depredations of mice, and will be ready in spring to be put to their proper use.

Whether the above sketch can be applied to any useful purpose in aiding the silk culture, I leave entirely to you, confiding in your judgment as to the best means of diffusing knowledge among those who look to you for instruction in what pertains to agricultural pursuits.

With high esteem, your servant,

JOSEPH FIELD.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1839.

#### Letter II.

Charlemont, April, 1840.

REV. MR. COLMAN—My Dear Sir—My last letter enclosed samples of four varieties of mulberry leaves, White, Multicaulis, Canton and Broussa—all produced last season on the same patch of ground—by inspecting which I think one would come to the conclusion, that the more modern fashionable leaves, after all, have little or no pre-eminence to the white, being little larger in size, and as to compactness and firmness of texture, manifestly inferior. I have formed no judgment, from my own experience, whether there would be economy in substituting other kinds for the Italian white mulberry; for I have not had sufficient opportunity for a test. There is one consideration not to be overlooked. According to the proposed modern plan of silk production, viz: by taking up the trees in the autumn and housing them, and resetting them in the spring, their foliage will be later, and require that the latter rather than the former part of summer be the season for rearing the worm. Now experience has established us in the opinion that the earlier months are incomparably preferable to the later for rearing healthy worms, and, consequently, for producing good cocoons. Trees which will not endure the winter, must be waited on for their harvest, until those of a more hardy race have matured their crop and given it into the hand of the gatherer. If the importance of early feeding be not a prejudice, every one must see that trees which stand the winter must, other things being equal, be entitled to the preference. When *acclimation* shall remove the objection which lies against the larger leafed species, they may command respect, and even pre-eminence; but to continue their triumph by *acclimation*, is not to be expected. If the leaves I forwarded to you are minutely examined, it will be judged, I believe, that the cultivators of the mulberry tree have good encouragement, even if their preferences cling to the Multicaulis, still to regard the white with favor, so much as to allow it generous fare; not to be turned off with a seat at the second or third table; or still worse, to be denied every indulgence and kindness. A rich soil is alone able to clothe the mulberry with a rich foliage, and, for a liberal allowance of sustenance, even the com-

mon sort, so degraded and scorned of late, will yield a noble and satisfactory return.

Most sincerely yours,

JOSEPH FIELD.

#### INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF WEEDS.

The question has been asked, how it was possible for China and Japan, with the ordinary products of agriculture, to furnish bread for a population, equaling, according to the latest census, about 300 persons to a square mile. The answer is to be found in the care with which every foot of ground is cultivated; in the fact that few animals are kept either for labor or food; and more perhaps than any thing else, in the entire freedom of the crops from every thing that can reduce their quantity or quality. Not a weed of any kind is to be found in the fields, and the most positive enactments and most assiduous attentions are directed to keeping the country free from them.

Few are aware how much weeds, or grasses, growing in a grain crop, detract from its value, by lessening the product. A vigorous root of charlock or thistle will draw from the earth the nutriment that would have given fullness to half a dozen ears of wheat; and where these, or any other foreign substance is permitted in a growing crop, that is sure to suffer in proportion to the quantity of the foul material present. Weeds injure a crop in two ways—by the room they occupy, to the exclusion of the valuable plants, and by the nutriment of which they rob the growing crop. We have seen fields in which the wheat maintained a dubious struggle with the red root, charlock or thistle; and where the stem and the ear both showed how much they needed to be relieved from such crowding and unwelcome neighbors. On the best cultivated farms of England or Belgium, not a plant or weed of any description can be found in a growing crop; and in some years the Earl of Leicester has offered a reward, but without success, for the smallest or any weed that could be found in hundreds of acres of his turnips or his wheat.

In this country, but few experiments have been made to show the difference of product between clean and foul fields, but several are recorded in Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, some of which we shall give, to call the attention of farmers to this point, and show that the labor expended in clearing fields or crops from weeds, is far from being lost, as many would seem, from their negligence in the matter, to suppose.

"1. *Wheat*. Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed and sown broad cast; one acre was measured off, and not a weed was pulled out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre produced 18 bushels; the six weeded acres 136 bushels, or 22 1-2 bushels per acre; which is 4 1-2 bushels, or one-fourth of the whole, in favor of weeding.

"2. *Barley*. A six acre field was sown with barley, in fine tilth, and well manured. The weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost 12s. per acre. The produce of an unweeded acre, was only 13 bushels; of the weeded, 28. Difference in favor of the weeding, 15 bushels per acre, besides the land being so much cleaner for succeeding crops.

"3. *Oats*. Six acres were sown with oats; one acre ploughed but once and unmanured, produced only 17 bushels. Another six acres ploughed three times, manured, and weeded, produced 37 bushels

per acre. This experiment proves that oats require good management, and will pay for it, as well as other crops. Ten bushels of the increased produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding, and the other ten to the manure."

It is admitted that the labor and expense of weeding a crop is considerable; but if the difference be such as is here stated, and there is no reason to doubt it, as it is abundantly corroborated by other experiments, then it should be more generally and promptly attended to than it is. If our farmers could raise 4 1-2 bushels of wheat, 15 of barley, or 10 of oats, additional to their usual crop per acre, the effect would at once be felt in every department of labor in our country. No one can travel through our country before harvest time, without being convinced that millions of acres might have their products increased in as great a ratio as the above, by entire freedom from weeds. Farmers would be gratified could they have their lands tax free; but experience shows that to have them *weed free*, would be of far greater importance to them.—*Albany Cultivator*.

*Massachusetts Premiums*.—The Agricultural Society of the Old Bay State does not grow weary in well doing, as its list of premiums for the year 1840 fully shows. They are certainly magnificent, and should induce extensive competition among the farmers of that State. We are pleased to learn that the condition of the society is prosperous: that its funds are ample, the list of premiums demonstrate.

We learn from the N. E. Farmer with some surprise, that censure in some quarters has been cast on this noble society for having not done more for the promotion of agriculture. The censure is clearly undeserved; for if all that could be wished has not been accomplished, all that could reasonably be expected from the well directed efforts of such a body, has been performed. Massachusetts has been peculiarly fortunate in the individuals selected to manage her agricultural affairs; and under their enlightened guidance and supervision, the most cheering results for the future may be safely anticipated.—*Ibid*.

*The Borer*.—This worm makes less show of business than the canker worm or the caterpillar, but he does his business effectually where he undertakes. Deacon Leland, of Sherburne, says he finds the borer in his nursery, in those places only where he has neglected to destroy the sward. Mr. Oliver Barret, of Bolton, tells us that he found no borers in his quince trees until he had placed chip-dung about their roots; and ascribes their introduction to this cause. We think this probable. For many years we have avoided putting chip-dung about the roots of our trees. It is often full of worms, and should be thrown into the hog-pen before it is put in to any field.—*Farmer's Companion*.

*Grape Jelly*.—We have examined a specimen of this exquisite article. It is made from the Isabella ripe grape, raised at Croton vineyards: the object has been to preserve the flavor and virtues of the ripe fruit. In this the preparation has met with the most perfect success. We recommend the jelly as delicious to the taste, and an excellent beverage to the sick.—*N. Y. Express*.

Plant a vine, and in a few years the fruit thereof will cause thee to bless the day when thou didst it.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1840.

## AGRICULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Severe sickness has prevented the continuance of some suggestions on this subject, which we commenced a few papers since. The remarks we then made, we apprehend, must have indicated the extreme debility which preceded the crisis; and we shall ask the indulgence and kind judgment of our readers, if our present essay show that in mind as well as in physical strength we are not yet half a man.

The greatest of all difficulties connected with farming in Massachusetts is labor. It is difficult to be obtained. The prices of labor are enormous. The morals of labor, as we shall presently explain, both on the part of the employers and the employed, are exceedingly loose; and the management of it involves innumerable difficulties. We are the warm friend of the laborer. We wish to see him not only well but liberally paid. We would spare no pains that his situation should have all reasonable comforts, and would do every thing to inspire a pride of character, to increase his self-respect; and to remove from his mind, when he performs his part honestly and well, any painful sense of inferiority. We consider high wages of labor, where there is a sound currency, among the best evidences of the prosperity of a community. Heaven forbid that labor among us should ever be reduced to the miserable and degraded condition of Europe, even of improved England, where men and women perform constantly the most laborious and servile offices for the most miserable pittance and the meanest food.

But on the other hand, the price of labor should bear a just proportion to the value of agricultural produce, or the farmer cannot pay it. It has often happened within the last fifteen years, that a day laborer on a farm in seasons of haying and harvest, has by a day's work been able to buy one and a half bushel of wheat, three bushels of corn, or eight bushels of potatoes. Now no farmer can afford for any length of time to pry prices like these; and the consequence is a most serious discouragement to the farmer, for the whole of the produce is consumed in the payment of the labor. As Scott says in describing in one of his novels the result of some one's farming, it is in this case—"the carls and the cart-eavers make it all, and the carls and the cart-eavers eat it all." It is said that some years since a very extensive and successful farmer in Essex county, in showing a friend through his crowded barns and his granaries, almost bursting with their fulness, was asked what he was going to do with all this produce; "O," said he, "my cattle will eat it." "Well, what are you going to do with your cattle?" "O," said he, "my men will eat them." But this can hardly be called an encouraging agriculture; and men must have long purses who can sustain it.

The great variety of mechanical employments existing among us, the amount of hands occupied at high prices in our manufacturing establishments, the emigration of young men into the new States, the great numbers who go into the learned professions, the unnumbered herds that crowd into cities as house-servants, or shop-keepers, or tradesmen, or merchants, or almost any other employment which will enable them to cock a beaver on one side of their empty heads, and to sport a clean dickey, a pair of kid gloves, and a black walnut

stickee at public places—all these circumstances sweep the country almost clean of young men, and render it next to impossible to procure the labor necessary to manage a farm. The same remarks apply to female labor. It is not to be had. The amount of dairy produce among us is greatly diminished. Many farms within our knowledge in the State, which formerly kept their ten, twenty, and thirty cows, and found a rich source of income in the product of their dairies, now scarcely make their own butter and cheese; and it would be less difficult in most towns in the State, to find even in our farmers' houses, a young lady who can execute quite passably one of Mozart's best airs upon the piano, or lead off with grace in one of the latest German waltzes, than to find one who can milk a cow or make a cheese.

Now we know no remedy for this serious discouragement to agriculture, than by the more general employment of foreign labor. Our own people pretend to bluster and swear a great deal about the introduction of the Irish into the country; but if our own people will not work, we must have recourse to those who will.—The country is largely indebted to the Irish. They have made all our railroads, dug all our canals, filled up all our wharves, and wherever human life was to be used up without concern, there we have sent them, because their necessities and their recklessness compelled or made them willing to go. The Irish have many noble traits of character. Many whom we have had in our employ have been among the most laborious and faithful laborers we have ever found. We have treated them with the grossest abuse and injustice. We have insulted their religion, to which no people on earth was ever more attached. We have used them with constant contumely and contempt. We have even stoned those who were born among us, when in obedience to the civil authority of the State, they have appeared on our public parade ground, prepared to defend not their adopted but their native country. We have suffered the devil to go among them unrestrained;—we have sent him in the form of rum and whiskey,—and then expect them to do well.

If the Irish can but be induced to go forward in the great moral reformation which is going on in their own green isle—if we can but induce them to break up their clannish spirit by offering them the honest hand of friendship—if we can persuade them to send their children to our common schools and induce them to lay up their earnings in our savings bank, they will rise at once in the scale of humanity, and prove a great blessing to the country; for as yet they are willing to labor and consider labor as their destiny. Never on the earth were a people so crushed and abused as they have been in their own country. Philanthropy and humanity bid us therefore welcome them to a country of boundless extent, and which ten centuries cannot fill up, and let them feel that they have the rights and the responsibilities of men.

There is one other remedy for the difficulties of labor, which is of a moral character, and the effect of which may be something. Indeed we think in some cases we begin to perceive its influence. The opinions of young men and women are becoming more sound on the subject of labor. They are beginning to feel that it is not degrading but honorable; and the caprices and distressing changes in business and public affairs, are with effect admonishing many that a moderate and reasonable competence, the product of honest labor, is far better than to take the perils and uncertainties of trade and speculation.

On other topics connected with labor, we must postpone our remarks. H. C.

## EARLY RISING.

It is hopeless to persuade any one to get up early whose habits of late indulgence are fixed; and sometimes we think that the man in health who would close his shutters that the morning sun might not enter, would shut his door in the face of his best friend. But we can say in sober truth, that the most delicious of all pleasures of this kind is in the morning of summer, that of witnessing the first streak of light as it darts upwards above the horizon, breathing the balmy freshness of the morning, after leaving your own confined chamber, watching the gradual advancement of the light, until the sun presents himself in his robes of glory, and the whole creation rises as it were from the dead. H. C.

## ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Farmer:

I notice that in the N. E. Farmer of July 8, it is stated in the communication recording the progress of vegetation during the month of June, that a buckthorn hedge was trimmed at Ellington on the 27th ult. Will you or your correspondent have the goodness to communicate the reasons for performing this operation at this season? I have thought heretofore that early in spring, before vegetation commences, is a better season, giving the new shoots time to harden and ripen before the winter, which they cannot so well do if they commence putting forth in July. C.

## WEEDS.

MR EDITOR—Will you have the goodness to give the public a chapter on weeds? I well know that you have often done so; but we require "line upon line and precept upon precept."

Would it not be well for towns to impose the duty upon their surveyors of highways, to cause all weeds on the roadsides like the Canada thistle and the *Cicuta maculata* or American hemlock, to be mowed down at certain seasons. The latter is increasing rapidly and is well known to be highly poisonous. Its root is perennial and its seeds very numerous. Hardly a season passes without a case of death arising from eating it. C.

[Our correspondent will find an article from the Albany Cultivator on the subject of weeds, on another page of this day's paper.]

## THE YOUNG GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

We have before us a copy of the 8th edition of "The Young Gardener's Assistant," by Thomas Bridgman, of New York. In looking over its pages we are well pleased with its systematic arrangement and with its plain and easy manner of communicating instruction to the young gardener. We are acquainted with the author, and know that he has the reputation of being one of the first in the line of gardening in his neighborhood. He fully understands the subject on which he has written. We can safely commend this work to the public, with the assurance that it will not lead them astray. J. B.

## WOODLAND.

A friend at Harvard, Mass., requests us to insert the following inquiry:

"Which is the most profitable management on clearing ground, where it is intended to allow the wood to grow again—to burn it over and take off one crop of rye, or to allow the immediate growth?"

Will some of our correspondents have the goodness to reply?

**Massachusetts Horticultural Society.**  
EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 18th, 1840.

Carnations—by Messrs Walker, Jno. Hovey, Carter and Johnson.  
Dahlias—by Parker Barnes, A. Bowditch, and S. Walker.  
Native and other pretty flowers from Thomas Lee, Esq.—Native flowers by F. L. Call and F. Parker.  
Bouquets—by S. Walker, Jno. Hovey, Hovey & Co. and A. Bowditch.  
We noticed among Mr Carter's specimens, some seedling phloxes, and *Delphinium grandiflorum*—the latter of great beauty, and well worthy of cultivation.  
For the Committee.

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

The Committee appointed to award premiums for Carnations, adjudge them as follows:

To Wm Meller, for the best display, the 1st premium.  
To John Hovey, for the second best display, the 2d premium.

The committee would remark that the exhibition was not such as they were in hope to have seen, from the liberal premiums offered by the Society; and they trust that another year the exhibition of Carnations may be more worthy of the Society's premiums.

C. M. HOVEY, } *Committee.*  
S. WALKER, }

We recommend to our readers the letter from our valuable correspondent, Wm. Foster, Esq. It will lead to a train of thought perhaps new to them, and this seems to be the principal aim of the writer, to elicit thought in others rather than to obtrude his own ideas.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 20, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 30 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and 170 Swine. 120 Swine were reported last week.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—The prices obtained last week were sustained and we quote the same First quality, \$6 25. Second quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Third quality, \$4 75 a \$5 75.

*Cows and Calves.*—\$20, \$23, \$26, \$28, \$32, \$35, \$40, and \$42.

*Sheep.*—Dull. Lots were sold. \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 62, \$1 71, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 17, \$2 25, \$2 50, and \$3 00.

*Swine.*—Dull. No lots were sold to peddle and no purchasers were at market. A few were retailed at former prices, from 4 1-2 to 7.

**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, weeks ending July 19.

July, 1840. | 7 A.M. | 12, M. | 5 P.M. | Wind.

Monday,	13	64	84	73	S.
Tuesday,	14	73	93	73	S. W.
Wednesday,	15	68	94	80	S.
Thursday,	16	70	95	80	S.
Friday,	17	76	94	79	S. E.
Saturday,	18	72	92	73	S.
Sunday,	19	78	90	69	S.

On Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M., it was at 99½ On Thursday, at the same hour, 98. There has been hot very little rain for several weeks, and the earth has been very dry indeed. Sunday afternoon we had a refreshing shower accompanied with thunder and lightning.

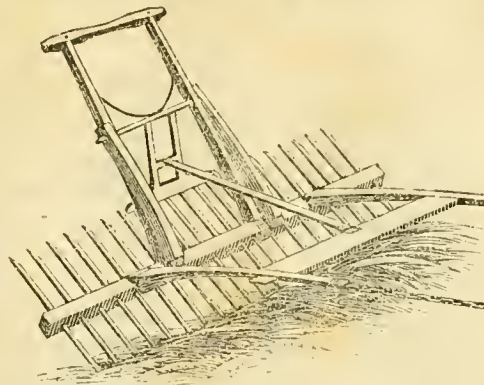
**WANTED.**

A situation as gardener, by a young man who is acquainted with its various branches. The best references can be given. Apply at this office.  
July 22.

**TIE UP CHAINS.**

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.  
July 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**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.

**GRAIN CRADLES.**

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

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

**BUDDING FRUIT TREES.**

Cuttings of fruit trees for budding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass.  
ROBERT MANNING.  
Salem, July 15.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c.  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
July 15.

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains.  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
July 15.

**SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.**

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August.  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
June 17.

**PURE BLOOD BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

The Society of Shakers at Harvard, Mass., have for sale the Pure Blood Berkshire Pigs. Also, a lot of Berkshire crossed with other Breeds, on reasonable terms at their Village.  
Persons wishing to be sure of the clear Berkshire breed may rely on those they offer for sale, as they are the progeny of some of the latest imported from England.  
June 24.

**HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.**

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.  
May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**PATENT SPRING BALANCE.**

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles.  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.  
July 15.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**  
CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	pound	5	5½
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 25	5 50
Pot, " " "		4 50	1 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,		2 00	2 60
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,			
prime,		11 00	11 50
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	35	40
yellow,		25	28
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	11
dairy,			32
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,			
sperm,			37
CHEESE, New milk,	pound	10	
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,	barrel	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,		37	45
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	1 75	2 00
Bay, Chaleur,		1 50	1 75
Haddock,	"	60	1 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	10 50	
No. 2,		8 25	8 50
No. 3,		3 75	4 00
Mewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"		
Salmon, No. 1,		15 00	16 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 00	5 12
Baltimore, Howard street,		5 12	5 25
Richmond canal,		5 00	5 12
Alexandria wharf,			
Rye,	"	3 00	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 00	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,		57	58
white,		54	56
Rye, northern,		59	60
Barley,			
Oats, northern, (prime)			44
southern,		35	39
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern and western,			
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	46	48
2d quality,			
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,		10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.		25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		26	28
do. dry hides,		22	24
New York red, light,		20	21
Boston, do. slaughter,		21	22
Boston dry hides,		13	20
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 00	
Winter,		1 10	
Whale, refined,		40	45
Linseed, American,		65	70
Neat's Foot,		95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
clear,			16 00
Mess,		14 00	15 00
Prime,		12 50	13 60
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern,		70	80
northern,			1 50
Canary,		2 00	2 26
Hemp,		2 25	2 50
Flax,		2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	18
Southern Clover,			15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	5	7
Castile,		12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8½	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,		40	45
do. 3-4ths do.		40	
do. 1-2 do.		35	38
do. 1-4 and common,		35	37
Pulled superfine,		42	46
No. 1,		35	40
No. 2,		23	26
No. 3,		18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of the New York American :

I read with pleasure in your paper of Friday last, an extract from the Hartford Courier, headed "The Bible," [copied into the Farmer of the 8th inst.] and fully agree in the opinion you express of the beauty and excellence of the article.

I do not suppose, however, that the editor of the Hartford Courier claims to be its author. The extract which you published, is a portion of "The Beauties of the Holy Bible," originally published in England; a copy of which (beautifully engraved and printed upon a card for convenient use) I purchased in London in 1837, which has been upon my table ever since. I have often wished for copies to circulate among my friends. And in the hope that some one may be disposed to publish the whole in a neat and simple form, I send for insertion in your paper, the remainder of the article.

H.

## THE BIBLE.

It is a book of laws, to show the right and wrong.

It is a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly and makes the foolish wise.

It is a book of truth, that detects all errors.

It is a book of life, that shows the way from everlasting death.

It is the most compendious book in all the world.

It is the most authentic and entertaining history that ever was published.

It contains the most ancient antiquities, remarkable events, and wonderful occurrences.

It points out the most heroic deeds and unparalleled wars.

It describes the celestial, terrestrial and lower worlds.

It explains the origin of the angelic myriads, of human tribes and devilish legions.

It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic and the profoundest artist.

It will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful arithmetician.

It will puzzle the wisest anatomist and the nicest critic.

It corrects the vain philosopher and confutes the wisest astronomer.

It exposes the subtle sophist and drives diviners mad.

It is a complete code of laws—a perfect body of divinity—an unequalled narrative.

It is a book of lives.

It is a book of travels.

It is a book of voyages.

It is the best covenant that ever was agreed to—the best deed that ever was sealed.

It is the best evidence that ever was produced—the best will that ever was made.

It is the best testament that ever was signed.

It is wisdom to understand it: to be ignorant of it, is to be awfully destitute!!

It is the king's best copy and the magistrate's best rule.

It is the housewife's best guide, and the servant's best instructor.

It is the young man's best companion.

It is the school boy's spelling book.

It is the learned man's masterpiece.

It contains a choice grammar for a novice, and a profound mystery for a sage.

It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory

It affords knowledge of witty inventions, and it is its own interpreter.

It encourages the wise, the warrior, and the over-comer.

It promises an eternal reward to the excellent, the conqueror, the warrior, the prevalent.

And that which crowns all is, that the *ΑΥΘΙΑ*, Without partiality, and without hypocrisy,

"With whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

IS

G O D !

*Seeds.*—If you have got two sorts of squashes or two kinds of melons or cucumbers planted any where in the neighborhood, calculate that the fruit next fall will be hybrid, that is mixed, partly of one sort and partly of the other. As to the seeds you save from any one of the squashes, melons or cucumbers, do not plant them next year in the least expectation that you will have the original sort again, or even such fruit as you happen to take the seeds from. The agricultural seed stores in Boston, take especial pains to employ men to raise their seeds, who will grow but a single variety of the same species any where on their grounds. In this way they secure the *true* sorts, and people who purchase of them are pretty sure of not being imposed upon or deceived.

Great care should be taken by common cultivators and gardeners in the raising of seeds. The true, original sorts can seldom be raised, if you grow different varieties in the same neighborhood. Corn will mix as far as the seeds from the spindle will blow by the wind; and pumpkins, squashes, melons and cucumbers will mix any where on the grounds where the same bees can fly from one blossom to another.—*Hallowell Cult.*

*A Good Joke.*—A teamster lately lost from his wagon a keg of butter, which was found by a man who carried it half a mile on foot, to the tavern of Mr H. where he found the owner, who thanked him for his trouble. Mr H. (the landlord) observed to him, that he was well paid—that *thank you* was worth 25 cents, and *thank you kindly* was worth 37 1-2 cents. He (the footman) soon called for a dinner, which was forthwith provided. After finishing his meal he inquired the price—the answer was, 25 cents. He then said, "I *thank you kindly*," and moved off. The landlord immediately called to him. "Here, stop my friend and take your change—there is 12 1-2 cents due you—your bill was only 25 cents."

The editor of the Exeter News Letter—a gentleman of the *green bag*, by the bye, says—"If our young men upon leaving college, instead of binding themselves as hopeless slaves to the green bags, or the saddle bags, would more generally engage in agricultural pursuits, it would be better for them and for the country." "Them's our sentiments."

*Boots* says that when he gets married he is determined his wife shan't wear the breeches, as he'll have a woman so much larger than himself that they will not fit no how she can fix it.

Lavater says—"Keep him at least three paces distant, who does not love bread, music, and the laugh of a child."

## SCYTHES, RAKES, &amp;c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of 300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes.

50 "	Metcalf's	do	do.
50 "	Taft's cast steel	do.	dn.
25 "	English do. do.	Grass	do.
10 "	do. do. do.	Cradle	do.
10 "	do. do. do.	Border	do.
100 "	Hall's Rakes, superior,		
100 "	Wilder & Eddy's do. do.		
200 "	Common do. do.		
100 "	Clapp's patent Scythe Snaths.		
50 "	Baker's do. do. do.		
100 "	Common do. do. do.		
2500 "	Austin's superior Rifles,		
2000 "	Common do.		
1000 "	Scythe Stones.		
100 "	Grain Cradles superior.		

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,  
51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 20.

To Manufacturers of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

The undersigned, (editor and proprietor of the Southern Cabinet of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.) proposes establishing in Charleston, South Carolina, by the first of August next, a repository for the exhibition and sale of all articles connected with either agriculture, horticulture, or domestic and rural economy, and he invites manufacturers, to forward to him two or three of each article, (unless bulky or costly) to serve as specimens, and to be deposited for exhibition and sale in his rooms. He will act as general agent for such, and where truly meritorious, will endeavor to present them to the notice of the community. All not disposed of, will be subject to the order of the manufacturerers at all times. For further information address the undersigned (post paid) at Charleston, South Carolina. JOHN D. LEGARE.

References, Messrs. J. Breck & Co., Mr Daniel Kinnball, and Messrs. Ellis & Bosson, Boston.

July 15.

## 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

## DISHLEY SHEEP.

For sale, twenty full blood Dishley or New Leicester Ewes, and one Ram. Price \$10 each. Apply at the Farmer Office.

June 24.

\*

## DORKING FOWLS.

For sale, a few pairs of pure Dorking Fowls. The stock, of which these are the produce, were procured in Dorking, County of Surrey, England. "Few breeds have a title to boast of so high and long continued a reputation as the Dorking. Upwards of fifty five years have passed, since, while resident in Surrey, I sent to Dorking for my first regular breeding stock: they were then the ancient and superior five-clawed breed of Surrey."—*Moubray on Poultry, 7th Edition.*

This breed attains to a large size, and the hens are the best of layers. Price \$3 per pair. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

if

June 24.

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind here imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 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,

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# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1840.

[NO. 4.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

## DENNIS'S PATENT TROUGHS.

MR EDITOR—I desire through your columns to thank Mr Dennis for his early reply to my queries respecting his invention and the date of it; and while I am happy to concede to him to him all *due* credit for making and applying the lead gutter round trees, for protection against the canker worm, I cannot allow his claim of originality. He states his invention to be "a circular metallic trough and roof, made of one piece of metal, and bent to conform to the shape of the tree—using for that purpose any metal that can be wrought into the proper shape," and "first made by him in the summer or fall of 1836." Now, if I shall show that there is nothing material in this description which was not invented and freely communicated to the public long before, I trust that he will have the magnanimity to admit it, and to authorise his fellow citizens to unite for the extermination of this pest, without the fear of a prosecution, with treble damages before their eyes, and without applying to his agents, (some of whom are far from admitting that any other than skilful mechanics can make them,) to do, what "any industrious young farmer may learn to do in one day."

In the N. E. Farmer vol. 8, page 225, under date of January 25th, 1830, is a very intelligible description of a tin trough, to be one and a half inches deep, with a cover or projection over it, filled with water, to which is added a small quantity of whale oil of the thinnest quality—the interval between the tree and the trough to be filled up with swinging-tow. This is the invention, or proposal, as he mostly calls it, of Mr Lemuel W. Briggs, of Bristol, R. I.; and here we have "the metallic trough and roof." But, says Mr Dennis, *they* were made square, and *my* invention is the circular form. Now it happens, singularly enough, that Mr Briggs, in his above-mentioned communication, in 1830, refers to an invention of tin troughs, by Mr Irish, of Rhode Island, mentioned in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 409, July 1827, to which he objects that they are *circular*, or as he describes them, "fitted to the shape of the tree." Here then is the invention in 1827 and 1830, of a "circular metallic trough and roof." But Mr Briggs refers us also to the invention of Mr Haughton, of Lynn, (N. E. Farmer, vol. 7, page 94, Oct. 1828,) which is a *circular* trough, made of strong pasteboard, painted, with a roof over it, filled with oil. Here then we have the idea of a circular apparatus strongly developed in October, 1828.

I shall now refer Mr Dennis and your numerous readers to the very accurate and remarkable paper of Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, on the canker worm, read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, pages 377-8, June 1830—in which, after stating the disadvantages of tarring, he says—"If a vessel could be formed of some cheap material, such as Danvers

pottery ware, or *sheet lead*, in two parts, in the form of semi-circular troughs, placed on the ground and filled with a liquid, &c. &c., it would answer the desired purpose." And a little further on he says: "A sheet lead vessel, or one of some other material, which could be secured to the trunk of the tree, a few feet from the ground, and filled with a liquid of the above named character, would be effectual."

It is worthy of remark that these inventions and suggestions, made from six to eight years before the imaginary invention of Mr Dennis, were submitted to the public in the most free and liberal manner, and published in your useful paper.

It thus appears conclusively that Mr Haughton invented and used "circular troughs" in 1828, and that Mr Irish used "circular metallic troughs and roofs, bent to conform to the shape of the tree," in 1827. Mr Dennis may say, perhaps, that they were of tin and made of more than one piece of metal. To the first allegation it would be sufficient to reply that his specification, as he gives it, does not claim the original use of any particular metal; and if it did claim the introduction of sheet lead, I have shown it was *invented* by Gen. Dearborn and published to the world six years before. To the second allegation, if made, it may be replied that Gen. Dearborn's second proposition of a "sheet lead vessel which could be secured to the trunk of the tree, a few feet from the ground," most obviously points us to the very gutter or trough made and used by Mr Dennis, of one piece of metal, unless the size of the tree should make two pieces expedient.

I feel confident that Mr D., after reading the evidence thus collected from a cursory examination of the N. E. Farmer, will candidly admit, that in 1836 he only hit upon or invented, what was already either in use or suggested and proposed by others. I can readily believe him if he asserts that he was ignorant of these facts, and that the invention was original, as far as regards his own mind; but he must be sensible that, in such case, all exclusive rights under the patent will fall to the ground.

I have not the slightest hostility to Mr Dennis, and have no object in view, other than the promotion of justice and of the interests of agriculturists. If this remedy, which appears to have been the result of the conjoined application of several thinking minds to the subject, can be thrown open to the public, we may hope for the extermination of the canker worm. On the other hand, if this is a patent remedy, many persons who have been acquainted with the expedient for ten or twelve years, will be deterred from its use by the fear of "the 14th section of the law of 1836."

I am aware that the former volumes of your publication contain other facts applicable to the subject, which, should it become necessary, may be laid before the community; and I beg leave to say again, that I do not desire by this open exhibition of them, to injure or wound the feelings of Mr Dennis, but to call the public attention to the matter for the public good. H.

P. S.—My copy of vol. 8 of the N. E. Farmer is

incomplete, not containing the No. for June 25th, 1830, in which, I have reason to think, will be found a description of the use of lead gutters, oil, &c., by Mr P. G. Robbins, of Roxbury; if so, will you have the goodness to publish such part of it as you think material?

From the N. E. Farmer of June 25th, 1830.

## CANKER WORMS.

MR FESSENDEN—My apple trees have for some years past been very much injured by canker worms, and I have diligently endeavored to find out something to check their ravages.

I thought of a plan for that purpose, last summer, and intimated it to a respected friend and farmer in my neighborhood; but deferred putting my thought into action, because experienced men said, "the canker worm's career has always been limited to just so many years. In 1830, you may rely on it, the worms will not appear." Last fall, however, the slugs began to go up. I faithfully tried the *old* remedy, and tarred them autumn, winter and spring. Yet they have been more numerous and destructive the present year than ever. My apple trees now appear as if a blazing fire had raged among their leaves.

On the third of this month I cut a strip of sheet lead, 4 1-2 inches wide, and of sufficient length; formed it on the handle of a pitchfork, like a tube, and had it soldered; then passed a piece of rope through it and bent it around an apple tree, drawing the rope tightly while bending, till the ends met; cut the pipe open and lapped the ends past each other two inches, that they might be hammered well together, and, by a proper cement, say putty or something similar, be made water tight; then brought it to a level and tacked the upper edge to the tree with small pump nails, about six inches apart. Here was a complete circular canal around the tree. I purpose to fill it early in the autumn with winter strained oil, spirits of turpentine, or some other liquid. If this should not lay an embargo on their *commerce*, it must at least stop their *navigation*, for no slug will dare to sail over it. A piece of sheathing paper, cut in proper form and oiled, may be fixed over it to keep out the rain.

If the lead be rolled thin, the expense will not probably exceed two shillings per tree.

I beg leave through your useful journal, to submit the above experiment to my agricultural brethren, for their consideration, with a hope, that if it should not prove altogether successful, it may lead to some better discovery to protect our apple trees from the blasting influence of canker worms

Respectfully yours,

P. G. ROBBINS.

Roxbury, June 19th, 1830.

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unflinching.—*Channing.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

## RURAL EDUCATION.

No. 1.

If any one should suppose that by rural education, something is meant inferior to city education, he greatly misunderstands my views. After having contended, as I have done, that civilization itself, owes every thing to the labors of the field, the means, and the inspiring objects which not only invite to the contemplation of nature's works, but almost force it upon us, and teach us how to make the most of them, and in some degree to improve and multiply them; I say, after these high pretensions for rural life, and the expressed hope of future progress from the same source, it cannot be supposed that rural education is to assume an inferior rank. So far is this idea foreign from my present thoughts, that I sincerely believe that the highest grade of improvement to which our nature is susceptible, must depend upon the pure moral air, and the necessary and honest labors of the field, for all future progress.

Too much credit has been given to the cities for past improvements. It is true that some of their philosophers have wrought up to considerable advantage the ideas furnished by the country; and their merchants have carried to foreign lands her superfluous products, bringing back in return, new products and some new ideas; and thereby the city philosophers and merchants have contributed to our present stock of comforts and knowledge. Still we must look back to mother earth for the foundation of these city labors.

But whence comes that moral lore, that unique cement which alone keeps society itself from falling asunder? Do the philosophers manufacture it? Do the merchants import it from abroad? Is it to be found in the laws, the usages, the manners, the government or the religion of foreign countries? Are the cities the places where all these exotic plants are the least congenial and least apt to take root? Are the cities the fruitful, congenial soil in which morals thrive best? "What are laws without morals?" was the enquiry of an ancient philosopher: "*Quid proficiunt leges sine moribus.*"

No: the cities have done much good, for which we thank them; and much evil, which we should remember, not in malice, but as a wholesome lesson to the whole human race.

Let not our gratitude to the feudal cities, for their former resistance to baronial despotism, and for having given the first impulse to the return of liberty, blind us to their defects. One of the apostles of our revolution has told us that "great cities were great sores." And what moral tale do not the great cities of Europe tell us? Have not they and their lordly inhabitants—though formerly warm sticklers for liberty and opponents to the steel-clad tyrants—become tyrants in their turn, and swallowed up the fat products of the fields, deprived by partial laws, slowly progressive, the miserable cultivators of every inch of land, and obliged them to live on a scanty allowance of thrice-culled potatoes,—which British writers say is the present condition of the Irish peasantry? But I would not be ungrateful to the cities for the smallest favors;—and I would, if I could in conscience, believe that none of our cities would ever do as other cities have done, even if they had the power.

It will be here remarked that I speak of European cities, as if they were the originators of despot-

ism. I will not lengthen this paper by arguing this point, for I am writing to intelligent men, who know the history of cities, from those of Palestine to the Gulf of Finland, and from Paris to the capital of the Celestial Empire. They may there learn what part cities take in the government of kingdoms; and then ask, pertinently, what despots would do without their potent aid?

But with all due gratitude to the cities for the improvement they have made of the precious talent confided to them by the country, it may be asked, without offence, what would have been the condition of the world at present, if the cities and their mighty rulers had contented themselves with a fair compensation for the labors required of them; which are as useful in their kind, I admit, as those of the fields; and have left the ownership of the soil to those who make it fruitful with the sweat of their brows, and a fair share of the products of those labors? Would the farmers have been less intellectual because they would be less miserably? Would no shaded academic groves have been found in the country, where rural philosophers might have collocated, discussed and compared the vast sum of data fresh to their hands, with all that which the city merchants could bring to them from foreign places? Would the soil of these rural retreats of science be less propitious than the hard pavings and soft morals of the city? Would the quiet, orderly, intelligent labors of nature, prove to be a less inspiring scene to the student, than the discordant din and discrepant action of the city?

If then any physical advantages be conceded to the quiet country, shall I be allowed to ask further, whether the city philosopher be so free from bias, from a thousand sources, as the more independent and isolated inhabitant of the fields? Need I mention the checks and shackles which necessarily impede the free expression of thought in the city philosopher? Look at the history of all cities, and reflect on the fate of the boldest and sublimest benefactors of our race in the cities—Socrates, Galileo, Faustus—and to sum up all, look at Christ, and the place of his suffering. To politicians I would mention the patriot James Otis. To the advocates of human liberty and the lovers of religious freedom, I might cite instances of persecution offered in this orderly city.

I believe that I may conclude, that however well moral science may have thrived in the cities, and by the influence of city interest, manners and habits, it would have made *better* progress in situations more free from these influences. But the principal force of my position does not lie in the relative advantages of the American cities and the American fields, as they now are. I have therefore alluded often to European town and country. In America, town and country are, fortunately, as yet, not so dissimilar. But I may be allowed to use here the principle, however small in degree we may find a similarity between European cities and ours, or European laborers and American independent farmers. That difference is yet enormous, especially between the two latter. May it always remain so: or rather may the time come when no American, of the age of twentyfive, shall be without his farm, in fee simple, and that not mortgaged to banks or city. May our happy independent farmers be sensible of their happiness, jealous of it, and ever watchful to arrest the smallest encroachments. They should not confine their attention to individual cases, because they would be liable to be deceived by false appearances and to attribute the decline of a

labor and the loss of his estate to causes which were not the *real* ultimate causes. But if they would know whether the agricultural interest were rising or otherwise, in the great scale of national prosperity,—if they would know whether the moral and political standard of the farmer were more or less elevated, in comparison with other vocations, now and formerly; they must not compare the houses they live in with those their fathers inhabited, or the clothes they now wear or the food they eat, with that of their ancestors. But they must ask what is their *relative* standing with the members of the other professions. Let them take it for a certain truth, that if they have made one retrograde step, as a class, they are destined to go down to the foot of the hill, sooner or later. They must hold together, as the other classes do, or their fate is sealed.

Individual property is indispensable for the independence of body or mind. Without it, there can be no leisure for mental cultivation. Mental cultivation would seem to be the object of this letter, but I cannot enter upon that subject, specifically, without a foundation, which I am now seeking.

A considerable participation in the soil of Europe by its cultivators, must have existed at various periods of its history, we know; for we read of revolts against the monopolizers of the land, and of agrarian laws being forced upon those monopolizers. How happened it, then, that the cultivators of the soil have been almost universally dispossessed of any share in its property? This miracle could not have been wrought in a day, nor could it have been accomplished at all, if the cultivators, who constitute the almost totality of those nations, had been enlightened on their true interest. The only means then, by which this injustice could have been perpetrated, must have been deception and force united. Force alone could never have accomplished it, for force was with the injured party. Fraud, then, must have been the principal instrument. And here I am sorry to find, that the very shepherds, whose sacred duty it was to protect the confiding flocks from the wolves, were among the principal instruments by which the most useful and most numerous portion of the human race, were dispossessed of every thing which their conspiring, civil and ecclesiastical tyrants could deprive them of,—the soil they had made fertile, and the use of their own minds.

This entire dispossession will not be denied by any one who knows any thing of the state of old countries. And those in whose hands the stolen property is found, must be considered as the thieves, or receivers of the stolen goods as bad as thieves. Before the revolution of France, the royal domain, the nobiliary estates, and the clergy's lands, comprised the whole kingdom. It is the same now in all the rest of Europe; and must remain so, until some terrible revolution bring about the bloody remedy.

I state these facts, merely to show the importance of guarding against similar results, now that it is time, and by the only means by which it can be done. Those means are, *rural education*, which is my text.

Why do I call it rural education? Because that which I have in my mind is more especially for the interest, the permanent interest of the most numerous and the most useful part of the human race; without whose labors all other classes would be useless and would not exist. Surely, the great

and kind mother of all the arts and sciences, should not be the least entitled to filial regard, common rights and protection.

It is for the interest of the next largest class, commerce and mechanics, and its numerous accessories, that agriculture should thrive, and produce a great overplus; for the more of *that* there is in the market, the more have commerce and the arts as stock to work upon. I will not say what may be the interest of some *other* classes: each one may judge of that according to his own notions;—although I will say, that as good citizens and christians, they all ought to rejoice in the success of that occupation which is the basis of society, and may be the means of the greatest degree of happiness and morality of which the human race is susceptible.

Agriculture cannot be made to yield its utmost in any way, but by making it for the *interest* of the producers to raise as much as the soil will produce; and this will never be done but by the owners of the soil. A hired farm may, for a few years, be made to produce as much as it could in those few years, without regard to future crops; but this is not what is understood by the utmost yield of land.

I will here suspend, for a moment, my own speculations, for the sake of offering something more worthy of notice and credit, viz: historical facts.

We learn from the history of Europe, that the land was formerly cultivated by slaves; and we learn, also, that those slaves did not emancipate themselves. They were then emancipated by their owners, who were also owners of the soil. Now, opening the book of human nature, must we not learn, that any change made by these masters of slaves and owners of land, could have been only with a view to their *own* interest? Well, we now learn from history, that these money-loving masters liberated their slaves so far as to leave them only attached to the soil;—that is, without the power of quitting without leave. They also allowed them a small portion of the products of their own labor: and the result was, that the land owners got more from their land than before. Here was one advance of humanity and selfish interest together: a happy coincidence indeed.

The next step taken by the land-owners was, to liberate their slaves more effectually, and to let their lands to them on halves, or other shares, according to circumstances. The benefit of this change was also apparent, and soon became general. The last reform, which is the present state of a large part of Europe, was to lease the land entirely and annually, for a given sum of money or produce. This change was also found to be eminently advantageous to the landlord. There was but one more move to be made, and that was reserved for our happy country. It was to leave the ownership of the whole rural territory in the hands of the cultivators. We now are trying this experiment. But the old test of utility is now broken off. We have no *idle* land-owners or land monopolizers to ask how this change affects *their* interests. There may, however, remain some means of testing the merits of this last change;—thus for example: The American cultivator figures in the double capacity of owner and laborer. Now I would ask him, in his capacity of landlord, whether, by either of the foregoing means, of slavery, semi-slavery, joint stock, or lease, he could enjoy as much from his land as by cultivating it himself? I believe his answer would be in the negative; for if he employed his time in some more profitable occupation,

this would be going out of the comparison. We must therefore suppose his own personal labor of the same value on the farm as elsewhere.

I omitted to notice another improvement made by the landlords, which was to give long leases instead of short ones; for the longer the lease the better will the land be improved by the tenant.

I have now established, as well as I am able, a *reason* and a *basis* for rural education. It will be here foreseen that my object is, the improvement of the mind, with an ultimate view to moral excellence and physical comfort, through *durable* possession of the land, without which the two former can make no progress, and without all three, the American cultivators, now the first class on earth, must see in the distance, its own degradation to the lowest station on earth, viz: the rack-rent tenant of Ireland.

In my next, I shall try to say something rational on the means and manner of education.

WM. FOSTER.

For the New England Farmer.

#### REMEDY FOR MILDEW ON VINES.

MR EDITOR—Having a seedling vine, the fruit of which is extremely subject to mildew, but in all other respects a superior grape, and having resorted to the usual modes of applying sulphur thereto, with little success, I contrived a way to use sulphur which promises to answer my purpose: it is to sublime it directly upon the fruit, from a mixture contained in a pipe.

##### Mixture No. 1.

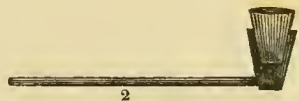
2 oz. nitre (saltpetre),  
4 oz. rye or maize bran,  
2 oz. sulphur.

##### Mixture No. 2.

2 oz. nitre,  
16 oz. bran,  
12 oz. sulphur.

The nitre is to be finely powdered, and the sulphur free from lumps, and the three ingredients well and thoroughly incorporated together.

The pipe is formed of turned iron, in shape somewhat similar to a common tobacco pipe—a common crucible, perforated at its bottom by a hole 1-8 in., serving as a lining to defend the soldering from the heat.



1. Crucible—3 inches long—circumference at top 7 inches.  
2. Tube—length 15 inches—diameter 3-8 inch.

The bowl of the pipe is grooved together, and united with the tube or mouth-piece by soldering, and also made air tight with solder throughout.—The crucible is united with the tin work by a luting of soft clay and dried.

The only proper time to fumigate is, when the air is perfectly calm; such is the case most frequently at sunrise, or before. A spoonful of mixture No. 1, is put into the bowl of the pipe and lighted with paper, like tobacco. After drawing a few whiffs you begin to blow, and fill up with No. 2, which is the charging, or proper mixture. A dense smoke arises, consisting of hydroguretted sulphur, &c. The bowl is to be refilled occasionally, and its contents adjusted frequently with a poker. Should it take fire it must be instantly withdrawn and stifled with more of No. 2, or with a cover. I tried sawdust at first, but found bran to be less offensive to the smell: no doubt some other vegetable substance would answer better.

This is my first essay; and the wish to have it tried this season by others, induces me to publish it thus early. BENJ. BELL.

Charlestown, July 21, 1840.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

We have often been surprised that so little attention is paid to the subject of agriculture by the public writers of this country. It constitutes the most important business of the nation, and is destined, if adequately appreciated and properly followed up, to render this country the granary of a large proportion of the world. Already our products are immense, but they are as a drop in the ocean to what they may become. Millions of acres, the richest and the finest that the sun ever shone upon, are yet to receive the first touch of the spade—while states and territories yet unknown, will one day, not very remote, like infant Michigan, send forth their millions of bushels of wheat, for the support of the great family of man in other sections of the earth. Not a day goes by that emigrants are not bending their footsteps westward—all determined to take up their abiding places among us—to gather the rich treasures of our soil—and thus to add to the general amount of national industry and national wealth.

The pursuit of the farmer is a glorious avocation. He may be said to work under the immediate eye of the Almighty, and to be assisted in his work greatly and indispensably by the Omnipotent Architect of the world. Thus, the very seed that is put into the ground is fostered and encouraged there by the invisible and mysterious power of nature; and the farmer is thus taught in the very outset of his occupation, to look to and depend upon the source that hung the stars in the heavens—that made man in his own glorious image—and who alike paints the rainbow and gives the chrysal glitter to the rain-drop. Is there not something noble in all this? Does it not teach man the affinity existing between the creature and the Creator? Does it not elevate the soul from the mere clod to the source of intellect, of spirit, of existence; to the great fountain of that vivifying principle, which not only animates mortality, but which lives, breathes and moves throughout all creation? We have often thought that a farmer and an infidel were impossible. The very pursuits of agriculture are calculated to have a religious influence upon the mind, and to show man his utter nothingness, without the aid of the great power to whom he is taught to look, by the running stream, the towering oak, the humble blade of grass, and the golden grain field. Agriculture, then, is by no means an ignoble pursuit. On the contrary, we recognise it as one of the most elevated occupations of man.—The farmer is indeed and in truth the lord of the soil, and with a just dependence upon the Great Ruler of the seed-time and harvest, he can laugh to scorn the bubbles of speculation which are blown into existence by the stock gamblers of the day—which please, dazzle and fascinate the eye for a moment—but which, bursting, leave behind the memory of deceit and the emptiness of ruin.—*Farmers' Companion.*

Judge Buol states that British agriculture pays most of the burthens of the government, supports a privileged clergy, and pays more than thirty millions of dollars annually for poor rates, and that its products exceed in value more than 14 times the whole amount of British exports to foreign countries.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### MR COLMAN'S THIRD REPORT.

We have had the pleasure of examining the report of the Agricultural Commissioner for the past year; and are happy to bear our testimony to the ability and zeal with which his arduous duties are performed, and the beneficial effects his labors are calculated to produce. Mr Colman's first report related to the agriculture of some of the eastern counties of Massachusetts; the second report was devoted to the survey of the county of Berkshire; and the present is occupied with the great subjects of wheat and silk.

The legislature of Massachusetts in 1838, offered a bounty on the cultivation of wheat, and the present report illustrates the effect of that law, by showing the number of claimants, the acres sown, and the amount of wheat produced. The number of claimants for the bounty was 3,642; acres sown, nearly 7,000; bushels produced, 108,570; and the average not far from 15 bushels per acre. We acknowledge this result is rather unexpected to us, having heard so much of the incapacity of the New England States to grow wheat: for we much question whether the *spring wheat* crop of any considerable part of New York will average more than the one stated.

The returns from the several towns are very full, and embrace much valuable matter, which has been skilfully condensed in the report. From an examination of the returns, it appears that much injury was done by the grain insect or worm; that there was much smut; some blight from causes unknown; and much suffering of the crop from drought. "It appears also from the returns, that there is scarcely an instance named in which lime or plaster has given any decisive and well-authenticated favorable results. Wood ashes have been frequently used, and large crops have followed."—Ashes, however, sometimes failed.

Mr Colman enters into an extended argument to show that Massachusetts would find her account in producing her bread from her own soil; and his reasonings are in our opinion conclusive. No people can permanently prosper who depend on others for their bread. Every other kind of business must fluctuate; and while some individuals or states grow speedily rich from manufactures or commerce, the tiller of the soil, he who grows his own bread, is alone independent. Mr Colman has most truly said, that "agriculture, in the view of every sound political economist, is the foundation of national wealth." All other means are only accessories.

The report enters largely upon the cultivation of wheat; its diseases, varieties, methods of improvement, and the best mode of culture. The causes of failure he arranges under the head of rust, smut, mildew, and insects. On all these topics his observations are worthy of being studied by every wheat grower, as embracing much condensed information, which will be every where useful. The grain worm is doubtless the most formidable enemy the eastern wheat grower has to encounter, and on this subject Mr Colman recommends most strenuously the use of newly slaked lime, dusted thoroughly over the grain just as it is coming into flower. A single application has proved successful, while in others repetition was necessary. Mr C. announced this preventive some years since, in the *N. Y. Farmer*, but the results of some experiments made by farmers in the valley of the Hudson, did

not seem to justify the opinions entertained of its efficacy; the difficulty might, however, lie in the lime, or the period of its application; and it is well worthy of trial wherever the worm makes its appearance in the wheat crop. There are two kinds of worms which feed on wheat in the ear; one, which has been known for a long time in western New York, and has sometimes produced some injury, though little, when compared with the ravages of the other species in other parts of the country. The other is the worm of New England and the Hudson valley, which, there is reason to hope, has passed the period of its greatest ravages, as it has been less numerous and destructive to the wheat crops for the last two years, than for several years previous.

On the subject of ploughing in clover for wheat, Mr Colman has the following remarks: "I have always been inclined to the belief, which generally prevails, and which Mr Phinney maintains, that the higher the state of luxuriance in which vegetable matter was turned in by the plough, the more the land will be enriched by it. But the experience of one of the best farmers in the State has satisfied me, especially as it has been confirmed by another equally intelligent farmer, and wholly unbiassed by the judgment of any other person, that the land is more benefited by the turning in of the clover crop after it is dried, than when in a state of greenness and full of sap. The opinion is, that if green, it creates an acidity in the soil, prejudicial to the succeeding crop."

In support of the opinion here expressed by Mr Colman, we may adduce that of one of the most successful wheat growers in the western counties, whose crop is usually from 1000 to 1500 bushels. He assured us several years since, that he had done turning in clover when in full vigor for wheat, as from his experience he knew that it "soured the soil," and that it would not recover from such a dressing under three or four years. Still clover was the main stay of his wheat husbandry; but instead of turning it in, he fed or trampled it down upon the land, by cattle or sheep, he preferring the latter, and keeping some three or four hundred for that purpose. His lands are broken up in the fore part of summer, before a great growth of clover is attained; wheat is sown in the fall, and clover seed in the spring. The wheat is plastered and also the clover in the next year; his course embracing four years. Large quantities of clover decay on the ground, and this, mixed with the manure of the animals, and the mass of clover roots at the time of fallowing, gives a progressive improvement to his soil and his crops, which certainly speaks well in favor of the system.

It appears from that part of the report relating to manures for wheat, that lime has been of little or no value when used, and that crops of wheat of about 30 bushels per acre, have been grown on soils in which not a trace of carbonate of lime existed. There was a small quantity of phosphate of lime, however, present, one and a half per cent., and this could not have been without its influence. It is surprising to witness the discrepancy between the results from the use of lime in Massachusetts, as given in the report, and those produced by the same article in some of the middle States. The reason of this want of efficiency in the northern soils, does not appear to be satisfactorily ascertained; but the subject is one of such consequence, as to demand the most rigid investigation. We are inclined to the opinion, that where the other mat-

ters in the soil are right, a very small quantity of lime is sufficient for all the purposes of vegetation; but as lime appears to be an essential part of the wheat and clover plants, it seems clear, that more or less of it is indispensable to their growth, and the perfection of their seeds. The Berkshire marls have not produced the effect expected from them by some; but, if made into compost in mixture with peat, vegetable mould, or animal manures, we doubt not the value of all would be greatly enhanced. Mr Colman's remarks on cleanness of cultivation, and recent agricultural improvements, are very just; but we have room here only to refer to them, and must pass to the second part of the report—that which relates to silk.

The report of Mr Colman on this subject, one which we consider of vast importance to the nation, is without question, the most valuable document yet given to the American public on this topic, and should be in the hands of every one who proposes to enter on the production of silk. His opinions and facts are advanced with fearlessness and discrimination, and the amount of information he has collected and condensed in the report, is truly great. On the subject of the mulberry, the kind of worm, the different methods of feeding, the cost of production, the demand, and the profits of production and manufacture, are all well treated, as well as many other incidental topics connected with these. The report is not intended as a manual for the producer or the manufacturer, but as a general guide to the inquirer; and in this respect will be found unrivalled.

In determining the question of the capability of this country to produce silk, Mr Colman very justly distinguishes between the mulberry speculation and the growth of trees for silk only. To whatever cause we may attribute the mulberry fever of 1838 and 1839, whether, with Mr C. to a conspiracy among a few individuals to defraud the public in this way, or to an ignorance of the results certain to ensue from excessive multiplication, or whether we consider it as only one of the many modes in which the mania which infected the whole nation in those years developed itself, it now matters not; the bubble has burst, and thousands of the mulberry speculators, as well as those in western lands, corner lots, and lithographic cities, have been ruined.

The conclusion to which Mr Colman arrives, after a survey of the whole ground, and we think it is a correct one, is, that we can, and should, make our own silks. After disregarding all the extravagant calculations that have been made, after rigorously making every necessary deduction for the expenses of production, it appears that the silk culture offers as handsome a remuneration for labor, as any of the agricultural pursuits of this country, and in its prosecution embraces the labor of individuals that could be of little service in other pursuits. The production of silk by companies has proved a failure in this country, so far; and it appears very certain that the business, if it succeeds, must be prosecuted as a branch of domestic industry. The manufacture of the material when once produced, is another matter. The production of the raw material, introduced as a collateral branch of industry, not as a principal one, must prove a source of eminent comfort and wealth. There is clearly nothing mysterious in the business; all is simple and easily understood and practiced, by any one that chooses to bring to it the necessary attention and skill. We fully concur in the opinions

expressed in the following extract from the report:—"I take particular pleasure in recommending the culture of silk to my respected friends, the Shakers. They have every element of success; intelligence, skill, exactness, perseverance, abundance of labor, land enough, and buildings already prepared for their operations. They, if any among us, would be the fittest persons to undertake the artificial method of M. Beauvais. Their female aid is of the best description for this culture. They may pursue it to any desirable extent; and I cannot have a doubt, if they should undertake it with their usual care and determination, their enterprise would be crowned with success."

We should be pleased to extract largely from these reports, and shall have occasion often to refer to them as a magazine of facts collected with great skill, and particularly valuable as illustrating all subjects connected with the matters to which they are devoted.

### WHEAT.

The experiments which have been made, under legislative encouragement, in some of the New England States, would seem to have demonstrated satisfactorily, that that part of the United States is abundantly able to produce its own wheat, as well as its corn or potatoes, although as circumstances and prices are, the matter of profit does not seem quite so certain. It has for some time appeared probable to us, that in ordinary cases, when the ease with which wheat is raised in the west is considered, and the low price at which it is afforded, taken into view, eastern farmers, or the most of those in the Atlantic States, can better employ their lands and labor in producing other articles than in raising wheat. There are a multitude of crops of great value, such as corn, grass, oats, roots and other vegetables, of certain growth and ready sale, affording perhaps, a greater profit than wheat at the present time, and as well calculated to improve the soil and promote permanent fertility as that crop.

It becomes, therefore, a calculation of simple profit or loss with the eastern farmer, whether he will at a great expense of labor and manure, raise his own wheat, or by applying that labor and manure to other crops, usually considered more certain, find the means of purchasing what flour he finds necessary for his consumption. In the west, the attention of the agriculturist must necessarily be turned to wheat, as it is the only crop that can bear transportation to market, and of course, the only one in which the fertile new lands of the west can be brought into direct competition with the more worn soils and laborious culture of the east. As a material for bread, as a food for animals, and as an improver of the soil, Indian corn is not behind wheat in importance; and so long as the west is compelled to furnish us her flour at so low a rate, it may be considered questionable whether, as a general crop, corn should not be preferred to wheat.

The time will probably come, when the strong vegetable properties of the western soils being exhausted, labor and manures will be required to continue their productiveness, and then the natural increase in the price of flour may render it proper for the east to enter more fully into the culture of wheat.

There is a feeling among many eastern farmers, notwithstanding the proof that the experience of the last few years has afforded, that the east can

never, under any system of farming, be made to produce wheat as it once did. This opinion is absurd: wheat is properly the grain of the world, and is now grown in increased quantities on lands from which it has been cropped since the days of Julius Cæsar. The renovation of lands, after being reduced almost to sterility, it is true, must be a work of time, and requires usually far more skill and labor than to preserve lands, naturally in good heart, permanently in a state of productiveness.—The true course seems to be, to lessen the quantity of land under cultivation, where it is nearly run down, and thus give to less land the labor and the manure now spread over a larger surface. The deterioration caused by naked fallows can and must be remedied, by a rotation of crops, deeper and finer tilth, and liberal and judicious applications of manures. Naked fallows should never be permitted, unless they become indispensably necessary to free lands from foul stuff; and the cultivation of hoed crops will, if the course is thorough, usually effect this object in a still more complete manner. Green crops, (the roots, &c.) which, having large tops, draw much of their nutriment from the atmosphere, must be alternated with the grain crops; the skinning system abandoned; the ambition to cultivate a great number of acres done away; and in its stead a desire to reap a large product from a few acres, implanted; the principles of the new husbandry be studied and practiced; and the time will come when wheat crops of thirty bushels an acre will not be a novelty on lands now pronounced utterly unfit for its culture.

The excellence and nearness of markets in almost every part of New England; the facilities with which every product of the earth can be disposed of at a handsome profit; the varieties of pursuits, such as the manufacturing, mechanic, and commercial, which furnish profitable employments for multitudes, and prevent the weight of population from pressing on the agriculturist, as it must necessarily do more or less in the west; all contribute to render the production of any single crop of comparatively little moment, and perhaps that of wheat, as a whole, the least of any. Nothing can be more true than that the farmer, if it can be done at a reasonable expense, should grow on his own farm all that he requires in his family, of which the soil is susceptible; but it is also true, that if his bread is the product of his own labor, it in effect matters little whether that labor has been given to wheat, or corn, or vegetables for market, or silk, or any of the thousand things which by exchange can be converted into food with mutual benefit to all parties. But whatever crop may be attempted, the grand object to be kept in view is the permanent improvement of the soil, and any one that effectually accomplishes this, be it wheat, or corn, or roots, cannot in the end be an unprofitable one.—*Albany Cultivator*.

### THE HOLLOW HORN.—A FAIR OFFER.

Within a few days we have heard several farmers from the surrounding country complain that their cattle have the hollow horn. We have had a little experience in the management of cattle, and know something about this "hollow horn," and we are satisfied that it is nothing more nor less than an attendant, a sort of hanger-on, of that worst of all diseases among cattle, the *hollow belly*. We know men who have cattle that during the whole winter have been exposed to the "pitti-

less peltings" of the storms, with a snowdrift or an ice cake for a bed, and with nothing but a scanty pittance of prairie hay or musty straw for food, and who now wonder that their cattle have the hollow horn! The wonder should be that they have any cattle living.

We will make the following proposals to all those owning cattle. Keep them under shelter during the storms and cold weather of next winter. A hovel, built of logs and covered with coarse hay or straw, standing in a dry place, is sufficient for this. Salt them twice a week regularly; give them a sufficiency of wholesome provender, and water at all times, and each of them a mess of potatoes or turnips at least two or three times a week. Keep your working cattle shod, and if you work them hard, feed and nurse them accordingly. Do not beat them; never let them stand in the cold longer than is absolutely necessary; particularly when you drive them to town with a load of grain or wood or for any other purpose; do not let them stand in the street hungry and shivering, hour after hour, while you are in a grocery drinking and carousing. Follow these directions fairly, according to their true intent and meaning, and in the spring we will engage to pay for all the damage you have sustained by the "hollow horn."—*Fort Wayne Sentinel*.

### HELIANTHUS, OR SUN-FLOWER PLANT.

We presume that it is not generally known that this plant, which is often regarded as a worse than useless lumberer of the ground, is cultivated extensively in some parts of the United States, and turned to a very valuable account in a variety of ways. The versatility of its powers, so to speak, are even greater than the morus multicaulis. We have before us a letter from a firm in Pennsylvania, which gives us some interesting facts, which we think are worthy of publicity.

The oil derived from the sun-flower seed is pretty well known. Its excellence for fancy painting and druggist use is said to be confirmed, and we are even told that it is equal, if not superior to almond or olive oil for table use. One acre of ground will produce from forty to fifty bushels of seed, and sometimes much more. Good seed will produce a gallon of oil to the bushel, and the oil has been sold at \$1 50 per gallon when flaxseed oil stood at 90 cents. The refuse after the oil is expressed, is said to be a valuable food for cattle.

The leaf is manufactured into cigars of a mild pleasant flavor, possessing, as it is said, powerful pectoral properties, highly commended by physicians in many diseases of the chest. The leaves, properly cured, will bring from five to fifteen cents per pound.

The stalk, when stripped of the leaf and seed, may be burnt, and a superior alkali made from the ashes.

The comb of the seed, or properly the filaments of the flower, is excellent feed for cattle or hogs.

The helianthus is cultivated in the vicinity of York, (Penn.,) and a gentleman in 1837, cultivated one hundred acres.—*Madisonian*.

The produce of our country in cotton, tobacco, rice and bread stuffs in the year 1839, has been estimated to amount to nearly four hundred million of dollars, thus—Cotton, \$81,000,000, tobacco 15,000,000, rice 4,500,000, bread stuffs 275,000,000.—Probably upwards of \$150,000,000 of this vast amount will be exported to other countries.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1840.

**AGRICULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.**

**MORALS OF LABOR.**

Whoever had the pleasure of hearing Gov. Hill, at the State House the last winter, at one of the agricultural meetings, will not have forgotten some admirable remarks made on that occasion by this gentleman. If we had access to them, we certainly should transcribe them, as embracing precisely our own opinions in relation to the subject. Our young men in general, when they go to service, or as it is customarily termed, "hire out," seem to think that there is something degrading in the idea of being servants; and bring with them so much of what they deem a proper spirit of independence, that they forget the employer has any rights, and take pride in insolence and ill-manners. Now we protest against meanness and servility, but still more against incivility and insolence. The truth is, that no honest employment is derogatory to any man; and we cannot name a man in the community who is not a servant in some respects to others. Many situations in life, which to the multitude are objects of envy, are situations of extreme drudgery, much more severe both to mind and body than labor on a farm.

The laborer has his rights and duties. Having entered into service for a fixed compensation, unless express exceptions are made at the time of the engagement, he is bound to render his best services on the farm, in the most assiduous and faithful manner, under the direction of his employer, whether he approves that direction or not; and we know of but one rule for an honest man, which is to consider his employer's interest as his own, and do in every respect in the case as he would judge it right to do if the situations were reversed, and he were the employer instead of the employed. The employer is bound on the other hand, to furnish the laborer with a sufficiency of good and wholesome food, suitably prepared; comfortable lodgings; exact no unreasonable service; and treat his laborers with kindness, civil language, and all proper confidence. This comprehends all the mutual duties as we understand them. It often happens that hired men are disposed to make difficulties if two tables are set. In this matter let the householders never yield a hair's breadth of his authority. In many cases it is most convenient to have but one table; but in this respect the laborer has no claims except to a sufficiency of good and wholesome food, prepared properly and seasonably; but he has no right nor shadow of right to interfere with the farmer's domestic arrangements, as oftentimes it must break up entirely that domestic quiet and privacy which constitute the chief pleasures of domestic life. We have no arbitrary distinctions of rank in this country, and every man's standing depends upon his moral character. One man is as honorable as another, who behaves himself as well as another. But then our pursuits in life are very different from each other. Our tastes are not always congenial; and it is not necessary, that under the ridiculous pretence of maintaining a nominal equality, we should sacrifice the comforts of life by associations which are not in truth agreeable to either party. Where it can be done without being offensive or inconvenient, we admit that it would be much more economical and convenient to form but one family; but we maintain that this is entirely at the option of the employer, in respect to which the laborer has no demands whatever.

There is a matter which a few years since gave a great deal of trouble to farmers, which the wholesome decisions of the courts have materially corrected. Then laborers felt that their employers were in their power; and that they were at liberty to quit the service and demand their wages at their pleasure. Sometimes in the midst of planting, or haying, or harvesting, either through mere caprice, but most commonly with the expectation of getting higher wages, they would quit their employer and leave him under every disadvantage. The courts having decided that no man is entitled to his wages who, without good and sufficient cause, fails to continue his agreed term, the employer has a proper remedy in his own hands, which will keep this matter right.

There is another point in this case of the morals of labor, upon which we have not the power to animadvert with too much severity; and that is, a practice among employers of seducing by bribes or intrigues or some vile means, a laborer from the service in which he is engaged. We have known this done so frequently, and under circumstances of such extreme inconvenience and loss to the injured party, that no words can express our sense of its baseness. It is a gross violation of all faith and honor; and a man who would directly or indirectly be guilty of such an act, ought to be pronounced an outlaw of civil society.

The matter of providing for laborers has become a very serious affair; and gross extravagance has come in here as into every other department of life. A hired man, when he demands sixteen dollars a month and his board, generally estimates his board as of no consideration. But in few parts of the State can a man be boarded for less than eight or ten dollars a month; and when the farmer perceives that instead, as the laborer pretends, he is paying only sixteen dollars a month, he is in fact paying twenty-six dollars a month, the burden becomes very heavy. Our habits of living have become too luxurious. The habit of five meals a day which prevails on many farms, is most pernicious to the health. We know well by experience that three meals a day, at 6 A. M., at 12 P. M. and at 6 P. M., with sometimes a cracker or two in the forenoon, is all that is essential or beneficial. Nothing is more unfavorable to health both of body and mind than by frequent eatings to keep the organs of digestion under continual exertion; and to attempt to labor with the stomach filled to repletion. The allowance formerly of a Scotch laborer in time of haying and harvesting, and no men ever labored harder or enjoyed in general firmer health, or were capable of going through greater hardships, was a peck of oatmeal on Monday morning and a gallon of milk a day. This was the week's allowance, and he prepared it in any way which pleased him. The allowance of a field laborer at the South is one and a half peck of corn meal per week and three and a half pounds of pork or bacon, or two and a half pounds of pork and fourteen herring. With this they labor constantly from daylight to dark, with only an occasional hour allowed them some Saturday evening. Their health is good; and we were told by many of them that the supply was in general more than they required. Water is their only drink. Now most certainly we do not refer to such cases as these with any desire that our laborers should be abridged of a single comfort; but as displaying the extremes to which our extravagance leads us; and to show how much less is required than we generally suppose, to maintain the vigor of the human frame, and to support men in health under the severest toil. We are satisfied that our present system of management is actually prejudicial to health and morals. How a remedy shall be found and applied, is more than we can say.

The temperance reformation has been an immense

gain both to employers and laborers. The very personification of evil, in our opinion, is Rum; and the blessed change which even its imperfect progress has produced in the country, is every where apparent, and fills the benevolent bosom with inexpressible joy and the brightest hopes. H. C.

MEDFORD, July 20th, 1840.

MR BRECK—Sir—Having of late been principally engaged in the gardening line, for Dr. S. Kidder, of Medford, Mass., and as he is one of your subscribers I have had opportunity to peruse your papers; and let me say they are not what I expected, but far exceed my expectations, and in perusing them I have been happily disappointed; and for one I think that your paper is one of the most useful and interesting which the farmers could procure:—valuable, not only for its neatness, but for the real subject matter contained in it; and as a friend, I wish you an ample number of subscribers, to sustain you in its publication, not only for the benefit and interest of the farmer, but the public generally.

Your well-wisher,

JAMES M. HARTWELL.

**Massachusetts Horticultural Society.**

**EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.**

Saturday, July 25th, 1840.

Dahlias—by Messrs Bowditch, Barnes and Walker.  
Bouquets—by Messrs John Hovey, Hovey & Co., W. Kenrick and Walker.  
Carnations—by John Hovey.  
Lilium superbum, (very fine,) by John Prince, Esq.  
Mr Samuel R. Johnson presented some roses and other flowers.  
Gladiolus florabundus, and dwarf double Sunflower, from Parker Barnes, Esq.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

**EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.**

Saturday, July 18th.

Samuel Downer, Esq., Dorchester, exhibited very fine specimens of Belle Magnifique Cherry.  
A. D. Weld, Esq., Roxbury, presented fine specimens of White and Red Currants and Raspberries.  
Wm. Kenrick, Esq., Nonantum Hill, Newton, sent fine samples of English Gooseberries.  
A. D. Williams, Esq., Roxbury, exhibited superior samples of Red and White Antwerp Currants.  
James L. L. F. Warren exhibited specimens of his new seedling cherry, called "Warren's Transparent"—pronounced by judges to be one of the best late cherries yet produced.

C. Goldman, Esq., Chelsea, exhibited very choice specimens of Black Hamburg Grapes;—they reflected much credit upon the cultivator.

For the Committee,

J. L. L. F. WARREN.

**MILKING COWS.** Good cows need milking regularly three times every twenty-four hours. In fact, if this practice were adopted, our farmers would have more good cows than they now do. We see it stated that a gentleman near Philadelphia, who has adopted the practice of milking thrice a day, has a short horned Durham cow that yielded an average of 33 1-2 quarts a day during the first week in June.—*Exch. pap.*

Flour is selling at Cleveland at \$3 75 per barrel—wheat at about 75 cents per barrel.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 26, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 435 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2900 Sheep. 60 Beef Cattle unsold.

**PRICES.—Beef Cattle.**—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, \$6 00. Second quality, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 25.

**Cows and Calves.**—Sales \$19, \$22, \$25, \$30, \$33, and \$40.

**Sheep.**—Dull. Lots were sold, \$1 33, \$1 35, \$1 37, \$1 58, \$1 75, \$1 88, \$2 00, and \$2 50.

**Swine.**—None at market and no 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 Northernly exposure, weeks ending July 26.

July, 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	20	55	70	66	W.
Tuesday,	21	56	86	70	W.
Wednesday,	22	61	85	73	S. E.
Thursday,	23	62	86	72	S.
Friday,	24	63	72	69	E.
Saturday,	25	64	80	71	S. E.
Sunday,	26	62	86	79	S.

The average range of the thermometer has been about the same as it was during the weeks ending July 5 and 12. We had a powerful rain on Friday, commencing at an early hour in the morning and continuing till about noon. Vegetation is very much revived.

**Green House Propagator, and Silk Worms' Eggs.**

Wanted in a permanent location an industrious, steady man, capable of taking charge of a large collection of Green House Plants, skilful at propagating, and a general good manager in all respects. Apply by mail with the most satisfactory references.

Persons wishing superior White Imperial and White Mammoth Silk Worms' Eggs, of crop 1839, can be supplied at \$4 to \$5 per ounce, and eggs of this year's crop, for next year's use, will be supplied at \$2 per ounce to all those who send the cash in advance, within thirty days from this date.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON.

Floshing, July 29, 1840.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of fall blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 29.

**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.

**GRAIN CRADLES.**

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

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

**TIE UP CHAINS.**

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

**STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!**

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after many years experimenting upon the Strawberry, not only in obtaining new varieties, but in ascertaining the best methods of cultivation. The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection* consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and are all grown by the subscriber.

Specimens of his Fruits have been exhibited every season at the Massachusetts Horticultural Rooms, and have always commanded an extra price in Faneuil Hall Market.

*Warren's Seedling Methren*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1/2 inches has been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered, although some may ask the modest (!) price of \$5 per dozen. The price of this Seedling is \$5 per hundred plants.

*Methren Castle*—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. This variety can be said to be very excellent, (when the true kinds is obtained); it is one of the largest late varieties known, profitable and highly worthy of cultivation, all that some growers may say to the contrary, notwithstanding. Price \$3 per hundred plants.

*Keen's Seedling*—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored; has always been considered by English cultivators the best grown. Price \$3 per hundred.

*Royal Scarlet*—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer and very hardy. Price \$2.

*Hautbois*—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant. Price \$1.

*Early Virginia*—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer, and very hardy.—Price \$2.

*English Wood*—Fruit well known for years. \$1.

N. B. Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit, would find it for their interest to visit the garden and see the method of cultivation, and satisfy themselves that they can obtain their plants from *first hands*, for it is too often the case that large and attractive advertisements are sent forth to the public by *dealers* in plants, when at the same time they have never grown the kinds offered for sale, and know but little about their cultivation. Attention to this by purchasers, if possible, will save much time and money. Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, enclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

*Nonantum Vale, Brighton, July 25, 1840.*

Orders directed to J. BRECK & Co., will be executed with despatch.

**WANTED.**

A situation as gardener, by a young man who is acquainted with its various branches. The best references can be given. Apply at this office. July 22.

**HUDDING FRUIT TREES.**

Cuttings of fruit trees for hudding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. ROBERT MANNING. Salem, July 15.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

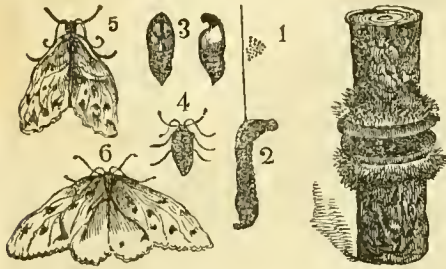
**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	..	..	..
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	..	5 25	5 50
.. Pot, " "	..	4 50	4 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	..	1 75	2 25
.. Domestic,	..	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	..	14 50	15 00
.. No. 1,	..	..	..
.. prime,	..	11 00	11 50
BEEFWAX, white,	..	35	40
.. yellow,	..	25	28
BRISTLES, American,	..	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	..	10	11
.. dairy,	..	25	27
CANDLES, mould,	..	13	14
.. dipped,	..	..	..
.. sperin,	..	..	37
CHEESE, new milk,	..	10	..
CIDER, ..	..	1 25	1 50
.. refined,	..	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE, ..	..	..	32
.. in casks,	..	..	37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	..	..	..
.. southern, geese,	..	37	46
FLAX, (American)	..	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	..	1 75	2 00
.. Bay, Chaleur,	..	1 50	1 75
.. Haddock,	..	60	1 00
.. Mackerel, No. 1,	..	10 50	..
.. No. 2,	..	8 50	8 75
.. No. 3,	..	4 12	4 25
.. Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	..	..	..
.. Salmon, No. 1,	..	15 00	16 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	..	9	5 19
.. Baltimore, Howard street,	..	5 25	5 37
.. Richmond canal,	..	5 00	5 12
.. Alexandria wharf,	..	..	..
.. Rye,	..	3 00	..
.. Barley,	..	3 00	..
.. Oats, northern, (prime)	..	..	41
.. southern,	..	35	39
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	..	18 00	19 00
.. do. do. finished	..	28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	..	9 1/2	10
.. southern and western,	..	..	..
HAY, best English, per ton,	..	16 00	16 00
.. Eastern screwed,	..	10 50	..
HOPS, 1st quality,	..	46	48
.. 2d quality,	..	..	..
LARD, Boston,	..	10	11
.. southern,	..	10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	..	29	30
.. do. country do.	..	25	27
.. Baltimore city tannage,	..	26	23
.. do. dry hides,	..	22	24
.. New York red, light,	..	20	21
.. Boston, do. slaughter,	..	21	22
.. Boston dry hides,	..	19	20
LIME, best sort,	..	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	..	20	27
.. Sugar House,	..	..	..
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	..	1 00	..
.. Winter,	..	1 10	..
.. Whale, refined,	..	40	45
.. Linseed, American,	..	65	70
.. Neat's Foot,	..	95	..
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	..	..	..
PORK, extra clear,	..	16 00	17 00
.. clear,	..	..	16 00
.. Mess,	..	14 00	15 00
.. Prime,	..	12 50	13 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	..	2 50	3 00
.. Red Top, southern,	..	70	80
.. northern,	..	..	1 50
.. Canary,	..	2 00	2 25
.. Hemp,	..	2 25	2 50
.. Flax,	..	2 00	2 50
.. Red Clover, northern,	..	12	12
.. Southern Clover,	..	..	15
SOAP, American, Brown,	..	5	7
.. Castile,	..	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	..	5 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	..	..	..
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	..	45	45
.. American, full blood, washed,	..	40	45
.. do. 3-4ths do.	..	40	40
.. do. 1-2 do.	..	35	36
.. do. 1-4 and common,	..	35	37
.. Pulled superfine,	..	42	45
.. No. 1,	..	35	40
.. No. 2,	..	23	26
.. No. 3,	..	18	20

## DENNIS'S PATENT TROUGHS.

We extract the following from Dennis's Circular, which we presume will be acceptable to those who design to protect their trees from the ravages of the canker worm. Our correspondent H. in this day's paper, has perhaps made out his case, proving that Mr Dennis is not the original inventor of the circular troughs, and that, consequently, he is not entitled to a patent. Of this, however, we leave our readers to judge and act accordingly. J. B.

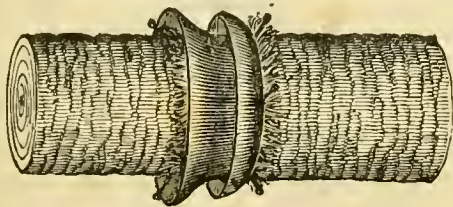


DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

1, canker worms' eggs; 2, a full grown worm; 3, chrysalis; 4, female; 5, male; 6, male with its wings spread—at the left hand the section of a tree with a trough upon it.

The unparalleled success that has attended the application of the patent circular metallic troughs with roofs, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Maryland, has won for it the enviable reputation of being the cheapest and most effectual, and more durable, requiring less care and attention than any other method ever discovered,—as the various certificates testify that are signed by more than fifty persons, who have used them successfully,—induces the subscriber to offer it to those suffering from the effects of the canker worm, with renewed confidence, as where it has been applied in season, that is, previous to the 20th of ninth month, (September) it has, in many instances entirely destroyed them, so that not one could be found upon the tree.

SECTION OF A TREE WITH A TROUGH UPON IT.



DESCRIPTION OF THE TROUGH.

The patent circular troughs, with roofs, are made of a strip of sheet lead, about four inches wide, bent in the form of the figure 2 inverted, with the foot cut off, thus forming a trough and roof of one piece of metal and bending it around the tree so as to conform to the shape of the tree. It is made large enough to leave a space one inch in width around the tree, between the trough and the tree. The ends are then soldered together, thus forming a trough completely round the tree, with a roof over it. Three or more nails are tacked into the tree to support the trough, and the space between the trough and tree is filled with seaweed, hay, straw, or any other substance that will prevent the insects from ascending between the trough and the tree. After the packing has been put in the top, the ends should be daubed with a little tar to stick them together, taking care not to let the tar get upon the trough or the tree, and then it may re-

main for years without further care, or until the tree grows so as to burst open the trough, when a small piece of lead may be soldered in at a trifling expense, and the trough will serve another term of years; and thus the troughs may be increased in size as the trees grow, so long as there is any use for them, and when the lead is taken off, it is worth two thirds of its original cost. There is not a much doubt but that the troughs will always be wanted, as the canker worms have been in some neighborhoods for the last fifty years, according to the authority of the oldest inhabitants.

## CAUTION NOT TO USE COTTON WASTE.

Cotton waste has been sometimes used but is found to absorb the oil that may get upon it, and holds it against the bark of the tree, thereby destroying the bark or greatly injuring it. Any persons, having trees packed with cotton waste, hemp, or tow, would do well to examine them and see that their trees do not become injured.

## EXPERIMENT.

The circular troughs were put upon three orchards belonging to Jonathan Dennis, in Portsmouth, R. I., containing 115 trees, varying in size from three inches to two feet and upwards, at an expense of thirtyfive cents per tree. They were packed with seaweed in 1837 and most of the packing is in good order at present, and likely to last several years more without renewing. Five gallons of cheap fish oil was sufficient for the 115 trees for one year. A very little oil was put into these troughs the 20th of ninth month (September.) After it had remained several weeks a little more oil was added, and from the time the oil was first put in, until the first of fifth month, (May) following, there was a little oil put in twice, and it also received two or three stirrings; putting the oil in three times, and stirring it, giving the trees all the attention necessary, was less labor than it would have been to have tarred the trees one week. This apparatus destroyed the insects so completely, (which, for a number of years previous, had been so numerous as to destroy the fruit) that it was difficult to find one upon the trees, and the crop of apples was so large, as to render it necessary to prop the trees. The value of the apples the first year was equal to three times the expense of the troughs, oil, and attention.

## PROPER KIND OF OIL.

Cod fish oil, or what is termed liver oil, by the dealers in the article is said to be best to put in the troughs, as it will remain the longest without drying, and for that reason is never used for painting, and is about as cheap as any fish oil, being fifty cents per gallon. These troughs should not be filled more than one-third or one-fourth full of oil. It is now well known, that a part of the canker worms leave the ground in the autumn, beginning about the last of the ninth month, (September) and ascend the trees and deposit their eggs. They continue to ascend the trees from the time above mentioned, until the first or middle of the fifth month, (May) following, whenever the weather suits them and the ground is thawed so that they can escape.

## CERTIFICATES.

Having an orchard of rising 100 apple trees that had been badly eaten by the canker worms, for a number of years, I did, in the fall of 1838, have one half guarded with the leaden roof and trough invented by Jonathan Dennis, Jr., of Portsmouth, R. I., and am satisfied that if properly done, and timely care and attention paid to

keep the troughs well supplied with oil, both fall and spring, in the season of the grubs ascension of the trees, it will prove a thorough remedy. At any rate, I was so far pleased with the result of the trial on the first half of my orchard, that I had the residue of my trees furnished with lead in the fall of 1839. The part that was supplied the first, produced about 75 bushels of apples; whereas the other part produced scarcely any, having been eaten up very much by the worms, while the part secured by the troughs was scarcely eaten at all. DAVID BUFFUM.

Middletown, R. I., 2mo. 11th, 1840.

The undersigned having used J. Dennis, Jr's patent trough and roof for preventing canker worms or other insects from ascending trees, for the two years past, are satisfied that it is the cheapest, and most effectual, and more durable than any other method we have any knowledge of, and requires less care and attention; and we take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

George J. Bailey, David Buffum, James E. Bailey, William Bailey, Thomas B. Buffum, Middletown, R. I. Henry Hedley, Asa Sherman, Solomon Hedley, Portsmouth, R. I.

Charles S. Herrishoff, Bristol, R. I.

## SCYTHES, RAKES, &amp;c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of

300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colly's superior Scythes.		
50 " Metcalf's	do.	do.
50 " Taft's cast steel	do.	do.
25 " English do. do.	do.	do.
10 " do. do. do.	do.	do.
10 " do. do. do.	do.	do.
100 " Hall's Rakes, superior.		
100 " Wilder & Eddy's do. do.		
200 " Common do. do.		
100 " Clapp's patent Scythe the Smiths.		
50 " Baker's do. do. do.		
100 " Common do. do. do.		
2500 " Austin's superior Rifles.		
2000 " Common do.		
1000 " Scythe Stones.		
100 " Grain Cradles superior.		

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 20.

## 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840

NAHUM WARD.

## DORKING FOWLS.

For sale, a few pairs of pure Dorking Fowls. The stock, of which these are the produce, were procured in Dorking, County of Surrey, England. "Few breeds have a title to boast of so high and long continued a reputation as the Dorking. Upwards of fiftyfive years have passed, since, while resident in Surrey, I sent to Dorking for my first regular breeding-stock; they were then the ancient and superior five-clawed breed of Surrey."—*Monbray on Poultry, 7th Edition.*

This breed attains to a large size, and the hens are the best of layers. Price \$3 per pair. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 24.

if

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 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 reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS  
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Third Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

### ON DRAINING AND SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

The statements which I give below, are from an examination had before a large committee of the British Parliament, relating to draining and subsoil ploughing. I at first intended to give only a short abridgment of them; but they are of such remarkable importance, that I have chosen to give them at large. I know they will be read with the greatest interest.

*Statement by T. F. Kennedy, Esq., of Dunure, formerly M. P. for the Ayr Burghs, respecting his experience of the system of Draining and Subsoil Ploughing, recommended by Mr Smith, of Deanston, in the County of Stirling.*

I have practised Mr Smith's system of draining and subsoil ploughing upon my farm, in the county of Ayr, during the last three years, and the result has fully justified every anticipation of benefit. It is applicable to all soils not rocky which have not an absolutely porous subsoil—the great object being, that the subsoil should be rendered artificially porous, and that all rain water should sink on the spot on which it falls, and that no running of water should take place on the surface.

There was, at the outset, considerable difficulty in having the work executed; it was arduous, and those engaged in the superintendence and labor were adverse, because they did not see the principles of the system, or the advantages which were likely to arise. A little encouragement and a distinct intimation that there must be perseverance, overcame every difficulty. This observation applies to the subsoil ploughing, while some difficulty attached to the perfect execution of the drains, in having them made of the full depth of 30 inches, and filled neither too much nor too little, and with all due care in all particulars which must be attended to to secure permanence in the effects. I have invariably made the drains twelve feet apart, in order to secure the effect being complete; being much impressed with the folly of spending a considerable sum per acre in the operation, and still failing to obtain what I may term perfection in the system. I have also used broken stones as the material when they could be obtained within such a distance as to prevent the expense of cartage being excessive; in other cases I have used tiles, with a layer of three or four inches of stones or gravel over them. When stones alone were used, the drains have been uniformly 30 inches deep, leaving 16 inches for the operation of the plough and subsoil plough; where tiles have been used, the depth has been about 24 inches, the same depth for the ploughs being left as in the other cases. A crop of oats has generally been taken after the drains have been executed, and the land has been comparatively dry; but even the visible effect has been very imperfect until the subsoil plough has

been applied. By means of this plough the whole obdurate undercrust of the soil has been broken up, and all water has instantly escaped, and after six or eight months of the alternations of heat and cold, wet and dry, a most remarkable change has appeared in the condition of the soil; what was before obdurate and retentive, has become comparatively mellow and friable, and the longer the time since the operation has been performed, the greater has been the perceptible progressive effect. The operation of the subsoil plough has produced cracks and crevices and interstices to the depth of 16 inches; through these the rain passes off with rapidity, and these crevices are immediately filled by the air of the atmosphere, and during dry and hot weather these cracks and crevices are multiplied to an indefinite extent, and in clay soils to an extent quite remarkable. Instead of resuming its original tenacity, there seems to be a decided change effected in the character of the component parts of the land to the depth the plough has reached. It is for the skilful farmer to apply manure judiciously according to the state of each field. Drilled green crop has followed a crop of oats, and the land which before was unfit to grow turnips, has become fitted for that crop, although perhaps a little rough and cloddy during the first year. Next has come a crop of wheat, and in it has been seen the great and remarkable effects of the system, in the condition of the soil and the quantity of produce. Land which was before, in truth, unfit to carry wheat from extreme wetness, has become altogether the reverse, being sown with wheat without ridges and furrows, being perfectly porous; all rain disappearing as it falls, and being carried off by filtration to the many drains, and each drain having little more than a thread of water to carry off. Possibly the land of which I speak might have previously yielded a precarious produce of 20, or at the utmost 24 bushels of wheat per imperial acre, while in its improved state, the actual produce of the crop of 1835 has been 40 bushels thrashed out, a few bushels of which were not very good in quality, owing to what is now to be mentioned. The fault of the crop was, that it was too strong, and there being much rain while it ripened it was laid down. Had this not occurred, the quality of the whole would have been good, and there is no doubt that six or eight bushels more per acre would have been obtained. The facts, therefore, are most satisfactory, because the result in the first wheat crop may truly be said to be twenty bushels of wheat of extra produce, in return for an expense of 10l. 10s. per acre, which was the cost of the drainage and the extra expense of subsoil ploughing. It ought to be stated that with the turnips, the land was well manured, and subsequently abundantly. After the wheat was carried, and during the winter, the field was ploughed about nine inches deep with the ordinary plough, and remained rough until the month of March, the whole rains of winter, which were excessive, sinking as they fell. Towards the end of March the field was harrowed, drilled, and sown with beans without any manure. The crop is promising, and there can be no doubt that the powers of the soil

which have now been brought into action, will render it abundant. The soil is so powerful, that it is intended to take a crop of wheat after the beans, without any manure, but taking care to make the land perfectly clean; and there is little doubt that the wheat crop of 1837 so treated, will be more productive than that of 1835, because it will be less superabundant in straw, and incur less probable injury from being laid down.

My experience, on a moderate scale, leads me to say, that the system is the greatest discovery which has been made in agriculture, (because it is applicable to soils hitherto almost intractable and most expensive to cultivate,) provided it be applied only where the altitude justifies the undertaking, by securing a climate suitable to valuable crops. It in truth converts almost the worst into the best land—that is, the most powerful in respect of production, because the quality of land to which it is applicable, the heavy clays and retentive subsoils will yield heavier crops after such treatment than the lighter loams and many of those varieties of soil which hitherto have been so pleasant to the agriculturist to cultivate.

The reformation which the system effects on lands which previously were looked on as hopeless, is quite surprising, and no one believes it until it is seen; but again I say, that the whole success depends on the perfect and complete manner in which the operations are executed, as any thing being merely an approximation to the system, will end in disappointment. The expense of what is perfect must not be grudged, and as sure as it is liberally given will it be abundantly repaid. I would also say, that the effects of the draining and subsoil ploughing are dependent on each other; the one is comparatively worthless without the other; the ploughing would be thrown away without the previous draining, and the draining is a poor improvement compared to the combined effect with the subsoil ploughing.

I may state that my bailiff and the ploughmen who worked the subsoil plough, certainly, in the outset thought my orders almost foolish, (who nevertheless carried them into effect faithfully,) but now see the effects of the system, and are fully sensible of the extraordinary benefits resulting from it.

The various views of the advantages might be multiplied to any extent, but a concise statement of them seems to be, that the most obdurate and intractable soils assume a friable and mellow character, and at the same time are rendered permanently most productive. A system which is applicable to 10 acres is equally so, in its principle, to 10,000 or 100,000 acres, and consequently the system becomes a most important national consideration. My decided impression is, that capital judiciously applied in the execution of this system may yield a return varying from 10 to 50 per cent. according to the various circumstances attending the infinite variety of cases in which the system may be carried into effect. Every thing depends on the mode and perfection of execution. If any one thinks of limiting the expense of complete ex-

caution, he may rest assured, that the recompense will be still more restricted, and that it is more judicious to improve one acre well, than to deceive himself by a superficial operation on a more extended surface.

A remarkable effect is, that the harvest is considerably earlier on land so treated than on the same land in its previous state, and it is scarcely necessary to remark, that there will be a constant return for the same seed and labor and manure far greater than when they are applied to land in a naturally wet condition.

*Evidence of James Smith, Esq., inventor of the Subsoil Plough.*

*Chairman.* You live at Deanston?—Yes.

Where is that?—In the western district of Perthshire in Scotland.

Do you occupy a considerable farm in that part of Scotland?—About 300 acres.

Have you improved your farm lately?—I have.

In what way?—Chiefly by thorough draining and subsoil ploughing.

What was the nature of the soil upon your farm?—It was various: there is some part of it rather light soil, some of it gravelly upon the edge of the river, and some lightish loam, with rather a tenacious bottom, and in other parts a stiff sandy clay.

Is it a stiff subsoil?—Some part of it very stiff.

And it was all subject very much to wet?—The greater part of it was covered with rushes and bent before being drained.

Will you describe to the committee your mode of draining?—The principle upon which I drain is to put in drains frequently, so that there may be opportunities for the water to pass off, because I find that in our climate the chief injury arises from the water that falls from the heavens.

Are those drains placed up the furrows or across the land?—They are placed in the same direction that the furrows were before, but I have now no furrows. I lay all my fields down without any furrows. I object to furrows, because water is allowed to collect in a body, and thereby ruins the soil.

The fact is, that those drains are so frequent that they answer the purpose of furrows?—Yes; they answer the purpose of furrows.

How far are they apart?—I wentyone feet, and two feet six inches deep to the bottom.

Do you drain with stones or with tiles?—Chiefly with broken stones, because I have stones upon the land.

You spoke of subsoil ploughing; you are the inventor of a subsoil plough?—I am.

Do you use it after draining?—After draining, I first take a grain crop, and then after the separation of that crop from the ground I subsoil plough.

How far do you fill up the drain with stones?—I put in 12 inches of stones, leaving 18 inches between the upper part of the drain and the surface of the soil, and then I cover them most carefully with very thin sods, overlapping at the joinings, because it is of the first importance to prevent the soil which has been recently removed from running into the drains. There are many drains destroyed by means of the soil getting in at the top.

The water comes in at the side of the drains?—Yes, by fissures in the subsoil.

Will you describe the operation of the subsoil plough?—I have got a plate of it here, (*producing the same*)\* The principle upon which I construct-

ed that plough was this, that I saw it was of the greatest importance to break up the subsoil, especially where it was tenacious. I saw that the common trench plough, when used to break up the subsoil, at the same time turned over the recently moved subsoil to mix with the surface soil, which induced a sort of partial sterility for a time. I then bethought me of having a plough that would move the subsoil, still retaining the active soil upon the surface, and I considered how I should construct it to have the least draught, so that the horses might easily draw it, because I was aware that it would require considerable force. I therefore made the plough as thin as possible in its transverse section, and the share of the plough, which is usually made with a free point not touching upon the lower part of the plough, and I found it was apt in stony land to get knocked out of its place, and therefore I made a mortice in the sock, and inserted the point of the share in this mortice; then in order to move the subsoil as much as possible, I placed an oblique spur upon the one side of the plough, which throws up the subsoil after the furrow has been divided and breaks it, but does not throw it further up than the bottom of the furrow of the active soil.

*Mr Hadley.* Does not the spur increase the draught?—It does not materially.

How many horses does it require to work that plough?—Generally four horses in ordinary subsoils, but upon some it has been necessary to use eight horses.

How deep do you plough?—Sixteen inches from the surface.

*Mr Lock.* What is the depth of the original furrow?—Six inches: we first go on with the common plough and turn over a furrow of the depth of six or eight inches, and then the subsoil plough goes and stirs up the bottom without bringing the soil further up than its original position, then when the common plough comes round again, it throws the active soil upon that part which has been subsoiled.

Then the advantage of stirring up the subsoil is, that the water which falls gets down to the bottom of the second furrow so as to relieve the upper soil from the effects of the rain that falls?—Yes; besides there is a constant operation of the air upon the subsoil, which converts it into soil.

*Mr Cayley.* Is it with a view to draining principally?—With a view first to draining, and then to converting the subsoil into a fit soil for growing plants.

It makes the soil more permeable?—Yes.

How long have you been doing this?—About twelve years.

In the first instance, if you were to turn up that subsoil, it would not be a productive soil, and therefore you prepare it by this course for subsequent turning up when it is prepared?—Yes.

When you conceive it to have come into a proper state for vegetation, do you turn it up at once or gradually?—At once.

Do you find that the soil will be very productive the first year after it is turned up?—I find it so.

Do you stir it up with the old soil?—I subsoil it only once. I then take a green crop, followed by a grain crop; then it lies three years in grass; and then after that, I take a crop of oats; and then after, I turn it up to the depth of sixteen inches.

Then it takes about three or four years to bring the subsoil to a proper degree of preparation?—It does.

After the subsoil has been brought into a proper degree of preparation for vegetation, have you ever tried the experiment of bringing in a certain proportion, say a fourth part of the subsoil after it is prepared, into co-operation with the active soil?—I have, and it answers very well.

Do you consider that the bringing into play the whole of the subsoil at once is a better thing and more productive than holding in reserve a portion of the subsoil?—I think it is.

After turning up the subsoil how many years have you grown crops upon it?—My mode of cropping is a seven years' shift, and I have now four fields undergoing a second shift.

Have you had the experience of what the condition of the previous active soil becomes, from being in a state of rest for several years?—It is all mixed together.

Then the effect of your system is to produce a new soil instead of the old one?—Yes.

*Mr Denison.* According to your plan, supposing you were not to have turned up any of this subsoil, but merely to have had your subsoil plough pass through it, and were to go on cultivating without any thing being turned up to the top, instead of producing sterility, would even that produce an improvement of the crop?—It would, and a continued improvement.

After getting upon land that has been subsoil ploughed, and then ploughing it up again, do you find that the subsoil continues friable?—I do to the bottom.

With strong tenacious soils you do not find that it is run together again?—No.

*Mr Heathcote.* You have no furrows, and you plough 16 inches deep in all parts of the farm?—Yes.

Do you find that the water stands at the bottom of the furrow any length of time before it gets into the drain?—I do not think it does, but I cannot see the bottom of the furrow.

When you turn it up how do you find it?—I find it particularly dry, and sometimes where the land has been poached in consequence of taking off a green crop, still it is perfectly dry at the bottom of the furrow.

You do not find that the treading of horses has any effect upon it at that depth?—None whatever; the effect of the most thorough poaching does not go beyond six inches, and below that it is found quite dry.

Will this subsoil ploughing apply to all species of soils?—I have never yet seen any soil that it would not apply to.

The most retentive stiff soil?—Yes, and the deep bog as well.

*Mr Denison.* After breaking up the subsoil, but without turning it up to the top, suppose the farmer was to continue to plough it seven or eight inches, in that case how long do you think the operation on the subsoil would remain effectual, or how soon do you suppose it would run together again?—I think it would never run together in a solid form, because when it has been turned up there is a constant circulation of the water and the air, which prevents running together again; and when soil is laid in a dry position and exposed to the atmosphere, it seems to get some sort of attractive quality: if you look at any mould you will find that it is all in little globules, and those are gathered together in large masses, forming larger globules which keep the soil open.

Do you think that the mere operation of allow-

\*See First Report of Agriculture of Mass., p. 1.

ing water and air to pass among the soil at a considerable depth in the ground would, to a certain degree, produce that effect upon solid clay of converting it partially into soil?—I think it would.

*Mr Loch.* What was the nature of that soil which you said was covered with bent before you ploughed it up?—A great part of it I did not think worth more than 5s. an acre.

In consequence of what you have done to it, what is it worth now?—I consider that it is worth 2l. an acre to any farmer.

What was the course of cropping that you adopted in the improvement of land?—At first I was rather undecided with regard to the rotation I should follow, till from observation I formed a judgment what was the best course. The mode of rotation I generally followed was this: I drain always, if possible, in the lay or grass, because by draining in the lay the work is more neatly done; then having completed the drains, I take a crop of oats the next year. Upon the greater part of that farm I have been obliged to plough very shallow furrows for the first crop, because there was not more than three or four inches of soil that I dared turn up; then I took a crop of oats, and upon some of the fields I had not more than from 24 to 30 bushels of oats. After the separation of that first crop from the ground, I applied the subsoil plough. Then I gave it another ploughing, and had a green crop; potatoes upon some parts and turnips upon others.

Could you have attempted any of those crops previous to the subsoil ploughing?—Not to advantage.

How long had it been in grass before you turned it up?—Some of it 15 years.

What is the next crop after the turnips and potatoes?—I then lay down what I have had in potatoes with wheat; I sow wheat in the end of the season, as soon as I can get the potatoes up; what I have had in turnips I grow barley upon in the spring, and I sow grass seeds upon both.

You could not have attempted barley upon that soil before?—Not with any success, and not wheat, because the land was so full of moisture that it honey-combed by frost, and so threw out the plants. There was one field especially, after a very severe winter, and with a frost, there was sometimes a space of 20 or 30 square yards from which every plant or vegetable had been thrown, not a bit of grass remaining upon it.

After the wheat what do you take?—I sow grass and barley.

Do you cut the grass for hay?—Some: the other is pastured from the beginning.

What is the nature of the grass it produces?—Very good, and very heavy crops of hay; I have generally about 300 stone, which is about three tons per acre.

Do you think that any improvement is likely to be so valuable for general purposes as frequent draining and subsoil ploughing for strong land?—None.

That, you think, is the most important thing for general purposes of farming that you are acquainted with?—Decidedly.

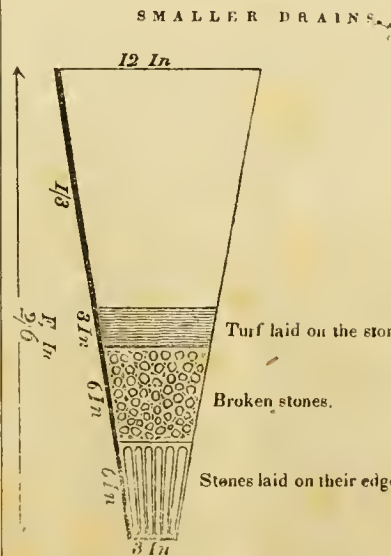
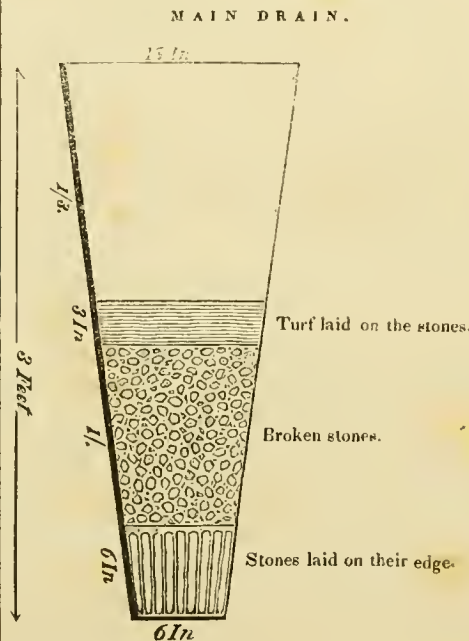
And applicable to more qualities of soil than any thing else?—Applicable, I should say, to all qualities of subsoil.

And equally applicable to England as to Scotland?—Equally so, and very much wanted. I have a friend who has made an experiment under

any directions in Cheshire, upon very stiff land, Mr Barton; it is the most thorough brick clay I ever saw; an extremely sterile farm in its original state. Mr Barton has been completely successful; he has thoroughly drained the ground and subsoil ploughed, and it is now laid down without furrows, and I there saw a large field of this extremely stiff clay with a beautiful seed surface upon it.

*Mr Denison.* Do you think that it is applicable to a soil where there is a bad gravelly substratum?—I think so; I think any substratum, if it is exposed to the atmosphere for a sufficient length of time, will become fertile. In the most barren country, if you see where a ditch has been dug, on the soil which has been thrown up, you will generally find a richer verdure and strong weeds growing.

White's Account of Draining on Smith's Plan.



The main or leading drains are cut 3 feet deep, 15 inches wide at the top, taper to 6 inches at the bottom, and filled up with stone from 15 to 18 in-

ches. The smaller drains, leading into the main, are 2 feet 6 inches deep, 12 inches wide at the top, taper to 3 inches at the bottom, and filled with stone 13 inches, with turf upon the stone. The stone is first placed on edge, about 6 or 7 inches, and the remaining part covered with stone broken to 2 1-2 inches; a section of these drains is given: the drains are parallel to each other. The subsoil varies much; and the price for cutting the whole, breaking the stones and filling, has invariably been 14 per yard; some part has worked better than others, and, upon the whole, I think the work cannot be done for less. With regard to the distance between the drains, in this part, the work must be put out according to circumstances, which requires much attention, as great expense might unnecessarily be incurred, or the object fail. When the land is ready for the operation of the subsoil plough, a man with a pair of horses turns out the first furrow from 10 to 12 inches wide; then follows the subsoil plough to the depth of 14 inches, taking care not to stir the turf covering the stones in the drains; it is worked at right angles of the drains, and drawn by six horses, two and two abreast. The plough is drawn from an axletree, with double shafts and low wheels; the horses draw perfectly even, and by this mode it is no more than ordinary work.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator gives the following remedy for the gapes in chickens:

“Remove the worms out of the windpipe and they will get well. This can be done with safety and facility after a little practice, in the following manner. Let some one take the chicken, holding its legs in one hand and placing the other over its back, so as to hold it firm; then let the operator take a small hen's feather or a large pigeon's feather, and strip off the feather from the stem excepting about an inch or inch and a half from the tip end, according to the size of the chicken; wet it a little, and strip that part back so that what remains on the stem will stand back like the barbs on an arrow, excepting the extreme point, which roll a little so as to make a point; then let the operator take the head of the chicken in his left hand, placing his thumb and forefinger on each side of the bill, in such a manner as to hold the mouth open, the neck gently but firmly drawn out in a straight line; then observe the opening back in the tongue, place the feather as near to it as possible, and when the chicken breathes, the windpipe will be open, enter the point quick, and fear not after the point is entered; push down gently from two to three inches, (don't be in too much of a hurry,) then draw out, and turn the feather as it is drawn, and the worms will adhere to the feather, and others will be loosened, and the chicken will sneeze them up frequently, so that they will fly out of their mouths. It is not advisable to enter the feather more than twice at one time; let the chicken go, and if it gapes the day after, you have not got them all; try again. This is a sure cure if attended to; generally you need not perform the operation more than once, but sometimes oftener. The greater part of my chickens, over one hundred in number, have had the disease, and I have lost but one. I have taken out as many as eleven worms at one haul.”

In scalding hogs, dip them in cold water before hot, and the bristles will come out casier.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## RURAL EDUCATION.

No. 11.

Education can never find a true and pure basis, such a one as philosophy could approve, out of the order of nature. That order points to woman, as the first operator on body and mind. The first and most important faculties are taught and cultivated by her. And who shall say, that in the earliest dawn of intellect, the seeds of virtue or vice are not sown by her, through ignorance; for we cannot suppose it ever to be her wish to impair the fruit of her love, the fond hope of her future joy.

Education begins at her hands, from the first moment she applies the infant to her breast. Her every motion is a lesson; and as every motion has a meaning, and a *character* withal, the meaning and the impulse, be they good or bad, patient or impatient, just or unjust, must leave a durable impression. All primary education is imitation; and the infant mind learns only by physical imitation. Can this be doubted by any one who ever noticed the combativeness of the little children of the Irish on Broad street, compared with those of the more polished parts of the city? With reasonable allowance for exceptions, are not children like their parents in temper? I might extend these questions far; but no one will doubt of the influence of a mother over the future character of her child.—But when a mother is almost perfect in herself, and her child is almost the reverse, let not such unfortunate coincidences tend to weaken the faith in maternal example. These cases are very rare, and might be traced almost invariably to their true source, and that somewhere else than in the mother. But how few mothers act always themselves. How many of the best of them are impelled by the unreasonable conduct of others, of their own household or out of it, into temporary fits of humor or passion in the presence of their children. Who has not seen these little farces played over, by the youngest children, on others, or on their dolls. How can a child conceive an idea of imperfection in the beings it looks up to as the gods of its infancy. It must then imitate the good and the bad indifferently. Is it easy to make a young tree which springs crooked from the earth, grow straight? Is it more easy to eradicate that moral tortuousness which is acquired in infancy, from the beloved source of its existence, by wordy precept; and that too, from some cold pedagogue, whose harsh and severe tones are not like the music of a mother's voice? How long does it take rational man to divest himself of the foolish fear of a grave-yard in a dark night? The seeds of this folly were sown in tender youth; and the ripest age with experience and reason, cannot always obliterate them.

The evil spirit, as it is called, manifests itself so early in life, sometimes, that well might superficial observers suspect that it comes into the world with life itself. But such an idea is so foreign from all the perfect works of nature and its Author, that no reasonable mind should harbor it for one moment. All that is imperfect we should in truth as well as in humility attribute to ourselves. If then it be admitted that instead of being all originally bad, we are all originally good, all the imperfections of which we complain are *really* and *substantially* within the reach of remedy; and that remedy is in the hands of him who has the greatest interest in having it applied successfully, viz: MAN.

If I be allowed here to distinguish woman from man, I should say, that woman has the greatest interest of the two, in the moral reform of society. But I cannot enlarge on this pregnant idea in this place.

If what I have presumed above, of the power of primary, maternal education, over *all* the evils of society be not true, vain is the labor of *all* education; and the history of all former progress is a deception. We have then made *no* progress. The social school is in a worse condition than when the schoolmaster first began his task. Education, like every thing, surely had a beginning; and that can be found nowhere but in the cradle; and who will dispute the importance of *beginnings* in all things? At the beginning of two diverging lines in geometry, if the departure be imperceptibly small, yet the consequent distances will be infinite. How then can too much stress be laid on the *beginning* of *that* on which all future happiness depends? Have vice, and crime increased with the progress of society from its simple to its more complex forms? The pulpit tells us that we are all backsliders. This is not very encouraging; but it should not dishearten the brave and virtuous, the true believers in divine wisdom. If we are all backsliders in moral practice, we have surely gained some mental strength wherewith to regain a better foothold on moral and physical truth. And that very backsliding, it may be hoped, may carry us back in thought, to the source of truth, where we may discover the first small, almost imperceptible departure of the two lines of truth and error, and correct it *there*.

To mend the original evil impressions, by after education, is a task which no moralist has, as yet, been able to prescribe the means of doing. All the religions we read of seem to have had this object in view. All the laws which have been made, assume *that* to have been their object. But the present state of the world, after many thousand years experience and mental labor, shows no adequate progress: perhaps *no* moral progress at all, if numbers and crimes were compared, from the first knowledge of society, to the present time. If this appalling truth be admitted, it only goes to show that we have heretofore sought the remedy for moral and physical evil in the wrong place; and must seek for it elsewhere. I wish I could in conscience attribute this error entirely to ignorance. But I cannot, no more than I can believe that the learned judges and clergy, who hung witches and quakers, were ignorant of the sin of those acts. Worldly and selfish motives have certainly impeded the progress of morals and good governments in all countries. We Americans assume to know, by our own experience, and some real progress in morals and government, that certain governments widely differing from our own, do absolutely require for their support, as they are now constituted, ignorance, superstition, poverty and vice. In such countries, therefore, a few learned men might have discovered, long since, the source of their evils, but dared not promulgate it, or propose any effectual remedy. Hence we see no attempts there of a radical cure; but simply palliatives, weak and temporary, to ward off as long as possible, the terrible threatnings of revolution. Education has never been free; and if all subjects which may come under that head were specified here, it is not certain that it could be called free even with us.—I will not, however, contend with its distant forms, before I have examined more closely its small beginnings: and it should be the constant aim of all

those who meddle with this important subject, to make all the means which they employ subservient to the great and only reasonable end of making men better and happier; every other consideration should yield to these.

The heart may be cultivated only in tender youth, though the head may be improved at all ages. If the importance of the former must not yield to the latter, it behoves us to give our special attention to that (the heart.) Interest, pride and ambition will take care of the head; and if legislators had no other regard for *that*, than what was conducive to the improvement of the heart, they would have little else to do, than to show in the spirit of all the general laws they enacted, their *own* regard for justice, which is the heart's own empire.

I will not now open that Pandora's box, which might exhibit in all its ugly features, the general injustice which has pervaded from time immemorial, the statutes of all governments, for the *edification* and *moral improvement* of full grown scholars, teaching them by an exalted example, lessons of fraud which these very lawgivers *declare* they will punish by severe penalties, even to death, if poor *individuals* presume to follow *their* example and neglect their precepts;—but I will for the present, merely ask these wise legislators, these pretended reformers of the world, at least in our boasting America, how they can expect that woman, who only can have the power to give the first important impulse of character to man, will be able to perform this delicate duty, while she is opposed by the tyranny of physical force, the injustice and tyranny of the law, and the tyranny of fashion? She is called upon to make bricks where the straw is refused; and the light of the sun even is shut out from her labors. In the midst of these important labors, if perchance some faint rays of light have pierced the dark cloud of *male* tyranny, and shone upon her for a moment, her sublime lord and master breaks the delicate thread in her hands, and replaces it with a ponderous chain. His superior wisdom commands, and her docile nature obeys;—she is thwarted in a thousand ways, and by as many whims; and perhaps separated from her tender ward at an age when nothing but the tender cares and peaceful example of a happy mother is wanting. If I had not a great aversion to the interference of the laws in domestic concerns, beyond what is indispensable, I would recommend deferring the technical A B C education to the sixth year, leaving the physical and purely moral education entirely in the hands of the mother. But I will not indulge myself in speculating on this difficult branch of the subject; for however desirable a radical reform may be, I can see as well as others, a thousand difficulties in practice, growing out of the present state of society, which admonish us of the imperious necessity of yielding to them now, while we boldly contemplate them, and admit them to be curable in time. The instruments necessary for a reform in education are yet to be created. A better and more general knowledge of the errors of the existing system and its unfruitful results,—a more perfect understanding of all that we require of education, in a moral and political view; and a clearer insight into the means best calculated to accomplish our end, is what should principally occupy our attention. Under this prudent and patient system, however, it may not be inexpedient to make occasionally some gentle innovations, such as the present state of society will tolerate.

The physical education of female children is happily beginning to attract notice; and the most fashionable mothers becoming sensible of the great importance of health, from the want of it, now allow their girls to take strong exercise in the open air. I heard from the lips of Dr. Kirkland, the late learned professor of Harvard University, that if he had to choose between learning and health, he would choose the latter. I may add, that when the heart is right, the head is seldom wrong; and the head may be made right without much technical learning.

After stating what woman can do, when strengthened by the wisdom of society and enlightened on her own duties, powers and interest, I may glance delicately at the evil she now does. Will she believe that she often conspires against her own happiness? Woman ought to be the first to stand up for the promotion of just and equal laws. The smallest attention to her own degraded condition, a few centuries ago, and her equivocal condition now, although greatly improved, will teach her why *she*, in particular, should contend for general justice.—She is a great admirer of splendid talents; so ardent is she in this devotion, that she will, in their favor, overlook the grocest accompanying vices; even those which tend to degrade her own sex. Speak of a man of shining parts in her presence, but without morals, and a sensible, modest man of modest fame, and notice the relative estimation she holds them in. Compare two decidedly vicious characters, the one highly talented or fashionable, and the other less so; and see how differently do the same vices weigh in her mind. Both ought to be excluded from her society; but for what? for their vices. But is this the case? The former, whose immorality is ten times more dangerous, through its fascinating accompaniments, is admitted, and the latter, more harmless, is rejected. The vice then is not that which she seems to abhor; but the absence of power to please. There is a Persian adage which says, "If knowledge *without virtue* were estimable, who could be more estimable than the *devil*."

Woman worships the brave as well as the eloquent. So we all ought to love *true* courage, and eloquent truth. But the eloquent tongue may flatter, and the sharp sword may defend her; but the former may also seduce or slander her, when principle is not its companion; and the latter may lay in the dust the virtuous champion who stands up in her defence when her virtue is assailed, by a man of mere animal courage, but devoid of true honor. Woman will be more just and judicious in these respects, when she understands her interest better. When she has exercised all her power over infant man, then shining parts in man will not be used for sophistical deception in morals, politics, or religion; not even for female seduction; for man so educated will be more virtuous and woman more enlightened. Then too will the champion's sharp sword become less wanted, not only in the cause of woman, but on all accounts; for even now is duelling but a miserable supplement to imperfect laws; which laws will become more perfect, and supercede the *necessity* of that practice, when justice and a true sense of virtue shall rise from the true feminine source, to which I now point, unimpaired by those sinister powers which have so long warped its progress upwards.

We want no better foundation for *that* education which would lead to sound morals, good government,

and pure religion, than *interest*—the interest well understood of men and especially of women.

Social virtue, without a worldly motive, has been too long the chimera of transcendentalists. I use this modern word, as sufficiently expressive of an ancient vague notion of something not within the reach of the senses, or of common sense. Let us be more humble, and come down to the use of the powers given to us; they will answer all our purposes, and we shall be the wiser as well as the better for keeping nearer to nature's limits. Let us then take this well known worldly motive, *interest*, and not despise it, or try to make it despicable by misapplying it. It is a very good motive. It is, in a final analysis, the *only* motive of man. If you must have inspiration, *that* is inspiration: God has inspired it into the hearts of all his creatures.—Seeking for something beyond and above interested motives, something undefinable and unintelligible, has caused us to overlook the true foundation of social perfection. The inconceivable distinction between spiritual and mundane truths; between virtue celestial and virtue terrestrial, have bewildered us, and given too much occasion for moral quacks to build up their own supremacy on our degradation. If we take as our infallible guide that unerring monitor which accompanies all reasonable men, moral as well as political quackery will die for want of aliment; and none but true teachers will be listened to; and it will not then be difficult to distinguish true from false teachers; for those only *are* true who can make themselves understood. There is no mystery in morals or in honest politics.

I shall defer the technical part of my subject, with your leave, Mr Editor, so long as materials may fall under my hands wherewith to widen and strengthen the foundation of education.

We are just beginning to learn the importance of having competent teachers; and in imitation of a French and Prussian practice, some forty years old, are now instituting *Normal* schools for the teaching masters how to teach. I ventured to propose this system about 20 years ago in some of our papers. Two of those papers insisted on changing the world *Normal* into *Moral*, and so it was repeated in others in my absence, and made nonsense.

If then the importance of preparing male teachers for technical education be admitted, who will say that it is of no importance to prepare, qualify, and empower the female cultivators of the heart, without which all the technical knowledge in the world is worthless; nay worse than worthless—it is a new power for mischief; as a knowing man without principle is worse than an ignorant man without vice.

Would you place your child in the hands of a slave to teach him the duties of a freeman? would you confide it to a reputed liar to make it a lover of truth? would you, to inspire it with that lovely candor and youthful frankness which we all admire, and which is the secret charm of youth, choose for it a preceptor, at an age when example is every thing, and precept nothing, whose very condition in society, commands an habitual state of dissimulation—one who was not permitted to speak or act the truth? John Randolph, with all his eccentricities, was a man of truth: and he says, "a man may act a falsehood—he may be maliciously false without opening his mouth." If then example be teaching, and there be an age in which first impressions are almost ineffacable, shall that im-

portant period be unnecessarily exposed to evils for which no adequate remedy has yet been found? Shall Normal schools be instituted for the improvement of the head, and the improvement of the heart be confided to incompetent teachers; to mothers, who are *prohibited* from a duty so interesting to themselves, and so important to social progress?

Lycurgus and his followers down to Owen, were fully aware of the power of education by example. Man's nature has been almost changed by it. Better indeed would it be, as in Sparta, that the iron despotism of rulers should deprive the mother of every care of her child, than to leave her unprepared for this important duty.

WM. FOSTER.

#### TREATMENT OF WOODLAND.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

In reply to the inquiry of your friend at Harvard, in your paper of the 22nd inst., I would state, from some experience and more observation, that when woodland is cleared and it is designed to have wood grow again, it by no means should be burnt or ploughed; but secure it from cattle and let it remain untouched, is much the better way; there will sooner be a new and thrifty growth. Besides experience and observation of the fact, it is rational to suppose that it should be so—that is, to me it is rational. Some have an idea that the next growth after clearing, proceeds from the stumps by sprouts. This is, in some measure the case, but not wholly so: there is generally and perhaps always, seed in the ground, sufficient to produce a crop of wood, that are covered with leaves, but when exposed to the sun, soon vegetate. Hence the reason that when a wood lot is cut off, a growth of an entirely different kind of wood takes the place of the former growth: for instance, it frequently happens that where a growth of oak has been taken off, a growth of pine comes next, and so vice versa. Many men I know are not aware of this fact, but a fact it is, which I have observed nearly my whole life, which has been lengthened to more than three score and ten years.

I could write much more on this subject, but not having had much education, which perhaps has made me have a repugnance to writing,—besides, there are so many men of education who write for agricultural papers now-a-days, many of whose productions have more imagination and theory than sound practical knowledge of agriculture, as appears to me, I will forbear, lest I also should be thought a theorist.

A FARMER.

Crops at the west, and particularly in Michigan, have not come in so favorable as was at one time anticipated. A letter from that State says—"If two thirds of a middling crop of wheat is gathered, I shall feel satisfied. The insect commonly called the Hessian fly, has made great havoc in many places. Latterly a new enemy has appeared, called the "anchor worm." They were nearly as numerous as the flies of Egypt. So annoying and plenty have they been, that they would inundate whole fields, and the farmers have in some instances made trenches around their fields and houses, to save themselves. They move in a mass from one field to another. After finishing a repast and crossing a road, the earth is nearly obscured for many rods."

A good farmer is unceasing in his efforts to add to his manure heaps.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1840.

## AGRICULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We continue our desultory observations on this subject. To a person accustomed to the farming of western New York, or of the valley of Lancaster in Pennsylvania, or the extensive cultivation of a southern planter, whose "force" consists of one or two hundred effectives, to talk of the agriculture of Massachusetts seems bordering on the ridiculous. We recollect a remark of the late lamented Judge Buel, in some published notes of his on a journey he made from Brighton to Albany, that it was matter of perfect surprise to him, where the people got their bread, and what indeed they did produce. We must admit that Massachusetts farming is comparatively a small affair; and yet, taken in the aggregate, its product would be found very greatly to exceed the crude opinions formed of it. Imperfectly as it is pursued, limited in extent, and in its actual amount of product not yielding perhaps on an average one third what it may be made to yield, its amount in actual pecuniary value would not suffer in comparison with the products of climes esteemed much more favored in climate and the fertility of the soil. The returns of the Assessors made this year to the valuation committee, and the answers demanded on various subjects to the questions required to be put by the United States marshals engaged in the decennial work of taking a census of the Union, will, we believe, disclose results even in regard to the *poor* New England States, which will both surprise and gratify us.

Many a farmer in Massachusetts with his hundred acres, produces all the great supplies for his family of milk, butter, cheese, bread, poultry, eggs, honey, fruit, vegetables, hay, wool, beef, mutton, and pork. He keeps his stock good. He has a yoke of fat cattle to "turn off" every year and a fat ox to "put down;" he has a ton of pork for market; he sells butter and cheese and grain. If he performs the labor with his own hands and the help of his family, then this is all clear gain. If he is obliged to hire some labor, he will find a serious deduction from his profits; but still he will be able to pay this and have in ordinary cases, some little surplus left to add to his little stock. This, we admit, requires skill, diligence, and "stay at home" industry; but by these characteristics many of our farmers are eminently distinguished. This supposes likewise that there is no extraordinary drain in the house; so that when a farmer lays up some of his small earnings upon the shelf, he does not, upon going to look after them a second time, find that they regularly "take to themselves wings and fly away." It supposes that the hands in the house do not require to put on kid gloves in order to sweep the floor; and that they do not dread or disdain being soiled by performing any of the domestic labors of the household. If there ever have been situations in life which we have been disposed above all others to envy, it has been family establishments (and thousands of such are scattered all over our happy commonwealth,) where all the household constitute but one family of parents, sons, daughters, and perhaps grandchildren;—where labor is made light, first by simplicity of living, and next by mutual and unvarying kindness; and where throughout the whole there is to be found but one interest and one heart. This now is one kind of Massachusetts farming, which does not indeed exhibit any great amount of profit in an arithmetical form; but in a social and moral aspect presents an eminent prosperity.

We know however many other farmers, who "when times are good," are able from their farms to pay their labor, to sustain their families, and to lay up their five hundred, and some of them their thousand dollars per year. This we say ought to satisfy the desires of any reasonable man. We know that in the new States, where land is entered at the government price, the farmer finds the value of his farm increased twenty and thirty fold and upwards, by the improvements which he puts upon it. This of course is a source of wealth, with which hardly any thing else can come in competition. But the fact that some of the most fertile land on which the rain ever descended or the sun ever shone, and indeed as much as one can desire, can be had as it were for asking, is an accidental circumstance, which forbids any just comparison between the two cases. Yet the same amount of acres brought into comparison, and the pecuniary results balanced, the profit would often be found on the side of the Massachusetts farmer. We have not been very successful in our enquiries either in Ohio or the superlatively fertile prairies of Illinois, to find farmers of even extended possessions, who are able to lay up their thousand or their five hundred dollars per year.

But all our farming is not of this description. We have some farms of considerable extent; and though it would be difficult to find many farms in the commonwealth where twentyfive acres are annually under the plough, we know of many where at least fifty acres or more might with advantage be annually brought under cultivation; and under proper management of the produce, might furnish from its own resources the means of continual improvement. We have said already again and again on so many occasions and in so many forms, what our views are on this subject, that we shall forbear to press the subject. But we are more and more convinced every day, that Massachusetts is capable of a productive and profitable agriculture; that the ambition of the farmers ought to be more and more stimulated; and in proportion as it prompts to more diligence, more labor, and more enterprise, it will meet in Massachusetts with an ample reward.

We should regret to be thought boastful; and there is no occasion for making comparisons, which in general seldom fail to injure those in whose favor they are made, and to become offensive to those whom they throw into the shade; but we have no hesitation in saying that Massachusetts has conferred upon herself the highest honor for the patronage which she has bestowed upon agriculture; and it is equally to her honor that these efforts have been seconded by many distinguished examples of individual liberality, and by the ready and patriotic co-operation of some of the most eminent men and some of the most powerful minds in our community, who have felt the importance of the interest and given to it the weight and influence of their talents and character. H. C.

## LABOR PROCURABLE.

We are reminded of a duty, which we have a long time unintentionally omitted; but the discharge of which may now be of great importance to the farmers, and at the same time essentially serve the cause of humanity.

The Farm School on Thompson's Island, in Boston harbor, was established for the rescue of unfortunate children, neglected by their parents, or perhaps without any parents to care for them, who are taken, as far as the funds will admit, and placed on this island, where they receive a good and useful education; their morals are carefully watched over, and they are brought up to habits of mechanical or agricultural labor. They are

not criminals or convicts—but unfortunate; and thus rescued from profligacy and ruin. Never was a more benevolent institution. Here now any respectable farmer may always go to obtain as many children as he is willing to take charge of and able to do justice to, who will be bound to him until they are twentyone, upon the most reasonable conditions.

The Female Asylums in Boston and Salem afford the same favorable opportunities in regard to girls. Good families may thus essentially serve their own interests and the cause of humanity, by availing themselves of these advantageous offers. The managers of these establishments are persons of the highest character.

We know a farmer in the State who has now had for some time on his farm, four lads from the house for reformation for juvenile offenders in New York city, and is perfectly satisfied with the experiment. They are under indentures until twentyone, and he is at liberty to return them on commission of any crime. H. C.

## THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

It is not for us in this place to enter the political arena; but we have no hesitation in saying, that within our recollection, a more important crisis in public affairs has never presented itself than that which is approaching in the ensuing national elections. The public, from one end of the Union to the other, are actually breathless: the pulse beats with a power which seems to be felt through the whole frame; and the country is rocked as with the heavings of an earthquake. In such case let no man fail to perform his duty. Disdaining all considerations of a mere party character, let every true man determine to discharge his conscience. It is a case, which admits with an honest mind of no vacillation, hesitation, or distrust, and one in which "The country expects every man to do his duty." This only can save the country. H. C.

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 25th, 1840.

By Gen. Sumner, Roxbury—Nutmeg Peaches—very delicate—out door culture.

By Mr Miller, Portland—splendid specimens of Peaches, raised under glass.

By Mr O. Johnson, Lynn—a very large cluster of Zinfandel Grapes—also Black Hamburg.

By Mr Grosvenor—handsome Apricots.

By Mr Rundle, Warren Street, Boston—fine specimens of very large Apricots.

By Mr B. V. French—Peach Apricots, Heath's Early Nonsuch and Early Harvest Apples.

By B. Guild, Esq., Brookline—July or Sugar Top Pears—an early variety, but not first rate.

By Mr J. Hovey, Roxbury—Early Harvest Apples—quite large—also, White Currants.

By E. M. Richards—Early Harvest, White Junating, and Red Astracan Apples.

*Vegetables.*—Mr A. Bowditch exhibited specimens of ripe Tomatoes.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

## STRAWBERRIES.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton, in this day's paper, who has as fine a collection of the most approved varieties of Strawberry as can be found in the country. Mr Warren attends to the raising and packing of his own plants, and sends out none but such

as are young and thrifty and well packed, so that they may be sent to any part of the country with safety. To those who wish to form a plantation of this delicious fruit, we would recommend the present as being the most suitable time of the year for it. We can furnish plants from Warren's, Hovey's or from any other place in the neighborhood, at the prices advertised.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1840.  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 330 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores, 25 Cows and Calves, 2400 Sheep, and 200 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to correspond with prices obtained last week for a like quality. Three or four yoke of extra, \$6 25. First quality, \$6 00. Second quality, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Third quality, \$4 00 a \$5 25.

Stores.—Few purchasers only were at market, consequently sales were only effected at a low rate.

Cows and Calves.—\$20, \$23, \$25, \$31, \$35, \$42, and \$16.

Sheep.—Lots \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 42, \$1 58, \$1 71, \$1 92, \$2 00, and \$2 37.

Swine.—A lot old 4 and 4 1-2, and a lot 4 1-4 and 4 3-4. A lot shoats at 4 5-8. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

THEMOMETRICAL.

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, weeks ending August 2.

August, 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	27	65	82	53	S.
Tuesday,	23	61	83	73	S.
Wednesday,	29	70	84	77	W.
Thursday,	30	61	85	71	S. E.
Friday,	31	10	88	60	S. E.
Saturday,	1	59	83	67	N. E.
Sunday,	2	62	84	68	S. E.

We have had a fine growing week. Weather fair until Saturday, when more rain fell than at any one time during the summer. Sunday, "dog days weather," cloudy, warm, and light showers.

SUPERIOR NEW STRAWBERRY.

Hovey's Seedling, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the first time offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries*, and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. Color, deep shining red. Seeds, inserted in a slight cavity. Flesh, scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the *Early Virginia*, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c. will be given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture*.

This strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1833, again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the *Methven*, *Keen's Seedling*, *Downton*, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and hesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not one ever yet having been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, \$5 per dozen. All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also a fine stock of plants, of the following sorts, all warranted genuine, or no charge.  
*Methven Scarlet*, \$2 per hundred.  
*Bishop's Orange*, \$5 per hundred.  
*Early Virginia*, \$1 per hundred.  
*English Wood*, \$1 per hundred.

All orders immediately attended to, and the plants speedily forwarded.  
HOVEY & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,  
7 Merchants' Row, near State St. Boston.  
August 6.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious Fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after many years experimenting upon the Strawberry, not only in obtaining new varieties, but in ascertaining the best methods of cultivation. The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection* consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and are all grown by the subscriber.

Specimens of his Fruits have been exhibited every season at the Massachusetts Horticultural Rooms, and have always commanded an extra price in Faneuil Hall Market.

*Warren's Seedling Methven*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1/2 inches has been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered, although some may ask the modest (?) price of \$3 per dozen. The price of this Seedling is \$5 per hundred plants.

*Methven Castle*—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. This variety can be said to be very excellent, (when the true kind is obtained); it is one of the largest late varieties known, profitable and highly worthy of cultivation, all that some growers may say to the contrary, notwithstanding. Price \$3 per hundred plants.

*Keen's Seedling*—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored; has always been considered by English cultivators the best grown. Price \$3 per hundred.

*Royal Scarlet*—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer and very hardy. Price \$2.

*Hautbois*—Fruit larger than *English Wood*, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant. Price \$1.

*Early Virginia*—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer, and very hardy.—Price \$2.

*English Wood*—Fruit well known for years. \$1.  
N. B. Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit, would find it for their interest to visit the gardens and see the method of cultivation, and satisfy themselves that they can obtain their plants from first hands, for it is too often the case that large and attractive advertisements are sent forth to the public by dealers in plants, when at the same time they have never grown the kinds offered for sale, and know but little about their cultivation. Attention to this by purchasers, if possible, will save much time and money.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, enclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, July 25, 1840.

Orders directed to J. BRECK & Co., will be executed with despatch.

WANTED.

A situation as gardener, by a young man who is acquainted with its various branches. The best references can be given. Apply at this office. July 22.

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

Cuttings of fruit trees for budding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, July 15.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	pound	5	5 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 37	5 50
Pot, " " "		4 60	4 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,	"	11 00	11 50
prime,	"	35	40
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	25	23
yellow,	"	35	70
BRISTLES, American,	"	10	11
BUTTER, shipping,	"	22	25
dairy,	"	13	14
CANDLES, mould,	"		
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	10	
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,	barrel	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,	"		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	1 75	2 12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	1 50	1 75
Biv, Chaleur,	"	87	1 00
Haddock,	"	11 00	11 25
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	9 00	9 26
No. 2,	"	4 12	4 37
No. 3,	"		
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	15 00	16 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"		5 19
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 25	5 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 09	5 12
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"	3 00	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 00	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	62	65
southern flat, yellow,	"	57	58
white,	"	54	66
Rye, northern,	"	59	60
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	44	46
southern,	"	35	39
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	9 1/2	10
southern and western,	"		
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound		
2d quality,	"		
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"	10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	22	24
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	18	20
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 00	
Winter,	"	1 10	
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"	65	70
Neat's Foot,	"		95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 00	15 00
Prime,	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	5	7
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tined,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	45
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	38
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	35	40
No. 2,	"	23	25
No. 3,	"	18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER.

**Mists.**—A white mist in the evening over a meadow or a river, will be drawn up by the sun next morning and the day will be bright. Five or six fogs successively drawn up, portend rain. Where there are high hills, and the mist which hangs over the lower lands draws towards the hills in the morning, and rolls up to the top, it will be fair; but if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the woods, there will be rain.

**Clouds.**—Against much rain, the clouds grow bigger and increase very fast, especially before thunder. When the clouds are formed like fleeces but dense in the middle, bright towards the edge, with the sky bright, they are signs of a frost, with hail, snow or rain. If clouds breed high in the air, in their white trains, like locks of wool, they portend wind, and probably rain. When a general cloudiness covers the sky, and small black fragments of clouds fly underneath, they are sure signs of rain, and probably it will be lasting. Two currents of clouds always portend rain, and in summer thunder.

**Dew.**—If the dew lies plentifully on the grass after a fair day, it is the sign of another. If not, and there is no wind, rain must follow. A red evening portends fine weather; but if spread too far upwards from the horizon in the evening, and especially morning, it foretels wind or rain, or both. When the sky in rainy weather is tinged with sea green, the rain will increase; if deep blue it will be showery.

**Heavenly Bodies.**—A haziness in the air which fades the sun's light, and makes the orb appear whitish or ill defined; or at night, if the moon and stars grow dim, and a ring encircles the former, rain will follow. If the sun's rays appear like Moses's horn, if white at setting, or shorn of his rays, or goes down into a bank of clouds in the horizon, bad weather is expected. If the moon looks pale and dim, we expect rain; if red, wind; and if of her natural color, with a clear sky, fair weather. If the moon is rainy throughout, it will clear at the change, and perhaps the rain return a few days after. If fair throughout, and rain at the change, the fair weather will probably return on the fourth or fifth day. If the setting sun appears yellow or gold color, and particularly if accompanied with purple streaks, the following day will be fine.

**Wind.**—If the wind veers about, much rain is pretty sure. If in changing it follows the course of the sun, it brings fair weather; the contrary, foul. Whistling or howling of the wind, is a sure sign of rain.

**Meteors.**—The Aurora Borealis, after warm days, is generally succeeded by cooler air. Shooting stars are supposed to indicate wind.

**Animals.**—Before rain, swallows fly low; dogs grow sleepy and eat grass; water fowls dive much; fish will not bite; flies are more troublesome; toads crawl about; moles, ants, bees, and many insects are very busy; birds fly low for insects; swine, sheep and cattle are uneasy, and even the human body.

Where there has been no particular storm about the time of the spring equinox, (March 21,) if a storm arise from the east on or before that day, or

if a storm from any point of the compass arise near a week after the equinox, then, in either of these cases, the succeeding summer is generally dry, four times in five. But if a storm arise from the S. W. or W. S. W., on or just before the equinox, then the summer following is generally wet five times in six.—*Shooter's Annual.*

**Extreme Delicacy.**—The disposition to be agonizingly delicate, is well ridiculed in the following:

"Is there any thing the matter?"

"There is, sir," was the host's reply.

"Have I given any offence?"

"You have, sir."

"Really I am ignorant of it."

"Such language won't suit here, sir."

"My dear sir, *what* language?"

"We were talking of soup."

"We were."

"You mentioned *ox tail*."

"I did."

"That's it, that's it, sir; that sent the ladies blushing out of the room—that highly improper language, which I never heard at any board before, and should not have expected from you."

"Why, sir, I but called it by its proper name. You asked a question and I replied. I am, however, sorry that it has given offence, but I really do not know how I could have avoided it."

"Then, sir, I advise you when you have an occasion another time to speak of that particular soup, do not call it *ox-tail*."

"What shall I call it?"

"*Fly disperser*."

"Thank you, sir: I think I shall remember the '*fly disperser*' soup."

**Love.**—If women do snarl up a feller's heart strings, they keep him out of other scrapes—any body what knows will tell you that. A man that is in love a leetle is not always running into rum holes and other such places. He don't go a gambling, and isn't sneakin' round nights.—*Sam Slick.*

**Green House Propagator, and Silk Worms' Eggs.**

Wanted in a permanent location an industrious, steady man, capable of taking charge of a large collection of Green House Plants, skillful at propagating, and a general good manager in all respects. Apply by mail with the most satisfactory references.

Persons wishing superior White Imperial and White Mammoth Silk Worms' Eggs, of crop 1839, can be supplied at \$4 to \$5 per ounce, and eggs of this year's crop, for next year's use, will be supplied at \$2 per ounce to all those who send the cash in advance, within thirty days from this date.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON.

Flushing, July 29, 1840.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 29.

**TIE UP CHAINS.**

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**DISHLEY SHEEP.**

For sale, twenty full blood Dishley or New Leicester Ewes, and one Ram. Price \$10 each. Apply at the Farmer Office.

June 24.

\*

**SCYTHES, RAKES, &c.**

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of 300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes.

50	"	Metcalfe's	do.	do.
50	"	Taft's cast steel	do.	do.
25	"	English do.	do.	do.
10	"	do. do. do.	do.	do.
10	"	do. do. do.	do.	do.
100	"	Hall's Rakes, superior.		
100	"	Wilder & Eddy's do. do.		
200	"	Common do. do.		
100	"	Clapp's patent Scythe Snaths.		
50	"	Baker's do. do. do.		
100	"	Common do. do. do.		
2500	"	Austin's superior Rifles.		
2000	"	Common do.		
1000	"	Scythe Stones.		
100	"	Grain Cradles superior.		

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 20.

**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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

**DORKING FOWLS.**

For sale, a few pairs of pure Dorking Fowls. The stock, of which these are the produce, were procured in Dorking, County of Surrey, England. "Few breeds have a title to boast of so high and long continued a reputation as the Dorking. Upwards of fifty years have passed, since, while resident in Surrey, I sent to Dorking for my first regular breeding-stock: they were then the ancient and superior five-clawed breed of Surrey."—*Mowbray on Poultry, 7th Edition.*

This breed attains to a large size, and the hens are the best of layers. Price \$3 per pair. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 24.

if

**GARDENERS' KNIVES.**

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22.

**SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.**

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 17.

**PURE BLOOD BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

The Society of Shakers at Harvard, Mass., have for sale the Pure Blood Berkshire Pigs. Also, a lot of Berkshire crossed with other Breeds, on reasonable terms at their Village.

Persons wishing to be sure of the clear Berkshire breed may rely on those they offer for sale, as they are the progeny of some of the latest imported from England.

June 24.

**HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.**

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

May 6.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**PATENT SPRING BALANCE.**

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

July 15.

**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 HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1840.

[NO. 6.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

## DENNIS'S PATENT TROUGHS.

JOSEPH BRECK & Co.—I again solicit the indulgence of replying through your columns to your correspondent H., who has again appeared, and in my apprehension he has gone round the subject without comprehending it at all. And I hope to show him that there is something *materially* different in my description from what was "invented and freely communicated to the public before." I have warned him and others not to use my patent circular metallic troughs with roofs, without my permission in writing, and if they do, they may have "the fear of prosecution with treble damages before their eyes," unless they employ a regularly authorized agent to put them on. H. quotes the communication of L. W. Briggs, which describes tin troughs made square, the trough being made of four pieces of tin soldered at the corners, and the roof was made of four more pieces, and soldered to the trough. These troughs were preferable to tarring the trees, but there was much labor necessary to keep the packing in order, and when the trees grew so as to burst them, it was very expensive making them larger, requiring eight pieces of tin and the soldering of ten joinings. They were found more expensive and less effectual than the circular lead troughs with roofs, which require but one piece of lead and the soldering of two joinings to make them larger. He further cites the experiment of George Irish, who invented the circular tin troughs. As my residence at the time the said Irish put the circular tin troughs upon his trees was within two miles thereof, I will state for the information of H. that they were made of several pieces of tin, a part of which was applied to the bark of the tree, and the others were soldered to them at the lower edge, the upper edge standing out at an angle of 23 degrees from the piece next to the bark, making a circular trough, about 3 inches deep and 2 inches wide at the top, without any roof. If my recollection is correct, these troughs were applied in the summer, and the rough bark was scraped off so that they might fit close to the tree; and before it was time to use them the following autumn or the second, the trees had grown and burst open the tin troughs so that they were useless. They were soldered anew, but to little or no purpose, as they were continually bursting and the liquid leaking out. As there was no prospect of these troughs answering the purpose for which they were invented, they were taken off and thrown in a heap, making a monument that was any thing but agreeable to look upon, being the result of an experiment that cost upwards of three hundred dollars: and George Irish, in preference to tarring the whole of one of the largest and finest orchards in New England, cut down one half of it, and continued to tar the balance until 1838, when he paid me one hundred and twentysix dollars for applying the patent circular metallic troughs with roofs; and the orchard was more effectually clear-

ed from worms than it had been before either by tar or tin troughs. The two foregoing instances were all that I knew of previous to my making the circular metallic troughs with roofs.

H. farther cites a circular trough made by Haughton, of Lynn, and the recommendation of Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, to use Danvers pottery or sheet lead, and the actual making the circular troughs without roofs by P. G. Robbins, or with paper roofs, for P. G. Robbins nailed the upper edge of the trough to the tree, and of course could not use it for a roof. I have examined the volumes of the New England Farmer, and read the articles H. cites and many others, to see if any thing there described would have any effect upon the validity of my patent: and having a very thorough knowledge of the patent laws, and also attended the circuit court over which Judge Story presides, where several cases touching the validity of patents were tried, and having heard Judge Story give his opinion on numerous doubtful points, I am firm in the opinion that L. W. Briggs using a square trough with a roof, and G. Irish a circular trough without a roof, or P. G. Robbins a circular trough with a paper roof, nor any thing cited by H., nor any thing published in the New England Farmer, has in any degree whatever, any tendency to destroy the validity of my patent right: because I do not claim a patent for a square trough with a roof, nor for a circular trough made of several pieces of metal without a roof, nor for a trough made of pasteboard or of Danvers pottery, nor for a trough made of sheet lead without a roof, or with a pasteboard or sheathing paper roof, which I believe includes all the kinds H. has enumerated. But I do claim a patent right for a circular metallic trough and roof, the trough and the roof or any section of it being made of the same piece of metal. And I will further add for the information of H., that any recommendations or suggestions of Gen. Dearborn or any other person, would have no effect upon the validity of my patent, unless they were put in practice previous to the date of my invention.

I hope H. will excuse me for correcting him where he says "that Irish used circular metallic troughs with roofs bent to conform to the shape of the tree, in 1827." The fact is, Irish used circular metallic troughs *without roofs* in 1827.

"I feel confident after reading the evidence collected" by H. and a thorough "examination of the New England Farmer, that in 1836 I hit upon and invented" what was not in use nor had been suggested or proposed by others, and I hope H. will readily believe from the evidence heretofore offered "that the invention was original as far as it regards myself, and he must be sensible that in such case all exclusive rights under the patent do not fall to the ground," as H. would feign have them, but are good and valid to all intents and purposes: and I am so far from throwing my patent open to the public, that I again caution H. and all others against "using it, for fear of the 14th section of the law of 1836."

Your friend,  
J. DENNIS, JR.  
Portsmouth, R. I., 8th mo., 1st, 1840.

From the Third Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

## EXPERIMENT IN FORWARDING SEEDS.

The subjoined experiment rests upon unquestionable authority. No one could be more relied upon for exactness and care than the eminent man who made it. It is a most striking result. What is applicable to one kind of seeds is doubtless applicable, in a degree, to all seeds; and nothing can more emphatically illustrate the importance of care in the selection of seeds.

H. C.

*Experiment, showing the importance of selecting the first ripe seeds, communicated to the Trustees of the Agricultural Society, by JAMES FREEMAN, D. D., Sept. 1, 1805.*

To ascertain whether the ripening of seeds can be forwarded, by sowing those which are the earliest ripe, I have made experiments, all of which have been successful, on several different sorts. It will be sufficient to mention one only.

In the year 1801, I planted the case-knife bean. The pods first formed, which are commonly those nearest the root, were reserved; and when about the quantity of a peck was fully ripe, they were gathered on the same day. The largest and fairest of seeds were planted the next year, and the first formed pods reserved as before. The same method has been pursued without any variation till the present year; by means of which, whilst the bean has not degenerated in its quality, the ripening of the seeds has been forwarded twentysix days, as will appear from the following table.

	Planted.	Gathered.	No. days.
1801,	May 20,	Sept. 9,	112
1802,	" 11,	Aug. 21,	102
1803,	" 10,	" 8,	90
1804,	" 8,	" 4,	88
1805,	" 6,	July 31,	86

The first column denotes the time of planting the seeds; the second, that of gathering the seeds which were first ripe; and the third, the number of days which elapsed between the time of planting and the time of gathering.

As in the second and following years, I anticipated the time of planting the seeds, (by which means fourteen days have been gained, in addition to the twenty six noted above,) to determine what effect later planting would produce, by giving the seeds more advantage from the heat of summer, in the years 1804 and 1805, I put into the ground a quantity of seed, about a week later than that which was first planted. The event which took place is exhibited in the following table.

	Planted	Gathered.	No. days.
1804,	May 14,	August 8,	86
1805,	" 13,	" 6,	85

As very little time has been gained in the present and in the preceding year, I suppose I have now reached, or nearly reached, the *ne plus ultra*. I delay not, therefore, to communicate to the Trustees of the Agricultural Society, the result of an

experiment which confirms the important truth taught in various parts of their useful publications, that, to ensure an early and good crop, the seeds reserved for future sowing should be those which are the *first ripe*, and which are, in other respects the most perfect.

—  
*Extracts from a letter of Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, in 1799.*

\* \* \* "This kind of corn I have continued planting ever since, selecting that designed for seed in the manner I would wish others to try, viz: When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or replanting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily, and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common, which is a great benefit. The above mentioned method I have practised many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine, who has not tried the experiment.

"For many years past I have renewed the whole seed of my winter grain, from a single plant which I have observed to be more productive and of better quality than the rest, which I am satisfied has been of great use, and I am fully of opinion that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the foregoing methods."

#### PROGRESS OF VEGETATION DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1840.

(Communicated for the N. E. Farmer.)

JULY 4th—Saturday. With the exception of yesterday, which was a dull, lowering day, the weather has been remarkably fine during the week, and we have done little else than attend to the getting of our hay, the crop of which is coming in finely in this section of the country. The grass upon upland was partially injured by the drought in May, but the burden upon rich grass lands and reclaimed meadows is very heavy. The season, thus far, has been most favorable for vegetation of every kind. Potatoes are generally out of blossom, and new ones are brought freely into market. Indian corn has spindled, and promises at present an early and an abundant crop. The second crop of pease are nearly or quite gone, and stringed beans are very abundant. We have also been cutting fruit during the week from a hill of cucumbers planted in the centre of my first hot-bed. After removing from this bed the lettuce, celery, tomatoes, peppers, &c., for which it has been used, the soil had fallen to such a depth as to lead me to fear that we should lose the cucumbers entirely, as it appeared to be impracticable to furnish them with sufficient air, for want of which, the fruit immediately after it was set, damped off. About ten days since we paved the entire bed with suitable sized stones, raising the vines to the light and heat, thereby, as I hope, remedying the evil. Beets are large and fine and fit for the table, but carrots advance slowly. The grapes in the vinery are growing luxuriantly, and I have already commenced

thinning the Sweetwaters, which generally set a greater proportion of small and useless berries than the Hamburg, and which it is important to remove at the early stage of their growth. If suffered to remain, the bunches soon become close and compact, and it is next to impossible to introduce the scissors into the bunches without injuring the fruit.

JULY 14th. We have passed the greater part of the week at haymaking, for which the weather has been less favorable since the 4th—the sky having been partially overcast and threatening rain, of which we have had but a moderate quantity during the summer. Corn and potatoes upon dry land each begin to curl, and to show the effects of drought. Early potatoes are very fine, and the crop upon low lands, which proved nearly a failure last year on account of the continued rains, will be, this season, very heavy. Squash and melon vines are growing luxuriantly, and are both showing a abundance of fruit. We need only a generous rain to gladden the heart of the farmer, and to fill his barns and his storehouses with a superabundance of the fruits of the earth.

AUGUST 1st—Saturday. Having been absent from Ellinglen since the 14th July, on an excursion into Virginia, I have been spared the pain of witnessing the progress of the continued drought, which has in many instances blighted the hopes of the husbandman, and rendered fruitless those labors from which, in the early part of the season, he had every reason to anticipate a most fruitful harvest.

Considering the dry and arid nature of the soil at Ellinglen, our crops have not suffered so much as I had feared before my return. We have entirely lost our crop of potatoes, Chenangoes and Dillinghams, but the Rohans which were planted on the same field, and upon a similar soil and exposure, have been apparently but slightly injured. Beans also were completely ruined by the parching suns of the 15th and 16th ult., when the mercury indicated 92° and 93° at mid-day. Cabbages and ruta bagas, which I left growing finely, have been much injured by the aphides, and it was only by copious supplies of water, both morning and evening, that my gardener succeeded in preserving the grapes, melons and celery from a similar fate.—Beets and carrots have sustained the drought with me remarkably well. Corn has suffered but partially, and we have already gathered several menses for the table.

We have, after all, great cause for thankfulness in the agricultural prospect before us; for had the drought commenced at an earlier period, our crop of hay, which has come in remarkably well, and which has been cured with but a small amount of labor, would have been greatly diminished, and this being the staple crop with our farmers, would have lessened, more than any thing else, the profits of our labor. I have sometimes thought that we farmers are too apt to complain of the season, that it is too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry; and I should question whether there has ever been a season perfectly satisfactory to the entire mass of the farming community. Let us endeavor to correct this error—to look more with an eye of contentment and satisfaction upon our lot in life, resting assured that there are many bright hours in reserve for each one of us—and never forget the heart-cheering promise, that while the sun endureth, seed time and harvest shall not fail.

Soap or strong soap suds should never be used to cleanse oil paints, especially green color.

For the N. E. Farmer.

#### TRIMMING BUCKTHORN HEDGES.

MR BAECK—Sir—In reply to an enquiry in the Farmer of the 22d July, respecting the trimming of the buckthorn hedge, I would state that I have adopted the system of summer pruning in preference to that of spring, for two reasons. My hedges at Ellinglen are purely ornamental, being used merely as partition walls between different portions of my garden grounds, and therefore it is desirable that they should possess during the summer months the appearance most pleasing to the eye of an observer. And secondly, they are trimmed with much greater facility and exactness while the new growth is yet green and succulent; and the growth which immediately puts out after the summer pruning, has in no instance ever failed to ripen itself thoroughly before the approach of winter. Were one desirous of growing a buckthorn hedge which should answer the purpose of a fence around an enclosure for cattle, I am inclined to the opinion that the early spring would be the most suitable time for pruning, and in this case the whole of the summer's growth might be permitted to mature its wood. D.

#### BE MERCIFUL TO YOUR OXEN.

For mercy's sake, in this hot weather, deal gently with your oxen. Do not overload them, drive them too fast, or work them too long in these long days. Another thing—never yoke them up, or attach them to the cart, till all things are ready for you to work by means of them. Some people will yoke up their cattle early, before they have got well rested and fed from the labors of the preceding day; and let them stand eating postmeat a long time, whilst their drivers are getting things in readiness out of season. They have just discovered that the chain is broken, and so the oxen must stand till Dick is sent off to the blacksmith to get it mended. When he returns and all things appear ready, it is discovered that there must be some new stakes made for the hay cart, or the wheels need greasing; and the poor cattle must stand another half hour or hour, eating nothing and basking in the sun, waiting for their sluggish masters to get ready. It stands to reason that oxen cannot work so long or heartily, driven out after standing in the yard or field, acquiring an empty stomach, as they could if yoked up fresh from a cool stable, where they had been eating till the moment of work arrives. Give them, too, a good opportunity to rest in the middle of the day.

There is nothing lost in being reasonably merciful to the brute. On the contrary this is true policy, as well as a dictate of genuine humanity. He who would overtax or abuse a faithful ox or horse, deserves to do his own pulling and trotting, without the aid of these noble servants.—*Maine Cult.*

*Bacon.*—To prevent bacon from getting rusty, after it has been sufficiently cured, put it into a box of the size of the piece of bacon, covering the bottom of the box with hay; then wrap up each piece in sweet hay, and between every piece introduce a laying of hay. This method will prevent bacon from rusting, and keep it for twelve months as good as it was on the first day of salting.

Don't permit stagnant water on your premises: it is a prolific source of disease.

From the Worcester *Aegis*.

The following communication is from a venerable correspondent, of another State. His age and experience entitle his words to all that reverence which belongs to the advice coming from the lips of a patriarch. The benevolent spirit they breathe will secure for his opinions the regard which the young should give to the wisdom of gray hairs.—One who possesses the simplicity of life, purity of views, and the wide and sagacious observation of the old philosopher, had a right to put the name of Franklin to his communication.

#### TO THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES.

It is of great importance that persons in early life, should prepare themselves for the part they are to act in society. There is a strong desire in both sexes to rise to respectability, and this is highly commendable; but many persons err in their attempts to gain their object.

A principal cause of the failure of young people to reach the object of their desire is, the attempt to get rich *without labor*. In this way they often aim at an object without the means to accomplish it. Thus, for many years past, young men have entered on business with borrowed capital, to an extent never before known; they have calculated upon profits which were precarious; they have neglected to calculate the chances of sudden declensions in business; they have entered upon house-keeping with extravagant purchases of furniture; they have mostly *failed*, and reduced themselves and families to poverty. The failures and the distress which have occurred in this country within a few years, exceed every thing probably that ever before happened.

Young friends, learn wisdom. It is not the order of Providence that mankind should have blessing and prosperity without labor. It is best for mankind that this should be the order of things; good moral habits are formed by industry; sudden acquisitions of property tend to prevent the formation of such habits: they are often ruinous to morals. Moderate acquisitions of property generate good habits—the habits of prudence, of foresight, and correct calculations of what is practicable.

The desire of reaching a respectable standing in life has led many to renounce labor for books, with the expectation that they can live by learning. But the number of persons who can gain subsistence by learning is comparatively small. The professions are full to overflowing; unless that of the gospel ministry may be excepted. By far the greatest part of mankind are destined to labor, without which society cannot be supported.

In forming a plan of business for life, therefore, the first requisite is to determine the course to be pursued, the occupation which is to be followed, and then to devote all possible attention to gain the qualifications essential to success in that occupation. In this preliminary to success, persons very often make great mistakes.

If a young man is to be a farmer, he must begin when a boy, and continue in that business. He must gain knowledge by experience, and muscular strength by labor. Books and learning will never make farmers.

If a young man is to be a mechanic, he must begin his art when young, and persevere in it, and be thoroughly master of every part of his business. Books and learning can not supply the want of la-

bor and experience. Farmers and artisans can not be made in the school house or college. Most of the studies cultivated in our seminaries of learning, however useful to professional men, are not applicable at all to the common occupations of life. This the writer knows by experience.

It is with females as with males: they desire to live without labor; and thousands of them fail of obtaining a good settlement in life, by aiming at what can not be obtained. Hence the high schools often become nurseries of old maids. The daughters of wealthy men, who are sure of the means of living without labor, and such as are fortunate enough to marry men of affluence, may be justified in devoting many years to languages and sciences which they are never to use; but how small comparatively is this number.

Most of the people of this country possess small estates, which when divided will not support their children. Hence it often happens that children whom the father can support in a genteel style, fail at his death of the means of subsistence. Hence probably no country presents so many instances of young persons of both sexes *educated above their condition*, as the United States. Many persons and families, within the knowledge of the writer, have been ruined or doomed to struggle with adversity all their lives, from this mistake. They begin wrong; they expect to be gentlemen and ladies, without the means of supporting themselves in such style.

Equally mistaken are many of the daughters of poor families. Some of them enter manufactories, where they get good wages, and dress in rich attire; neglecting to gain a thorough knowledge of house-keeping, the very knowledge which they most want to insure them a good settlement. Young men of industry want wives that are good house-keepers. They do not seek females for their dexterity in tending spools; but for those who are accustomed to all the work of a family and to an economical use of money. Such wives are useful auxiliaries in supporting a family; whereas such as are not accustomed to house work, often check or prevent the prosperity of their husbands: sometimes they ruin them.

Much less do men in the ordinary occupations of life, seek for females who have studied geometry, algebra, rhetoric, zoology and the higher mathematics. Such sciences are of no use to them, in discharging their duties as wives, mothers, or house-keepers; they are soon forgotten, and if not, never used; nor do they ever become subjects of conversation. In the course of thirty years observation, the writer has never known a female thus educated to make the least use of such sciences; not even in the families of the affluent. Books on such subjects, read in after life, for the purpose of gratifying curiosity or enlarging the knowledge of the works of nature, may be useful for these purposes among those who have leisure; but not being necessary to qualify females for their duties, should not be a part of school education.

In no particular, is the folly of females more remarkable than in their estimate of labor. They seem to think it disgracing to labor in the family as domestics, when they will labor in manufactories without objection. They do not consider that the proper sphere of females is in the family, and that they cannot fill that sphere without serving an *apprenticeship*, and they should no more disdain it than young men should disdain to be apprentices to mechanics. The young of both sexes must be

subordinate to those who are older, for it is from the experience and knowledge of older persons that they are to qualify themselves to be respectable masters and mistresses themselves. Girls who have no property should seek to be domestics for two or three years, in respectable, well-ordered families; for it is in these they are to learn not only to do all kinds of work, but to improve their minds and their manners. It is the best, if not the only chance which many of them can have, thus to improve, and become respectable mistresses of families.

All young persons should have a competent English education, and for this purpose they should have access not only to the bible, but to the best writings of Watts, Addison, Cowper, and Mrs More. In wealthy and well conducted families the poorest girls may have this advantage. By avoiding domestic service, they deprive themselves of advantages which they can never have in any other business. The pride of females often condemns them to poverty and to a single life. Many and many a female fails to gain a comfortable settlement in life, merely because she is too proud to submit to the apprenticeship of learning the duties of a house-keeper in the character of a hired domestic.

FRANKLIN.

From the same.

#### HONEY BEE.—WEEKS'S PATENT HIVE.

MR EDITOR—While on an excursion in Connecticut, I stopped a day or two with a friend who was engaged in raising bees and obtaining honey by means of Weeks's Patent Hives, which proves to be a very profitable business. These hives have two stories, each containing 30 lbs. The 30 lbs. in the lower story are first made, and when completed, which may be known by inspection, or by weighing, the drawers are placed in the upper apartment and nicely adjusted, so that the bees can readily pass into them. When these are filled they can be withdrawn, and others placed in their stead—thus the bees can be preserved, and the excess of honey secured, without the cruel and wasteful process of destroying the bees, which was formerly adopted to obtain the fruits of the labor of these patterns of industry.

I brought from my friend's bee-house, two drawers of this most beautiful honey, made by a swarm which had been in the hive but five weeks. These drawers contained more than 23 pounds of honey: add to this the 30 pounds already accumulated in the lower chamber, and it will be seen that this swarm of bees had, in a little more than five weeks, made 53 pounds of honey, of excellent quality, which in the market readily commands 25 cents a pound.

From this brief statement, the profits of bees may easily be seen. The swarms sell readily at five dollars when first hived. Thus, the product of the six hives will be in the autumn, 30 pounds of honey for winter use, 30 pounds for market, and five dollars for each swarm of bees. If the old hives make as much honey as the swarms, to this must be added 60 pounds made by each hive, half of which is profit, to wit: 180 pounds.

The profit of the six hives for one year (exclusive of the provision for winter) will be \$207 50: a sum well worth saving to a man who does not need to devote one week's time to the business.

Yours, very truly,

S. B. WOODWARD.

## PEACH TREE GRUBS.

Remove the earth from the roots of your peach trees, and just beneath the surface of the ground, you will probably find places where gum has exuded from the tree. On scraping this away with a knife, you will find a small grub, which is the insect so destructive to peach trees. Cultivators of the peach have resorted to many methods to exterminate this insect from their trees, but generally without success.

The habits of the insect should first be known, then perhaps some method may be devised for an effectual extermination. I have now before me some of these grubs, which I have just taken from some trees where a small quantity of charcoal was placed about the roots last spring. They are white, with a redish brown head, and measure from half to three quarters of an inch in length.

The grub commences its operations the last of September and beginning of October. It appears to pass through the bark just below the surface of the ground and works a passage downwards into the roots, where it remains during the winter. In the spring its course is upwards, and about the middle of May it may be found very near the surface of the earth. The pupa state commences about the first of July.

It appears in the winged state from about the middle of July to the middle of August; then deposits its eggs somewhere upon the outside of the tree, and not beneath the bark.

The young grub, which is hatched about the last of September, passes down and pierces the tree just below the surface of the ground, where the bark is tender, and proceeds as above.

If the earth be removed from the roots in the spring, all the grubs taken out, the loose dead bark cut away, the wound washed with soap suds, a box be made and placed around the roots in such a manner as to run a little below and rise three or four inches above the surface of the ground, and leaving a space of about six inches all around from the trunk of the tree, and if this be filled up with powdered charcoal, I think the tree will be safe from the ravages of this insect, for it will not pass the charcoal to get at the roots, and it cannot while young pierce the hard bark above.

Wash the trees thoroughly two or three times from July to October with strong soap suds. This will destroy all the eggs and young grubs.

Placing a shovelful of charcoal at the roots of the tree and leaving it so that the grubs can pass down without coming in contact with it, will do no good. Neither will any outward application do any good while the grub is under the bark.

All outward applications in order to be effectual, must be made while the insect is on the outside of the tree.

There are some insects which deposit their eggs upon the trunk and branches of trees in the fall, where they remain until spring, when they hatch. Therefore it is well to give all trees a thorough washing in the spring with soap suds. This will clear off all eggs and insects which may be upon them. It also clears off all the old rough bark, and gives them a clear and healthy appearance.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

No man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember that if any one can be said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man. Let him then be proud of his calling.

## ON WATERING AND FEEDING HORSES.

To prevent all inflammatory disorders arising from the too prevalent practice on the part of the inexperienced, in the use and application of the necessary and proper quantity of both food and water, for the comfort and preservation of the health of horses, and their consequent usefulness, I subjoin the following unerring rule and directions, to secure and insure the health, vigor, and consequent utility of this most valuable and indispensable animal to man.

When a horse is heated from any cause, great care should be taken, while in that state, to allow him to take but a very small quantity of cold water at a time—say not more than two quarts, which may be repeated at intervals during his meals, which should also be limited. New hay and corn should always be rejected, when pure hay and oats can be obtained; the natural and certain tendency of the introduction of either new or green hay and Indian corn (in too great quantities) into the stomach of a horse, is to produce diseases in that organ, and consequently the derangement of his whole system; the animal is therefore rendered worse than useless; for delay, and frequently further remedies are vainly sought for, because it too often happens that from the ignorance of the operator, he adds to the malady, instead of removing it.

Give your horse (after, and while he is heated) one quart of oats or dried corn, with a sprinkle of salt, after his first draught of water, of two quarts. These portions of each, water and food, may be repeated at discretion, during the reasonable but necessary time for the rest of the animal, and you may then with certainty and safety pursue your journey to any distance and time.

*Recipe.*—When the foregoing directions are omitted, and the bad effects are apparent, give the animal the following:

Lincture of Benzoin one ounce; spirits of ammonia one do.; aromatic confection half an ounce; ginger one ounce. To be mixed in one quart of water. When a horse is overheated, this application will relieve him—and it may also be given with success, in case where a horse is affected with choleric or gripes, flatulency in the stomach or intestines, mixed with a pint of warm oil—to be repeated at every three hours until relieved.

WM. COOKE,  
*Veterinary Surgeon.*

## GOOD HUSBANDRY.

The editor of the *Maine Cultivator* (Mr Drew, of Hallowell,) cultivates but a single acre of land, but this he does in such a manner, as to obtain from it an astonishing amount of produce. The following account of the management of his garden will no doubt interest many of our readers:

One third of an acre he devotes annually to corn—the long eared, large kernelled, eight rowed yellow corn, that is not very early, and not very late. With him it has ripened every year for the last ten years that he has cultivated it. The soil he makes rich. He applies to it before ploughing, at the rate of eighteen or twenty cords of long manure, (or six to the third of an acre) and turns it under by the plough. He plants the hills three feet and a half apart one way and three feet the other—*exactly* by measurement with a line. In each hill he deposits a shovel full of old rotten hog manure as will not over stimulate the crop.—From this third of an acre he has realized on an

average for years, over 30 bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides a little pig corn for the hogs in the fall of the year. This is as much corn as he needs in his family; besides a sufficient surplus for fattening one large or two small hogs.—From the same land he ordinarily obtains some two or three hundred pumpkins, which serve important purposes in the family, being, besides, an excellent article for boiling up with the hogs' potatoes, giving a cow, &c. From the same land, he has generally obtained all the dry white beans he has needed in his family to go with his pork—which he raises by the avail of his land, without purchasing of others. The corn fodder is carefully cut and cured, and helps as a subsistence for the cow. So much for one third of an acre. A small portion of land is set apart for the culture of onions. Ordinarily he raises from 50 to 75 bushels on a bed, say six rods square. These he sells on the average at one dollar per bushel—say \$60 per acre. This purchases his flour and rye at common prices. So that from the first third of one acre, and an onion bed, he has all his bread, brown and white.

On two other large beds, he grows generally about 50 bushels mangel wurtzel and carrots. These are for the cows' winter provender. They more than pay for themselves in the milk and butter, to say nothing of the saving of hay and other provender. With a very little hay, together with the corn fodder and roots, a good cow (and he finds it economy always to keep the *best*;) may be kept through the winter.

Potatoes for summer and autumn use are planted on the margin, and wherever there is a vacant chance for a hill, a department is expressly devoted to them, large enough to raise all that are wanted for the table, and enough to spare for the hogs, &c. So far as relates to bread, butter, pork—and he might add, poultry.

Then the rest of the land is devoted to too many things to mention here: beets, parsnips, cabbages, turnips, green beans, peas, green corn, cucumbers, melons, squashes, summer and winter sorts, &c., besides fruit and flowers of various kinds; grapes, Antwerp raspberries, black do., currants, white, red, black and yellow; English and common gooseberries, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees. All this from a *single acre*, which he cultivates mostly with his own hands.

*Scab in Sheep.*—The following remarks are from the pen of one of the most experienced and competent wool growers in this country. We have had some acquaintance with the remedies proposed below, and can add our testimony to their value:

"The scab is very contagious, but when observed at an early period, it may easily be cured, or at least prevented from spreading. One of the best remedies is a strong decoction of tobacco, to be applied to the diseased parts, after scratching off the scabs with a comb or other instrument. The decoction of tobacco mixed with lime water and oil of vitriol, and used constantly, when necessary for some time, will generally effect a radical cure. Another excellent remedy is a decoction of hellebore, mixed with vinegar, sulphur; and spirits of turpentine. Internal remedies are of no use, except when the disorder has induced other complaints, by weakening the general health."—*Albany Cultivator.*

He that deserves nothing should be content with any thing.

HEADS GATHERED FOR SEED.

The good and careful farmer takes the pains to select from his wheat and his corn the ears and heads that are earliest ripe for seed. In this way he may always keep these productions up to the mark—nay, if the selection be made with close attention and perseverance from year to year, it cannot be doubted that very great improvement would result from it, and that all grains and plants thus selected, would pass in a few years through a course of melioration to the greatest attainable degree of perfection—if indeed such a degree can be reached.

The young farmer who would begin now to manage on this principle, in regard to all his staple crops, as Mr Baden did many years since with his Baden corn, and who, in the view of his neighbors would persist in carrying out the system under his direct personal supervision, and with the utmost particularity, would not only render a great service to his neighborhood, but might command for his commodities an extra price, that would more than compensate him for his trouble.

Dr. Anderson, in his "Recreations," says:—"Every attentive observer will remark among the plants of almost every kind of crop, some individual stalks which are distinguishable from the others by a great degree of health or luxuriance, or profligacy, or earliness, or some other peculiarity. A friend of mine remarked some years ago, a particular stem of peas among his earliest crop, which came into flower and ripened long before the others. He marked this stem and saved the whole of its produce for seed. These came as much earlier as they had originally done. This produce was also saved for seed; and thus he obtained a particular kind of early pea, that came at least a week before the best sort he could buy in the shops, if sown at the same time with them." The Doctor relates facts similar to this respecting wheat and beans. The general idea he means to inculcate is obvious, and extremely worthy attention.—*American Farmer*.

[The experiment of Rev. Dr. Freeman, published in this day's Farmer, clearly demonstrates that great advantage is to be gained by selecting for seed those heads which are earliest ripe.]

PROTRACTED VITALITY OF SEEDS.

Without admitting such doubtful cases as those of seeds preserved in mummies having germinated, there are many instances of seminal longevity about which there can be no doubt. Books contain an abundance of instances of plants having suddenly sprung up from the soil obtained from deep excavations, where the seeds must be supposed to have been buried for ages. Professor Henslow says that in the fens of Cambridgeshire, after the surface has been drained and the soil ploughed, large crops of black and white mustard invariably appear.—Miller mentions a case of *Plantago Psyllium* having sprung from the soil of an ancient ditch which was emptied at Chelsea, although the plant had never been seen in the memory of man. De Candolle says that M. Gerardia succeeded in raising kidney beans from seeds at least a hundred years old, taken out of the Serbarium of Tournefort; and I have myself raised raspberry plants from seeds found in an ancient coffin, in a barrow in Dorsetshire, which seeds, from the coins and other relics met with near them, may be estimated to have been

sixteen or seventeen hundred years old.—*Hartford Courant*.

The springing up of plants in a soil on which it is known no plant of a similar kind has grown for a century or more, is a fact of such common occurrence in New England, that it hardly attracts notice. Large tracts of land among the Green Mountains, on being cleared and burned over, produce the "high blackberry" in most luxuriant abundance. So, too, in many places what are called "pine barrens," being burned over, are soon covered with shrub oaks. It is a well known fact, that some years ago, when the hills at the westerly part of this city were dug down twenty or thirty feet, and an immense body of earth removed, the new surface was almost immediately thickly sprinkled with the thorn apple (*stramonium*) growing to an uncommon rankness. Where did the seed of this plant come from? or was it the spontaneous effect of the "primal curse"—"thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth"?

A singular instance illustrating the vitality of seed remaining in the earth, is within our own experience. Seven years ago we threw in our garden at Cambridge, a small quantity of the seeds of the common tobacco—intending to use the leaves of the plant in experiments for destroying bugs, worms, &c. No plant produced from this seed has ever been permitted to ripen on the premises, and but one was permitted to flower: yet, there has been no year of the seven, in which new plants have not come up, and it is not a week since we destroyed several of them. Some of the seed must have lived seven years in the earth before it vegetated.—*Boston Courier*.

RAIN.

The quantity of rain that has fallen during the months of May, June and July of the present year in this place, is unusually small. Although we have had thirteen distinct rains, the whole quantity amounts to but 6.78 100 inches, while the average for the last 16 years is 11.36-100, as will be seen by the following table taken from our Rain Gauge Book:

	May.	June.	July.	Amount.
	In. 100	In. 100	In. 100	In. 100
1825	1.91	5.07	1.14	8.12
6	49	4.04	2.08	6.61
7	5.44	2.14	2.72	10.30
8	6.25	6.16	5.00	17.41
9	3.13	2.88	5.99	12.00
30	3.81	4.01	6.09	13.91
1	3.84	4.42	5.13	13.39
2	7.41	54	3.23	11.18
3	2.91	3.97	3.38	10.26
4	6.49	3.69	4.88	15.06
5	2.18	2.16	8.63	12.97
6	2.17	3.73	2.40	8.30
7	6.88	4.06	1.66	12.60
8	3.43	5.09	1.86	10.38
9	5.58	3.16	3.71	12.45
40	2.28	2.41	2.09	6.78

Average for sixteen years, In. 100 11.36  
 Amount for 1840, 6.78  
*Waltham, Aug. 1, 1840.* H.

[*Daily Advertiser*.

The American (Baltimore) Farmer says the crops of the Middle States promise an abundance greater than common, in spite of the reports to the contrary circulated by speculators in bread stuffs.

PROFIT OF BEE-KEEPING.

Col. H. K. Oliver, of this city, has for several years paid great attention to the management of bees; and after a series of experiments and unwearyed diligence, he has now reached a wonderful degree of perfection. His apiaries, we may safely say, are the finest in the State. Col. O. uses the non-swarmling collateral hive, which he thinks better adapted to cities and populous places than any other. We had the pleasure of witnessing the labors of his busy operatives last week, and can assure our readers that it is a sight well worth seeing. The hives are so constructed that one can observe without danger all the operations of these indefatigable laborers, and draw therefrom many a useful lesson.

Col. Oliver has two apiaries, one containing eight, and the other (partly stocked) to contain seven hives. The hives consist of one central and two collateral boxes—the honey being drawn only from the collaterals, leaving that in the central box where the bees are preserved during the cold weather, as stock for their winter supply. Some of them have, in addition to the two collaterals, a top box to contain glasses to be filled by the bees. During the present year ten hives have yielded an average of 50 pounds each, making 500 lbs. of honey, which sells readily here at 25 cents per lb. Some of the hives yield as high as 80 pounds each. The honey is the whitest, clearest, purest we have ever seen, and, fresh from the comb, is truly delicious.

As to the profit of keeping bees, there cannot be a question, the Col. thinks, if they are rightly managed. But like all other stock, they need care and attention, and must not, to be made profitable, be kept in the usual rough boxes of the farmers, nor left to the tender mercies of the moth. By the common method, in order to get the honey, the bees are all killed; but by the improved method, they are all saved alive, and are deprived of only the excess of honey over what is necessary for the winter's consumption. Our townsmen, Messrs Holman and Phippen, have apiaries also, constructed on the same bee-preserving principle, and equally profitable.—*Salem Register*.

*Mites in Cheese*.—We copy the following from the Zanesville Gazette, and shall publish it for the special benefit of cheesemakers and cheesemongers, not doubting that it will materially increase the consumption of the article. Were it as fashionable to drink spirits of turpentine as spirits of wine or brandy, the first might be substituted for the last in its application to cheese, and quite as effectually. As it is, we go for the brandy decidedly, and recommend its use to the possessors of all colonized cheeses.—*Alb. Cult*.

"All who deal in cheese, whether housekeepers or merchants, know their liability to be attacked by skippers, and the better the cheese the more liable they are to such attacks. To drive them out, the following mode will be found effectual, while the flavor of the cheese will be greatly improved. Cut out a large plug in the upper side of the cheese, and fill up the cavity with the best French brandy, and repeating the operation two or three times, when the plug may be restored and pasted over, for the skippers will be found to have left the cheese, making their way outside."

[We trust the above suggestion will not have a tendency to increase the number of cheese-eaters for the sake of the ardent.]

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1840.

## HORTICULTURE.—No. I.

We wish we could say on this subject what we feel; but as there are many cases in which superlatives seem idle, so the most extravagant that we could use would not half express our sense of the value of this art; and the duty of men of taste and public spirit to advance it.

Agriculture comprehends the cultivation of great crops. Horticulture embraces the cultivation of the finest esculent vegetables, the most delicious fruits and the most magnificent and beautiful flowers.

A few years since, and a few ordinary potatoes and turnips and some coarse drum-head cabbages, constituted the whole of the farmer's winter supply. Now, if he chooses, he may with little trouble supply himself with a large variety of vegetables of the finest description. A few years since, and a few coarse apples, some of which perchance might be eatable, though oftener execrable, were laid in for an occasional winter resource. Hundreds and hundreds of farmers, after the season of gathering had passed, never saw an apple in their houses until the harvest came round again. Now, farmers begin to come to the resolution of cultivating the best apples and the best pears, that fruit may be found in their cellars every month in the year. The multiplication of graperies and peacheries, and the cultivation of the most delicious plums, are continually extending themselves, and placing within reach of an industrious and careful man, at even a moderate outlay of expense which few men would find burdensome, if they are not too indolent and selfish to exert themselves, the most delicious luxuries which the appetite can crave. Fruit, said a quaint old friend of ours, was the food of paradise. We know nothing is more conducive to health than ripe fruit of any and every kind. In proportion as we substitute it, especially for young people, in place of meat, we are not certain that, as some very intelligent minds conjecture, we shall not do something towards mending or securing their morals; but we know that we shall do much for their health and innocent luxury.

We want to say something of the cultivation of flowers, but we have not room. We shall not pass over the subject, however, for our heart is in it; and we cannot express in too strong terms our grateful sense of the public spirit and public and substantial beneficence of those gentlemen in Boston, Salem, Dorchester, Watertown, Brighton, Roxbury, and other places in the commonwealth, who have introduced among us the most splendid and magnificent plants, and are laboring with a most commendable zeal to promote this delightful taste and facilitate its cultivation and gratification.

July 16.

H. C.

## HORTICULTURE.—No. II.

We have spoken of this beautiful and most useful art as the means of supplying our tables with the finest esculent vegetables and the most delicious fruits. We remember well when the sweet corn was not known among us; the tomato is comparatively of recent introduction, one of the most salutary as well as agreeable vegetables; and what a delicious treasure has been presented us in the Canada and the Inscious vegetable marrow squash. The Horticultural bean and the Lima bean are modern and valuable acquisitions. Head lettuce and the fine early cabbages could appear only on

the tables of the rich, who could afford the expenses of hot houses and garden frames. Now, the art of cultivating them is diffused, and no farmer is so poor, unless he be bankrupt in all spirit and enterprise, but that his table may be covered with very little care and labor, with these valuable productions in their season, and, if he pleases, out of season. Believing, as we do most strongly, in the conduciveness of vegetable diet to health, especially to the health of children and young persons, regarding much meat as the foundation of many diseases, and oftentimes in its moral tendencies pernicious, as forcing to premature development the appetites and passions of the young, we consider the increase and multiplication of fine esculent vegetables and their more general introduction upon the tables of our farmers, as a signal good. We are not anchorites; or in the more familiar language of the day, *Grahamites*, though we have no hesitation in saying, that we regard Mr Graham as having rendered eminent and permanent benefactions to the community. We have no inclination to renounce or denounce entirely the use of cooked meat; (raw meat or half cooked meat, or blood, we look upon as only fit for cannibals.) but the general habits of the country are, in this respect excessive. Meat three times a day on many tables in the country, is certainly twice too often. Three times a week would be quite frequently enough, where there could be substituted an abundant supply of the best well cooked esculent vegetables. Health would be essentially promoted, and very serious drains upon the purse would be cut off.

The introduction of fine fruits is another of the debts which we owe to the public spirit of gentlemen of the Horticultural Society among us. We have no doubt that with the increasing wealth which industry and enterprise have brought into our community, and the improvement of the public taste, which has sprung from extended means of education, the culture of fine fruits and attention to ornamental gardening, would likewise have advanced. But it cannot be doubted that the public spirited efforts of the Horticultural Society, their addresses, their premiums, their weekly and annual exhibitions, have carried forward the art among us more in ten years than without their labors would have been done in thirty years. The finest fruits produced in any country and capable of being naturalized in our latitude, or forced by artificial heat, are introduced among us, and, as far as practicable, liberally extended. Hot houses and green houses, and extended peacheries and graperies, were a few years since regarded as the exclusive and almost inaccessible luxuries of the very rich. Now they are not an infrequent appendage of the establishment of many a man in moderate circumstances, who justly deems them only a reasonable indulgence. We have in our mind's eye an enterprising farmer, who, disregarding all ornament and embellishment, taking advantage of the southern aspect of a high rock on his grounds, at an expense of fifty dollars in rough boards and old sashes erected a building, which gives him early plants, and an abundant supply of grapes and peaches.

We promised to say something of horticulture, as embracing the cultivation of ornamental trees, shrubbery, and flowers. "Behold, says a divine authority, the lilies of the field, how they grow; and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Doth God clothe these flowers of the field?"—Of all the forms of beauty which this earth presents—so multiplied in number, so diversified in form, so exquisite in perfection, there are none more striking, next to those of the human countenance, than are presented in the vegetable creation; in the form of their stems and leaves and flowers; and in their diversified tints and coloring and

odors. The more closely they are examined the more are we compelled to admire their perfection and adore the unutterable skill of the Divine Artist.

Now we say there is no taste which indicates higher natural refinement of mind than a taste for flowers; there is none more innocent in its indulgences; there is no pursuit to which our hours of recreation, especially those of the fair sex, can be more properly devoted than to their cultivation; and there is no less expensive or more beautiful embellishments, with which we can surround our yards, our door ways, our piazzas, and our gardens. In this respect we may congratulate ourselves that a highly improved taste is advancing all over the country. Great pains are used in many towns in the commonwealth to adorn the roads with ornamental and shade trees; and individual examples of a highly improved taste in the cultivation of flowers and ornamental trees and shrubs, are to be met with numerously in all our villages, and in many of our less populous towns in the interior, where we should least expect them. Our well-conducted horticultural magazines have done much towards this result; and the patronage of the public-spirited friends of rural improvement ought to be the more exerted to sustain the well-conducted and only surviving publication of this class, of our friends the Messrs Hovey, which has done much for this excellent cause.

But how frivolous, say some men, is this taste for flowers; they are only to *look at*, and why should we not devote our time to the cultivation of that which is substantial and suited to sustain life. There is an abundance of time for both these objects. Attention to the one, where the time is well arranged and the habits are industrious, need not interfere with the other. The multiplication even of the most beautiful and splendid rural embellishments around our houses, will demand but small attention, for many of them are of a perennial character and require only a slight occasional attention. Rendering our houses more beautiful, we render them more attractive and valuable. Rendering them more attractive and beautiful we multiply and strengthen the domestic ties which bind us to them; and there is a rich and grateful pleasure and as pure as the virtuous mind can enjoy, in contemplating the results of our own labor and taste in embellishing the little spot of earth which for a while we are permitted to call our own; and in rendering it an object of delightful gratification to every passer by.

But the "flowers are designed only to please the eye," and why should not the eye be pleased? What pleasures more pure, more exquisite, more warming to the heart, more improving to the mind and the affections than those which come through the eye? what may be more enjoyed without injury to the moral taste? and where shall we read more luminously displayed the perfections of the Creator, than in the heavens over our heads, the earth under our feet, and those multiplied departments in his works of visible glory to which the eye alone gives us access.

H. C.

July 18.

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held Saturday, August 8th, 1840, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee of Arrangements for the annual exhibition of fruits and flowers the ensuing autumn:—Sam'l Walker, Wm. Oliver, Isaac P. Davis, L. P. Grosvenor, Thos. Lee, Marshall P. Wilder, Isiah Stickney, Edw'd M. Richards, J. J. Low, Jno. J. Russell, Benj. V. French, Robert Treat Paine, Chas. M. Hovey, Wm. T. Eustis, John Towne, Sam'l Downer, J. E. Teschemacher, Otis Johnson, David Haggerston, W. H. Cowan, Rob't Manning, J. M. Ives, George Brown, M. P. Sawyer, Cheever Newhall, Joseph Breck, Wm. M'Lellan, Wm Kenrick, Jona. Winship, Henry

Sheafe, Sam'l R. Johnson, Eben'r Putnam, J. C. Howard, S. Swetser, P. B. Hovey, J. L. L. F. Warren, Jno. A. Kenrick, Wm. E. Carter, J. W. Russell, Rufus Howe, Sam'l Pond, Jno. Hovey, A. Bowditch.

*Special Committee to Decorate the Hall and to take charge of the Fruits and Flowers.*—Sam'l Walker, L. P. Grosvenor, M. P. Wilder, Wm. Oliver, C. M. Hovey, I. Stickney, E. M. Richards, David Haggerston, S. R. Johnson, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. W. Russell, Wm. McLellan, Rufus Howe, A. Bowditch.

*Committee to make Reports of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.*—Sam'l Walker, E. M. Richards, J. L. L. F. Warren.

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

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 410 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 2950 Sheep, and 175 Swine.

*Prices.—Beef Cattle.*—First quality, \$6 00 a \$6 25. Second quality, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Third quality, \$4 00 a \$5 25.

*Cows and Calves.*—\$20, \$22, \$25, \$30, \$33, \$35, and \$33.

*Sheep.*—Lots \$1 25, \$1 42, \$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 25, \$2 33, and \$2 50.

*Swine.*—Old hogs 4 for sows, 4 and 4 1-2 for barrows. Lots to peddle 4 and 5. At retail 4 1-2 to 6 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, weeks ending August 9.

August, 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	3 68	83	71	S. W.
Tuesday,	4 68	84	74	S. W.
Wednesday,	5 70	85	73	W.
Thursday,	6 58	80	72	S. W.
Friday,	7 60	78	66	W.
Saturday,	8 59	80	66	S.
Sunday,	9 53	82	67	N. W.

Fair weather every day at 12 o'clock.

**SUPERIOR NEW STRAWBERRY.**

Hovey's Seedling, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the first time offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries*, and may be described as follows:

*Fruit*, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color*, deep shining red. *Seeds*, inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh*, scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c. will be given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture*.

This strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1833, again in 1834, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and hesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not one ever yet having been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, \$5 per dozen. All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of plants, of the following sorts, all warranted genuine, or no charge.

Methven Scarlet, \$2 per hundred.  
Bishop's Orange, \$5 per hundred.  
Early Virginia, \$1 per hundred.  
English Wood, \$1 per hundred.

All orders immediately attended to, and the plants speedily forwarded.

HOVEY & CO.  
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,  
August 5. 7 Merchants' Row, near State st. Boston.

**URATE AND POUDETTE.**

An establishment for the manufacture of the Manures called Urate and Poudrette has been erected, at a considerable expense, in the State of New Jersey, near the city of New York; and an act of incorporation has been granted by the legislature of the State of New Jersey, by the name of "The Lodi Manufacturing Company," for purposes of agriculture, wherein it is provided, that 500 shares, a portion of the stock reserved for subscription by farmers and gardeners, within a limited time, shall be entitled to receive 50 bushels of Poudrette yearly for five years, viz. in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, upon each share of \$100, which is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for those years, and after that period to receive an equal dividend with the other stockholders.

The Manufactory has gone into operation according to law; a sufficient number of shares having been subscribed for that purpose, and capital paid in; and the first dividend has been regularly paid to the subscribers—the next dividend is payable in September. But the Company needs a larger moneyed capital than it now has, to carry it on to better advantage. Inquiries having been made whether all the stock had been taken, and the difficulty at the present time of obtaining funds, to a sufficient amount, from a few individuals, has induced a renewal of this notice to farmers and gardeners, and every other person who may have spare funds, (as every person is now permitted to subscribe,) that there is yet a considerable portion of the reserved stock, which, by law, is to receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in Poudrette, one half in May, and the other half in September, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, not yet subscribed for, and the books are now open to receive subscriptions for the same, by any person, whether gardener, farmer or otherwise, at the office of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 73 Cedar Street, in the city of New York. Terms for the reserved stock, \$100 per share in cash; and for the other portion of the stock an instalment of \$25 per share on subscribing, and the residue (being \$75 per share) to be called in by instalments of \$5 per share, after thirty days notice.

These manures have been fairly tested and very generally approved of as being the cheapest and best manures, and more economically applied than any other known substance used for manure.

As the article can be furnished from the city of New York, only to a limited extent, (not more than sufficient to manure 35,000 acres annually,) it must follow, that in a few years it will necessarily be confined to the use of the stockholders alone.

It is important to agriculture, and the enterprise deserves the liberal support of every enlightened farmer. By order,  
WILLIAM M. WILSON, Secretary.

At an election for Directors of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, held at Jersey City on the 6th day of July, 1840, the following persons were elected Directors of the Company, to hold their offices until the first Monday in October next, namely, Anthony Dey and Jacob C. Dey, of New York; J. D. Miller, Andrew S. Garr and Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey.  
August 12.

**Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale**

A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Brighton, August 12.

**TO NURSERYMEN AND GARDENERS.**

A well established Nursery and good Vegetable Garden, situated in the State of Massachusetts, near a market for vegetables, and where there is a good demand for trees, together with every convenience for a man with a family, will be let on accommodating terms to a good tenant for a term of years. Address a line stating name and reference (post paid) to J. P. MERRILL, care of Messrs. Breck & Co. Seedsmen, Boston, previous to first of October.  
August 12.

**BUDDING FRUIT TREES.**

Cuttings of fruit trees for budding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to a y part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass.  
ROBERT MANNING.  
Salem, July 15.

**CASES OF TOOLS.**

Just received from England, a few cases of superior horticultural tools, for gentlemen or ladies use, a splendid article in mahogany cases.  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		10	10
ALUM, American,	..	..	..
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	..	..	..
.. Pot,	..	..	..
BEANS, white, Foreign,	..	..	..
.. Domestic,	..	..	..
BEEF, mess,	..	..	..
.. No 1,	..	..	..
.. prime,	..	..	..
BEEHWAX, white,	..	..	..
.. yellow,	..	..	..
BRISTLES, American,	..	..	..
BUTTER, shipping,	..	..	..
.. dairy,	..	..	..
CANDLES, mould,	..	..	..
.. dipped,	..	..	..
.. sperm,	..	..	..
CHEESE, new milk,	..	..	..
CIDER,	..	..	..
.. refined,	..	..	..
BONE MANURE,	..	..	..
.. in casks,	..	..	..
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	..	..	..
.. southern, geese,	..	..	..
FLAX, (American)	..	..	..
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	..	..	..
.. Bay, Chaleur,	..	..	..
.. Haddock,	..	..	..
.. Mackerel, No. 1,	..	..	..
.. No. 2,	..	..	..
.. No. 3,	..	..	..
.. Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	..	..	..
.. Salmon, No. 1,	..	..	..
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	..	..	..
.. Baltimore, Howard street,	..	..	..
.. Richmond canal,	..	..	..
.. Alexandria wharf,	..	..	..
.. Rye,	..	..	..
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	..	..	..
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	..	..	..
.. southern flat, yellow,	..	..	..
.. white,	..	..	..
.. Rye, northern,	..	..	..
.. Barley,	..	..	..
.. Oats, northern, (prime)	..	..	..
.. southern,	..	..	..
GAINSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	..	..	..
.. do. do. finished	..	..	..
HAMB, northern,	..	..	..
.. southern and western,	..	..	..
HAY, best English, per ton,	..	..	..
.. Eastern screwed,	..	..	..
HOPS, 1st quality,	..	..	..
.. 2d quality,	..	..	..
LARD, Boston,	..	..	..
.. southern,	..	..	..
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	..	..	..
.. do. country do.	..	..	..
.. Baltimore city tannage,	..	..	..
.. do. dry hides,	..	..	..
.. New York red, light,	..	..	..
.. Boston, do. slaughter,	..	..	..
.. Boston dry hides,	..	..	..
LIME, best sort,	..	..	..
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	..	..	..
.. Sugar House,	..	..	..
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	..	..	..
.. Winter,	..	..	..
.. Whale, refined,	..	..	..
.. Ljuseed, American,	..	..	..
.. Neat's Foot,	..	..	..
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	..	..	..
POEK, extra clear,	..	..	..
.. clear,	..	..	..
.. Mess,	..	..	..
.. Prime,	..	..	..
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	..	..	..
.. Red Top, southern,	..	..	..
.. northern,	..	..	..
.. Canary,	..	..	..
.. Hemp,	..	..	..
.. Flax,	..	..	..
.. Red Clover, northern,	..	..	..
.. Southern Clover,	..	..	..
SOAP, American, Brown,	..	..	..
.. Castile,	..	..	..
TALLOW, tried,	..	..	..
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	..	..	..
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	..	..	..
.. 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,	..	..	..

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

## FARMERS PHILOSOPHERS.

All farmers might and should be philosophers—not like Newton, Locke, or Descartes, for few have the intellect, or time to examine nature as they did—but all have the faculty and time enough to read the book of Nature, which lies wide open, and is so plain that “he who runs may read” many things for curiosity, and some for profit: I will relate a few facts in my blunt way.

A few years since, while standing beside a wall, I heard a splashing in water on the opposite side. Looking over, I saw about eight feet from me, two bullfrogs apparently wrestling. They stood upon their hind legs—took fair hold at the back with their arms (or fore legs, if you please) and tripped, and twisted just like two men in wrestling. Sometimes one would get thrown, then the other. I saw them at this play ten or fifteen minutes. They certainly were not fighting, for neither were hurt. The water was two or three inches deep, just up to their knees; as soon as one gave the other a fall, he would jump off, and both would stand up and take hold again.

## HAWK STORY.

There was a pair of hawks nearly as large as the eagle, which visited our neighborhood for twenty years—how much longer I know not. They were curious and cunning creatures. They generally took five or six chickens annually from each farmer. Nobody could shoot or trap them. One time when I was from home they pounced upon an old hen and killed her, but could not carry her off. I came home soon after, and placed myself in the barn with a double barrel gun about eight rods from the hen. There was a hole through the barn door big enough for the gun barrels. There I waited, expecting they would come back after their prize. They did come back; but whether they saw the barrels or smelt mischief otherwise I know not. They flew round a while—lit several times twenty rods off, and then cleared out forever from the hen.

But the most curious thing about these hawks was their races. About a mile north of my house is a hill, the highest in this town; and southeast from me sixty rods, is another hill two hundred feet high, and nearly perpendicular on the north side. Many a day have I seen these hawks have their races as regular as horses or men. They would fly slowly round in the air, and slowly take their way to the height of land on the north; and then apparently start fair, and with the rapidity of lightning, or at least as fast as they could wing their way, rush to a certain bush on the top of the south hill; and then wheel round and wend their way back again for another race.

One afternoon, (June 1837) I had watched them several rounds. A thought struck me that if I should get behind the bush which was their goal, I might be revenged for the old hen and chickens. Accordingly I placed myself there with my double barrel. They came—I snapped the lock, but it missed fire. I had scarcely ever known it to miss fire before. I felt provoked, for I was sure of both, or one of them at least. They wheeled round—looked scorn at me; but had no more races that day. A few days afterwards I saw them racing again; my revenge was gone—I was glad I had not killed them.

*Another.*—A few years ago I saw in my garden thousands of holes about the bigness of a goose-quill and perfectly round. Supposing there were some insects in these holes that were destroying my garden sauce, I dug some of them out. I found them from three to five inches in depth. They were different from any creature described in any natural history which I have seen. About one fourth of it (its head and neck) was black. It had six legs and some powerful looking claws near the mouth for so little a creature. The body and rest of it was very much like a whitish worm. Its whole length was about an inch. I thought that boiling water would be a good thing to destroy them. I tried it, and killed perhaps three fourths of them; but my carrots, onions, &c. went faster than ever. I then thought it possible that these nameless animals might be carnivorous, which I soon found to be the case, by seeing one of them catch a bug which was passing over his house. I then put some maimed flies near the top of their houses: they were soon dragged to the bottom. I have no doubt they are a real benefit to a garden.

STODDARD.

## SCYTHES, RAKES, &amp;c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of 300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes.

50 "	Metcalf's	do.	do.
50 "	Taft's cast steel	do.	do.
25 "	English do.	do.	do.
10 "	do.	do.	do.
10 "	do.	do.	do.
100 "	Hall's Rakes, superior.		
100 "	Wilder & Eddy's do. do.		
200 "	Common do. do.		
100 "	Clapp's patent Scythe Snaths.		
50 "	Baker's do. do. do.		
100 "	Common do. do. do.		
2500 "	Austin's superior Rifles.		
2000 "	Common do.		
1000 "	Scythe Stones		
100 "	Grain Cradles superior.		

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,  
51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 20.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

July 29.

## SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

June 17.

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22

## FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

July 15.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

July 15.

## STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after many years experimenting upon the Strawberry, not only in obtaining new varieties, but in ascertaining the best methods of cultivation. The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection* consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years<sup>3</sup> and are all grown by the subscriber.

Specimens of his Fruits have been exhibited every season at the Massachusetts Horticultural Rooms, and have always commanded an extra price in Faneuil Hall Market.

*Warren's Seedling Methuen*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5½ inches has been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered, although some may ask the modest (?) price of \$5 per dozen. The price of this Seedling is \$5 per hundred plants.

*Methuen Castle*—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. This variety can be said to be very excellent, (when the true kinds is obtained); it is one of the largest late varieties known, profitable and highly worthy of cultivation, all that some growers may say to the contrary, notwithstanding. Price \$3 per hundred plants.

*Keen's Seedling*—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored; has always been considered by English cultivators the best grown. Price \$3 per hundred.

*Royal Scarlet*—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer and very hardy. Price \$2.

*Huambois*—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant. Price \$1.

*Early Virginia*—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer, and very hardy.—Price \$2.

*English Wood*—Fruit well known for years. \$1.

N. B. Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit, would find it for their interest to visit the gardens and see the method of cultivation, and satisfy themselves that they can obtain their plants from first hands, for it is too often the case that large and attractive advertisements are sent forth to the public by dealers in plants, when at the same time they have never grown the kinds offered for sale, and know but little about their cultivation. Attention to this by purchasers, if possible, will save much time and money.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, enclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, July 25, 1840.

Orders directed to J. BRECK & Co., will be executed with despatch.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## PATENT SPRING BALANCE.

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

July 15.

## 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 reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS.

17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON

N. E. FARMER.

### VISIT TO THE FARM OF E. PHINNEY, Esq., LEXINGTON.

We gave last year an account of the farm of Mr Phinney, of Lexington, which we believe was acceptable to our readers. Our object was to encourage and stimulate others to follow the example of Mr Phinney in their improvements, that like him they might receive ten fold in the amount of their produce. We have reason to believe that the account given was not altogether in vain to the public, but has been instrumental in some measure of calling up the attention of a few to the importance of a more systematic cultivation and liberal outlay in their agricultural operations. We do not wish to convey the idea that Mr Phinney stands at the head of agricultural improvements, or that he has no equals in the vicinity, by our frequent recurrence to his farm, for there are hundreds in the circle of our acquaintance, who like him stand in the foremost ranks, and are making rapid strides towards a better and more perfect mode of cultivation. Having again had the pleasure of spending a day upon this farm, which may truly be styled a pattern one, we will now take the opportunity to communicate a few things, which more particularly struck our attention, and first we will speak of the

#### Orcharding.

We refer our readers to the last volume of the N. E. Farmer, page 61, for the account given of it last year. The trees have made a vigorous growth the present season and are now loaded with a heavy crop of fruit. The Baldwins are remarkably fair, and promise to be of an extra quality and very free from the ravages of the curculio. The continued drought began to affect the crop seriously, and great quantities of fruit had fallen, but the abundant and timely rains have revived the trees and probably as much fruit remains as will be beneficial to the trees, or profitable. We were informed that in the fall of 1838, 700 barrels of good marketable apples were gathered from this orchard, which when it is considered that at that time the trees were but 14 years old, must be thought a very large crop, and a pledge that the expenses which have been incurred in bringing these trees forward would soon be reimbursed, and that hereafter a handsome income would annually be realized as a reward for the extra care and attention which has been bestowed upon them.

The trees are 40 feet distant from each other: most of them have finely shaped heads. It appears that much attention had been paid in their early training to encourage the branches to shoot out in a horizontal direction, as in that position they are not in so much danger of splitting off as those which rise with an angle of 45 degrees or thereabouts. By this mode of training the fruit is more equally exposed to the beneficial effects of the sun, and is more easily gathered. The bark of the trees appears in a fine healthy condition, looking clean and bright: this has been effected by wash-

ing the limbs with potash water. One man was employed thirty days in the spring in performing this operation. The vigor of the trees has been produced in a great measure by keeping the ground in constant cultivation, it having never been laid down to grass since the orchard was planted. Ten acres of the orchard is devoted to the raising of roots for the hogs and other stock. Where the ground is much shaded the crop will barely pay for cultivation: in the intervals between the trees however, the roots are very promising. If the crop pays the expense of cultivation without profit, the object is attained, as by this means the ground is kept clean and light and the growth of the trees promoted and fine fruit produced. The manuring for the crops is rather light, as it is considered that an excess of manure would be injurious to the trees. It was probably owing to forcing the trees too fast, that so many were destroyed by the severe winter a few years since. Fresh soil is taken from the woods and spread under the trees occasionally, which has a good effect. The canker worm has never attacked this orchard, and we hope it will never be subject to their destructive ravages. We mentioned last year instances where trees which had been girdled had been saved by inserting scions from the bark above to the bark below the wound. We saw an example now of a tree which had become so badly damaged about the root that no graft could be inserted, where the tree was saved by setting out small trees around it and grafting the tops of them into the bark above. We doubt whether in either case the trees will be long lived, but as a matter of curiosity they are interesting operations.

We believe there is no danger of overstocking the market with winter fruit, as the demand is constantly increasing. The steam navigation to England will open a way for the disposal of a large quantity, as our fruit is highly esteemed and brings a high price there. Farmers should pay particular attention to this department of cultivation, and have their farms well stocked with none but the best of winter apples: if their fruit is inferior let them proceed without delay to graft over their trees with such as is considered good and saleable, and young trees should be planted from year to year to supply the place of those which are soon to decay.

#### Pears and other Fruit.

The same course is pursued with the other fruit trees as with the apple;—the ground is under cultivation and kept perfectly free from weeds. The peach trees were bending to the ground with fruit: in the intervals where there was a chance for the sun to shed his genial influences, we noticed melons in a flourishing state. The health and fruitfulness of the vines, it was said, was owing to the fact that wherever it was designed to plant a hill, the ground was liberally supplied with virgin soil from the woods. In other places we saw squashes planted in the same way. There are about 700 pear trees on the premises including all the good varieties in cultivation, many of them in full bearing. Mr Phinney has received from time to time

large accessions to his collections from France and other foreign countries, some of which have proved to be fine, while many varieties have been condemned as unworthy of cultivation, and other approved sorts engrafted upon them. His spare moments seem to be occupied, in the proper season, in raising up a succession of young trees, and in engrafting over the old ones. We saw a small nursery containing a number of thousand young pear, peach, plum and other trees, from the seedling upward, and were shown pear stocks imported last spring and budded the same season, which have made a growth this year of two and three feet, in spite of the severe drought: thus he has at all times young trees in readiness to fill up spare ground, or supply the places of such as by disease or accident have been destroyed. The plum trees are in great abundance and variety, but yield no fruit this year. The Isabella grape vines show abundance of fruit and the season thus far has been favorable for maturing it. This variety when fully ripened is very fine, but it is not every year that this is the case, and we have been pained to see hundreds of bushels rendered worthless by an early frost. In our last year's account we noticed a variety of native grape grown upon a massive stone wall, which has proved in many respects more valuable than the Isabella, as it never fails to ripen. This wall now presents a sight worth looking at, as the quantity growing upon it has been estimated at two tons, and the grapes will bring from 6 to 8 cents per lb. the only trouble of which is to gather them.

#### Weeds Subdued.

We were happy to see the extensive crop of roots and the avenues leading through the grounds free of weeds, scarcely a straggling one left to give evidence that the original course included this section of terra firma. There is nothing more grateful to the agriculturist than a clean crop at this or any other season of the year. The expense of manuring is so great that it is a pity to suffer the weeds to draw its richness from the ground. It is not generally understood that weeds are great exhausters of the soil, and that it frequently costs more to support the weeds than it does the crop; then they deprive the crop of light and moisture, and in case of drought, the plant may well say, "my sufferings is intolerable." Before calling upon Mr Phinney, we noticed a crop on another farm quite the reverse of what we have been describing. Here the weeds had gained the ascendancy; the hope of eradicating them with the hoe had passed away, and the only chance left of preventing the crop from smothering was by reaping: to this the owner had resorted, and we noticed a pretty heavy crop. Had this man been "able" to have hired a few days additional help in season, he would not only have had an addition of one third at least to his crop, but his grounds would have been in a far better condition to sustain the next. We could say, as Solomon did when he passed by the field of the slothful, and beheld it covered with thorns and nettles and the stone wall tumbled down—"Then I saw and considered it well: I

looked upon it and received instruction." We should do injustice to the unnamed person to whom we refer, to call him a slothful man—for it is far from the case, as he rises early and toils late, and is ever busily engaged; but he was not wise in attempting to cultivate more ground than he could take care of; and after he had commenced the task found that he "could not afford" to hire additional help for a few days. But by this time we are off of our friend's farm, and will return and say a word about his crop of

#### Indian Corn.

His principal crop of about six acres, is the same variety that he has planted a number of years back, with twelve rows similar to the Dutton, excepting it is rather earlier. It is found that this variety grows a little later every year, and to all appearance will soon be no better than the common corn. There is no danger but that it will fully ripen this year, and the present prospect is that there will be an extra heavy crop. In another field we saw the Brown corn, which seems to answer its description well. We found it was at least a week earlier than the other. It was planted in hills about three feet distant each way, and the prospect for a good crop is as flattering as with the other variety.

#### Subsoil Draining.

In the corn field we were shown a section which was formerly wet, cold and unproductive, that had been reclaimed by under draining and now produced corn as luxuriant and promising as any portion of the field. The drains were cut three feet deep and filled up with stones two feet, those on the bottom so laid as to give a passage for the water; the stones are then covered with earth and all levelled off. We did not ascertain the expense per rod, as it was done at odd jobs and no calculation made; but whether the expense was more or less, it has converted a sterile piece of ground into a fruitful field.

The crop of hay has been abundant, and as the weather was very fine during the season of haying, it was made in the best possible manner. In one section of the farm we were told there was about fifty tons of hay designed for the market.

The drought which has been so severe in many parts of the country, has not done so much injury in this region as was anticipated. The pastures suffered a little, and early potatoes and some other productions of little consequence, comparatively speaking, were somewhat injured; but upon the whole, the prospects of the farmer for a bountiful harvest were never brighter.

Our readers have had a full account of Mr Phinney's piggery by himself: it will not be necessary, therefore, to say any thing more upon this department, only that his hogs were never in better condition at this season of the year than they are at the present time. We hope, not only for him, but for the sake of all our farming friends, that pork will bring a little higher price than it did last year.

With these few remarks we take leave of this interesting farm for the present, wishing its intelligent proprietor continued success in his agricultural improvements, and hoping that his good example will be more generally followed by our farmers.

J. B.

A farmer should never let his wood house be empty during the summer, else he will have to use green fuel in winter; and he who does this has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

#### GREEN MANURES—BUCKWHEAT.

Manures cannot be conveniently carried to all parts of a large plantation. They should therefore be applied to the fields near where they are made, and the more distant fields must be enriched with green crops. Tares are much used for this purpose in Europe, but whether these would grow as rank and as rapidly in our dry climate, we are not certain. We think they have not been extensively tried.

Oats have been sometimes sown to be ploughed in, but they give only a small layer when the land is poor. Rye will grow on poor soils, but we must use much seed, or we must let it grow tall, else we have but little to bury with the plough.

Round turnips form a good green crop for the plough, but they will give no top in poor ground. Indian corn has been recommended and partially tried. This is not more exhausting than oats or rye, and no fields not worn down low, probably no green crop would furnish more matter to be covered by the plough, than this one. But on quite exhausted land this would not answer our purpose, and the quantity of seed necessary for such a purpose, would be four or five bushels, quite an objection with economists.

Buckwheat is a grain that will grow on most poor soils. It delights most in dry locations, a soil inclined to gravel or sand. It has many qualities that recommend it highly as an article to be grown for the purpose of filling the soil with vegetable matter, of which it has been much exhausted in the states of which we have spoken.

In the first place, it will grow and produce a handsome layer for the plough, on lands that will produce nothing else. In the second place, we do not find it an exhausting crop. We can raise it many years in succession on our poor lands without any manure, and we very commonly save fifteen or twenty bushels of the grain from an acre. This plant has a very small, fibrous root, and is easily pulled up by the hand. It has also a large branching top that never could get its support from this root. It has therefore probably greater facilities for procuring nourishment from the atmosphere than most plants have.

All theory and all experience unite in showing that this plant takes less from the soil than any other of the same size. In the next place, it has a rapid growth, six weeks, in Massachusetts, being long enough to bring it in full blossom, when it should be ploughed in. Three crops may therefore be turned under in one season in Virginia, and then it will be early enough—(Sept. 1st)—to sow down with grass seed.

Another advantage attends the raising of this for grain or for green crops, the expense is not great. It usually bears the same price as our best corn, and is worth quite as much for fattening animals, and one bushel of seed is enough for the acre. When it is raised for the purpose of saving the grain, we often sow but half a bushel. The straw is also greedily eaten by the young cattle and by horses—colts may be wintered on it. Yet we have known large piles of the straw to be burned in the field where it was thrashed!

None of the various grasses are great exhausters of the soil, and grasses must form one of the series of the rotation of crops. When lands are kept half the time in grass, the roots fill the soil with vegetable matter that turns to manure directly on being turned by the plough, and, by means of rais-

ing more grass, more stock may be kept, and that increases the quantity of animal manures.

The policy of raising so many acres of corn on reduced land, must be abandoned. When more buckwheat can be raised on the acre than is obtained of Indian corn, it should be substituted for corn in a great measure, for it requires not a sixth part of the expense to produce it—and when buckwheat is raised for its grain, if proper care be taken to sow something with it that may be turned in for a green crop in June, the land will prove more productive, year after year.

On the wet and clayey lands of that district of country buckwheat may be sown. Such lands may be treated as we treat our grass lands of that character at the north. They may be turned over in autumn and seeded down again directly to grass.—*Albany Cultivator.*

#### HARVESTING POTATOES.

Never commence harvesting your potatoes till they have come to full maturity, or till the frost has killed the tops down. While the tops are green, the tubers are growing and improving. In digging them, use either the plough or the potato hook. As soon as they are out of the ground let them be picked up. Never permit them to remain out in the sun or air longer than you can possibly help. I am well aware that this direction is at once in opposition to the rule of many farmers, which is, to allow their potatoes to remain out in the sun, *drying* as long as they can, and yet have them picked up on the same day they are dug, in order that as much of the earth as possible may cleave off from them. This is very bad management for potatoes designed for table use; because it renders them strong, or acrid in taste.

Every attentive observer has noticed that that part of the potato which happens to be uncovered in the hill, changes its color to a dark green. This portion is very much injured in taste; in fact it is unfit for use, because it has imbibed from the atmosphere deleterious qualities. As soon as potatoes are dug and exposed to the light and air, this change begins. Every attentive observer has also noticed that potatoes are of the best flavor and quality after they have come to maturity and while they are yet in the ground. The longer they are dug and exposed to light and air, the more of this high flavor is gone, till it is wholly lost, and they become unpalatable and unwholesome. Potatoes that remain all winter in the earth where they grew, are in excellent condition for the table in the spring. In view, therefore, of all these facts, let us prescribe a rule in harvesting the potatoes, which will tend to *perpetuate through the whole season* these excellent qualities. As soon then as practicable after digging, remove the potatoes designed for the table to a *dark* bin in the cellar. After depositing thus the whole crop, or as many as are designed for the table, cover them over with earth or sand, and they will retain their excellent qualities till they begin to sprout in the spring, and require to be removed. When shipped for sea, they ought to be put into casks and covered with sand.—*Alb. Cult.*

*Caution.*—Where potatoes are boiled for hogs, the water in which they are boiled should never be given them, but thrown entirely away, because it contains deleterious or poisonous properties—a fact which is not generally known.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## PREMIUM STRAWBERRIES.

MR EDITOR—I have noticed in the New England Farmer, Yankee Farmer and various other papers, the advertisement of "New Seedling Strawberries," by the Messrs Hovey. They say of their seedling—

"This strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's rooms in 1838—again in 1839, also the present year; and each season obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c."

Is this true? or have the Messrs Hovey made a mistake? Let us refer to the report of the committee on fruits to the Society, in 1838: vol. 17 N. E. Farmer, No. 30, page 237. Having the honor of being on that committee, I feel called upon to correct such mistakes?

In 1838, the premium was awarded to the Hon. E. Vose, President of the Society.

In 1839, the Messrs Hovey did obtain the premium.

In 1840, (the present year,) the premiums have not been awarded.

I hope the Messrs Hovey did not intend to impose upon or to deceive the public; but as they have been so anxious to warn the public in one of their advertisements, I thought it right also to give them an opportunity to correct their mistakes? hoping at least, they will have the modesty? to alter their advertisements, so that they will agree with the reports of the Society for the future.

I particularly regret that any attempt should be made to deprive the President of the Society of that which he so fairly won in 1838, and I am sorry the Messrs Hovey have assumed the premium for the present year before it has been declared, because it does not agree with their modest? and unassuming? deportment generally.

Hoping this plain method of correcting mistakes? will set matters to rights, I will close, reserving a curious story about seedling strawberries for another paper.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Aug. 14, 1840.

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

## EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 15, 1840.

Dahlias—by Messrs Parker Barnes, David McIntire, F. W. Macondroy, John Hovey, William Bacon, J. J. Low, Hovey & Co., J. L. L. F. Warren and S. Walker.

Bouquets—by Messrs John Hovey, R. Howe, Hovey & Co. and S. Walker.

China Asters—Some fine specimens from Mr Wm. Bacon.

Balsams—by Messrs J. J. Low, Hovey & Co., S. R. Johnson and Wm. Bacon. An extra fine single specimen was exhibited by Mr Sprague.

Native plants by Mr E. Wight.

Roses by Mr Samuel R. Johnson.

Among the dahlias we noticed as extra fine flowers, Nimrod? in the stand of J. L. L. F. Warren; Dutchess of Richmond, by Hovey & Co.; Madonna, by D. McIntire; Marquess of Lothian, by P. Barnes; Queen Victoria, by J. J. Low, and Juliet, by S. Walker.

Stramonium —? by Dr Robbins, of Roxbury.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

## EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 8, 1840.

Hon. E. Vose, Dorchester, exhibited superior specimens Shropshirevine and Early Harvest apples and Schyler's apricot.

From S. Pond, Cambridgeport, Pond's Seedling and Apricot plum.

From B. Guild, Esq., a fine pear, name unknown.

From E. M. Richards, Esq., Dedham, the following varieties of apples, all very fine specimens—Early Bough, Red Juneating, Sugar-loaf Pippin, Early Spice, Webb apple, Early Harvest, William's Favorite, Curtis's Early Striped, and Sops of Wine.

From A. Bowditch, Roxbury; Cattin Pears, also Bartlett Pears (unripe.)

From S. Walker, Esq., Roxbury; fine specimens Franc Real de Ete and Green Chissel pears.

From J. Hovey, Roxbury: a basket of very superior William's Favorite apples.

From B. V. French, Esq., specimens of Irish Peach apple.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; fine specimens early Royal George Peach (open culture.)

The Messrs Winship, of Brighton, embellished the hall with very superior specimens of "Shephard trees" in full fruit. These valuable and ornamental trees should be more cultivated: they are perfectly hardy and need but to be better known to be fully appreciated. The Messrs Winship have at the present time the finest lot in the country. For the Committee,

JAS. L. L. F. WARREN.

## VEGETABLES.

Fine Water melons and fruit of the Egg Plant, from S. Sweetser, Esq., Woburn.

Early sweet corn, from J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

From E. M. Richards, Esq., Dedham; the finest specimens of the fruit of the Purple Egg Plant ever exhibited at the rooms: they attracted much notice.—It is hoped that more interest will be felt for the future in this branch of the Society's labors, and that the specimens may be increased from week to week.

J. L. L. F. WARREN,

Chairman.

## DESTROYING WEEDS.

It cannot be denied by any one, that those pests of good farming, noxious weeds, have increased, and are increasing, at a most frightful rate in nearly every section of our country. Insignificant in their appearance or results at first, the farmer treats them with contempt, but before he is aware they have obtained a hold on the soil, which enables the intruders to set him at defiance. The only safe course with weeds is to meet them early in the field, and allow them no rest until the extirpation is complete. When plants are propagated only by seeds, as charlock, stein krou, &c. they can be eradicated more easily, than when they are propagated both by seeds and roots, as johnswort, Canada thistle, elder, &c. If the seed of the first is not allowed to ripen, the danger is past, and consequently careful pulling will destroy weeds of this class; but where the roots retain their vitality, or in other words the plant is perennial, the labor of extirpation is much increased. In the Genesee country the stein krou has become so prevalent in the wheat fields, that comparatively little precaution is used against it, and as large quantities of wheat are

annually distributed from that section of the state to others for seed, the spread of that weed is of corresponding extent. So with the Canada thistle, that prince of noxious plants; it has become so extensively spread over most of the northern states, that enormous as the evils caused by its presence on a farm are, it excites little attention, and mixed with clover, timothy, or other grass seeds, is rapidly extending itself to districts and states hitherto exempt. As a first and important step, every farmer should resolve that no consideration shall induce him, to allow any foul stuff to perfect its seeds on his farm. Were this generally or universally done, the most effective cause of increase would be arrested at once. It is nothing less than suicidal to the prospects of a farmer, and inflicting great evils on those around him, to allow such plants as the thistle, johnswort, stein krou, charlock, sweet elder, everlasting, daisy, &c. &c. to ripen their seeds, and propagate unmolested on his premises. Weeds that cannot be pulled should be mown cut or beat down, in such a way that no seed can possibly ripen, and it should also be remembered, that all mutilation or injury done to the leaves or stems of a plant, have an effect in retarding the vigor or spread of the roots, and not unfrequently cause their destruction.—*Albany Cultivator.*

## REMARKS ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HUSBANDRY.

1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember, that there is no soil so good but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad, that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage, even barren heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land, that will so far exhaust your soil, as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively, upon the same piece of ground excepting grass, and buckwheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and even then, a change of crops will generally do best, excepting onions, carrots, and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant, when followed successively for two or more years upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself, without lessening its powers to produce some other plants. The fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener than once in seven years, and is common to all crops, with the exception of those noticed above.

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your land may require, in such regular succession, as to form a routine of five, six or seven years, according to the nature, quality and situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good, and good better. Try and see.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator gives the following cure for dysentery in horses: Put into a junk bottle one pint of good gin, and one oz. of indigo: shake well together and turn down the horse's throat.

## NOTICES OF FARMS, &amp;c.

Gov. Hill, editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, gives an interesting and instructive account of the farms he visited during a recent journey made by him in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, from which we make the following extracts.

*Judge Hayes's Farm, South Berwick, Me.*

Passing the boundary of New Hampshire and coming to the State of Maine, we could not decline the invitation of that eminent lawyer-farmer, Judge Hayes, of South Berwick, to ramble again in fair weather over his extensive premises, a view of which in a foul rainy day had given us so much pleasure a little later in the summer of last season.

The Judge informed us that his crop of Black Sea wheat the last year measured fortyone bushels to the acre, and that his spring rye, the seed of which he obtained about ten years ago from the Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, of Amherst, being a kind of rye better than he had ever seen elsewhere, produced full thirty bushels to the acre. His wheat and rye of the present year were sown on ground which produced corn and potatoes last year: if they shall escape blight, rust, and the grain worm or weevil, we cannot doubt the present crop will be at least equal to the last. The rye was already in the head and in full bloom: it stood thicker and heavier on the ground than any field of spring grain we had yet seen. The wheat, which was sown about the 20th of May, had not come to the head on the 3d July; but it covered the ground in rich evenness at the height of about twelve inches, and left no room for the appearance of weeds or any other growth.

The situation of Judge Hayes's house is one of the most delightful that could be imagined. The yards about his mansion and the farm buildings are all ample to their intended purposes: every thing is clean and neat, and there is room to give every article its proper place. The ascent to the house from the road is by successive flights of steps, leaving room for the disposition and display of elegant flowers and shrubbery. Fronting the house on the opposite side of the way is a hay field of twenty-two acres. This ground is naturally of the lightest soil—the knolls upon it have suffered much from the drought of the present summer; but much of the land will this season produce two and some of it three tons of hay to the acre. The road fronting the buildings and leading in the direction of York, pursues its course on the side hill in a circular or half moon shape. At suitable intervals the gutters of the street are turned upon the mowing ground below, by means of bridges and ditches; the value of the irrigation from this source is seen in the addition of at least half a ton of hay growing upon the ground of each overflow.

Directly in the rear of the dwelling house, is a clean and neat kitchen garden, furnishing all the esculent varieties usual in the most extended gardens, with the due portion of currants, gooseberries, etc. In the rear of the garden is an elegant little orchard of grafted apples, from which were sold one hundred dollars worth the last season, after laying in an ample family supply. This orchard is cultivated and was this year growing a crop of oats, which were even and of vigorous growth.

Two acres of ruta бага on Judge Hayes's farm looked far better than any crop of the kind we had seen during the present year. They were put into the ground with Willis's new seed sower, and

fail not to show the advantage to be derived from that valuable agricultural implement over hand sowing, or any other machine within our knowledge. The advantage of this sower is that it operates well on uneven ground and among grass tufts and even rocks, and that it puts seed into the ground in just such quantity as may be desired. The distance of rows may be regulated at pleasure. Judge Hayes, in strong, well manured ground, has placed his rows of ruta бага twenty inches apart.

Judge Hayes has a corn and potatoe field of some twelve acres which had been laid down several years to grass and pasture. His method is to alternate from Indian corn and potatoes to grain and grass and afterwards to pasture. On this ground of the abundance of manure which he makes he spreads at the rate of thirty to forty loads to the acre. The potatoes look remarkably well; but some of the Indian corn failed to come up; some of it was eaten down by the grub after it had come up; and as a whole it looks inferior to many other fields we had seen.

*Reclaimed Meadows.*

We had a more extensive ramble over and view of Judge Hayes's reclaimed meadow than we took at our former visit. This meadow lot consists of about fifty acres, leaving two clumps of eight or ten acres of the higher part grown into wood. The ground was sour meadow, a portion of which had been mowed for a succession of nearly two hundred years: his farm is one of the oldest settlements of the State of Maine. His method of reclaiming this meadow has been the digging one or more main ditches in the most convenient part which should receive and conduct off the water. Where the work of reclamation has been completed, transverse ditches about two feet in depth are placed at the distance of two rods from each other; the mud or earth thrown from the ditches is scattered over the surface between. Before the frost heaves the ground in the spring, sand or gravel is carted on to the amount of a hundred loads to the acre. The effect of this sand is to drive away the sour propensity existing in the surface soil, which is black mud from eighteen inches to three and four feet deep. To this sand is added eight or ten loads to the acre of warming compost or barn yard manure. The whole is harrowed down and clover and herds grass sown upon the surface. For the first three or four years the deepest of this muck soil produces constantly two and three tons of hay to the acre; and with cleaning out and digging down the ditches and spreading the manure once in every five years, Judge H. does not doubt the crop of hay may be kept up on this ground as long as "wood grows or water runs."

*The Manure Makers.*

The ingenuity and industry of Judge Hayes in increasing his quantity of manure, is not less worthy of our notice than it is to be imitated by all good farmers. He keeps up constantly a large family of swine, who as constantly do their day's work in the manure bed, as they eat their portion of daily food. There is an ample bed of black mud or muck in a field upon the hill not far in the rear of the barn or other buildings. From this bed at every convenient opportunity the mud is taken and laid about the yards of the barn, where it is trodden upon by the sheep and cattle; afterwards, with other quantities of mud in its crude state, this is deposited in the hog yards where great and little pigs are kept constantly at work. In this way the

quantity of good manure is annually increased several hundred loads; and Judge H. is able to sell several hundred dollars worth of hay without impoverishing his lands. In summer and early fall he partially sustains his hogs by means of boiled ruta бага thinned out of the growing field when of suitable size.

*Value of the Roller.*

He makes an extensive use of the roller upon ploughed grounds. He stated as a fact which we think to be important to every farmer, that his grass seed had never failed where the ground was laid down with the roller. This instrument, but little used, we consider to be of great value either to wet and heavy or to light and sandy ploughed grounds.

*The Ryal Farm, Medford, Mass.*

This farm has been so long tenanted by its present occupant, that he cannot help treating the premises as his own. The milk of forty to sixty excellent cows has for thirtyseven years poured in a stream of wealth to the occupant of these premises, after furnishing the means for the payment of rent and generous wages to the hired help. Nathan Adams, Esq., the tenant of this farm, seventy-six or seventyseven years of age, superintends it with only the aid of a grandson, who daily drives into the city and deals out the principal article of milk to the customers, some of whom have continued thirty to forty years to receive their supply from the same place. The fine land composing the pastures and mowing grounds of this farm, is situated upon the north side of Winter Hill, known as the encamping ground of Burgoyne's army after it capitulated at Saratoga. Mr Adams was absent in Boston when we called. His lady, 70 years of age but as active as some girls of sixteen in household affairs, informed us that she had under charge, with two female assistants, ten hired men engaged in haying. These men used and were furnished with no ardent spirits. Six pounds of meat were daily measured to be used for the family; to this was added all the lighter food that the appetites of the laborers required. The hired men were furnished at this season with their meals five times a day, of which was a lunch in the field forenoon and afternoon. Five men in winter and ten men in summer were employed on the farm. The forty cows were milked by the men morning and evening within the space of half an hour. Excepting where there was more milk than would supply customers, no butter and cheese were made.

The Ryal farm, which consisted originally of three hundred acres, has been subdivided into two farms; a son of Mr Adams occupies that part nearest the top of Winter Hill; he now keeps his twenty to thirty cows, and employs seven hands in haying time. Under the improving system which has for so many years been practised by the tenants of this magnificent farm, division and subdivision have the grand effect of giving a greater profit to the lesser amount of land cultivated by the individual—a principle that, we trust, is hereafter to be extensively realized in the farming of New England.—What more could an ordinary farmer desire than has been realized by the tenants of the Ryal farm during the last fifty years? If they had been the exclusive owners, they could not have done better; they might not have done as well. Their kind treatment of the land which they did not own, has been returned to them in that abundance which has made them happy and independent.

For the New England Farmer.

### THE BORER.

MR BRECK—Sir—Permit me through the columns of your most useful paper, to lay before your readers some facts respecting that most destructive insect called the borer. I am sensible that much has already been said in relation to this insect; but, as the saying is, it may not be amiss to "stir up the minds of some by way of remembrance," being aware that this insect and fruit trees are too much neglected.

As to the origin of this insect, almost all who have ever written respecting it, have widely differed. Some have supposed it originated in the manure, and have therefore prepared a compost of several ingredients to put about the roots of the tree, in order to nourish it, and provided there were any of them in the manure which was put into the compost, thereby kill them. Again others have supposed that they originated from the fruit which falls upon the ground before ripe, and leaving that it commences its attack upon the tree; and therefore in order to secure themselves in this respect, they have taken pains to pick up once a week all the fruit which falls from the tree before it is ripe. And finally such is the diversity of minds in respect to the borer, that to enumerate them all and enter into particulars respecting them, would fill a bulky volume. Therefore I will pass over the opinions of others on the subject in question, and proceed to give my own. That the borer does not originate in some degree in the manures put about the tree, I am not disposed to deny; indeed, I think it very probable that such is the case, from the fact that all manures contain more or less worms; and as a safeguard, I think it highly commendable as well as beneficial to secure the tree about the roots with a good compost made of something which will destroy the insect and prevent the injury which would, as a natural consequence, result to the tree.

Again that the borer does not originate from the windfalls which lie about the roots of the tree, I cannot deny, although if this is the fact, I have never learned it from practical experience. However as it is not impossible that the insect may originate in this way, I think it would be well to be on our guard, and secure ourselves by picking up all the apples which fall from the tree; and if we do not in this way prevent the depredations of the borer, I am sensible from experience that we shall secure our trees from various other insects, which if the fruit was not gathered up, would in the course of the fall or the next year, appear again to make their ruthless attacks upon the fruit if not on the tree itself.

I have said that I did not deny but that in some degree the borer originates from the manures put about the tree, or from the fruit which falls before it is ripe; but that they originate *solely* in either of these ways, I do not, I cannot believe; because I have extracted borers from the tree, from the roots upward to the height of ten feet. Now if they originate from the manures altogether, how does it happen that they get so high up on the tree, especially when there has been no manure put about the tree for a year, and are found also at the small size of a half inch in length? If they had been in the manure when it was put around the tree, they would have commenced their depredations before, and been of a larger size than half an inch in length. Again, that they originate in the fruit altogether, is a great mistake, as I have found a vast many in

trees which did not bear at all, and those too of a very small size.

But you may ask, from what then does it originate? That is more than I can tell; but I can tell you what I think about it. I think by what I have seen myself and learned from others who were acquainted with the borer, that in general it originates from a certain insect, (of what description I cannot tell,) which in the month of June deposits an egg in the bark of the tree, in various places, which egg in the month of July hatches, or in other words becomes a worm, and that worm is the borer. What makes me think that the borer originates in this way is the fact that soon after washing my trees with potash water, as I was one day examining them, I perceived several small yellow spots upon the bark of the tree, about the size of a pin head, or a little larger it may be, and being led by curiosity to examine them, I found they contained a worm, but at the same time I had no thought of the borer, as it was altogether out of the season to find any, excepting those which had remained in the tree during the winter. But as time passed on, I was again looking at this tree on which I saw the spots; when to my surprise I saw that the yellow spots were gone, and in their stead there were holes. I took my knife and made search, when to my greater surprise, I found that the very small worms I had found before, were now borers, three quarters of an inch in length, and had commenced eating very voraciously between the bark of the tree and the wood. Finding there were many in the trees, though hardly perceivable, I went to the shop and selected as an instrument for extracting them, a gouge, one half inch in width, which I found upon usage answered my purpose well, and if I remember right, I at the time extracted as many as fifteen borers from one tree—three old ones and twelve small ones, and since then I have taken out several more, some of which were higher than I could reach without climbing; still later I have examined more trees, and though I have found none so bad as the one above mentioned, yet I perceive, as the prospect is now, that it will be a fine year for them, I have written this, in order that the farmer and gardener might be on the look out, especially for the young borers: if attended to in season, their extraction may be accomplished without apparently injuring the tree. The first time I attended to the borers was on the 28th of July last, and more or less ever since; and though September is thought to be the best time to attend to them, I think farmers will do well to attend to them as much before that time as is convenient.

If any one would like to see the tree out of which I took so many borers, and at the height I have stated, they can gratify their curiosity by calling on me at Mr Samuel Kidder's, in Medford, as I will with pleasure show them the tree; and if any one can give better proof that the borer originates in any other way than that which I have stated, I should like to hear from them.

Yours, in farmers' love,

JAMES M. HARTWELL.

Medford, Mass., Aug. 6th, 1840.

[REMARKS BY J. B.—Our correspondent is right in his conclusion about the origin of the borer. The subject is now generally well understood by practical horticulturists, and by timely care their trees are preserved from the depredations of this destructive insect. It requires patience and perseverance

to keep them under subjection, and they are, therefore, truly considered a great evil.

There are other instruments quite as effectual as the gouge or crooked wire for the destruction of the borer; and these are the bill and long tongue of the little speckled wood-pecker. Let these birds be encouraged, and much of the labor of the horticulturist is prevented. A friend of ours told us he would not have one of these birds killed for five dollars, and that he suffered no loafer to enter his premises with a gun, and considers the man or boy who injures a bird in the same light as if they robbed his purse.]

For the New England Farmer.

### CIRCULAR LEAD TROUGHS.

MR EDITOR—The several articles which have appeared in your paper of late relating to troughs made of lead or tin, applied to the apple tree to aid in the destruction of the canker worm, bring to my recollection the fact that similar troughs made of lead, were used in this vicinity in the years 1833 and 1834; and I believe in other subsequent seasons. I used them myself of lead in a circular form, applied to the tree in the manner described by Dennis; excepting that I did not leave so large a space between the lead and the tree as he mentions. Where the troughs were properly fitted and care was taken to keep them properly supplied with oil, they constituted an effectual guard against the progress of the insect, and prevented their going upon the tree. The first season I used these troughs, I was much pleased with them, and recommended them to others. They were used at the same time by Wm. Sutton, Esq., of Salem, and others. Subsequently I observed that the bark upon the trees, where the troughs had been fastened, appeared to have been injured. Wherever they pressed against the trees or wherever a nail had been inserted, it became discolored, and peeled off. Some of the wounds thus occasioned have not yet entirely healed. And I have since concluded that the danger of permanently injuring the trees by the use of such troughs, was greater than the advantages to be gained by obstructing the progress of the canker worm. As yet I have seen no preventive so effectual as tar, when properly applied. If care is taken to apply bark or cloth to the tree before the tar is put on, and to remove it at a proper time, there will be little danger of injury by this application. I have no desire to interfere with any man's patent rights, but was very much astonished when I saw in your last paper a description of the article patented, because I think it is not a new invention.

Respectfully, your obt serv't,

J. W. PROCTOR.

Danvers, Aug. 1st, 1840.

The annual Cattle Show, Exhibition and Fair of the New Haven County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, will take place about the first week in October. The exhibitions of these Societies last year gave a start to the interest already beginning to be felt in the community; and the exhibitions of 1839 will long be remembered as an era in the cause of agriculture. We are informed that arrangements are in progress by both the Societies, which taken in connexion with the uncommon fruitfulness of the present season, will render the exhibition highly attractive.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1840.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Esq.,

Commissioner of Patents at Washington.

We have too high a personal respect for this gentleman, and too much self-respect, to use in speaking of him the language of flattery; but we have no hesitation in saying that agriculture has not in the United States a more efficient or devoted friend. He is full of information on every topic connected with it. He is taking all possible pains to extend his correspondence in all directions on the subject. He lays under contribution all foreign ministers and agents, all our navy officers visiting different parts of the world, and all the members of Congress and strangers visiting Washington to transmit him the most valuable plants and seeds which can be procured. He has already made most extensive collections; and after reserving samples for exhibition, he places the remainder in the hands of those who will be likely to give a fair trial and a good account of them. He is familiar, likewise, from his situation, with the various patented and improved implements of agriculture, of which models are deposited in his office; and upon some of which he has had experiments tried with a view to test their utility. Every friend to an improved agriculture ought to lend him, as far as practicable, his aid. No man is more accessible, and his objects are wholly disinterested and public. Agriculture is the great interest of the country, without which every other must languish, and upon whose success absolutely and entirely depends the prosperity of every other. H. C.

## MURRAIN AMONG THE CATTLE.

At the west, many instances have occurred this season of a fatal disease among their stock, which baffles as yet all remedy. The cattle are taken, say at night; their eyes seem fixed; they lose all energy; and are dead by the next day. We have not heard of any scientific examinations; but the farmers who have opened the bodies of their animals, report that they perceive no local inflammation, and are wholly unable to detect the secret of the calamity. Such cases as these, in connexion with an interesting case reported to the New England Farmer, from Andover, in a recent paper, of the unaccountable death of three calves, show most emphatically the importance of the veterinary art. We constantly lament that the term *cattle doctor* should be considered degrading, though we cannot feel surprise at it, when we know the miserable and contemptible quackery which is continually practised by the stupid and ignorant jackasses who undertake to practice in this line. We want a veterinary school, in which the science of comparative anatomy and the diseases of the brute creation shall be as thoroughly studied as those relating to the human frame and system. It would open a noble field for science. It might be made a highly lucrative profession in any populous part of the country. Real science and skill would place the profession on a level with other liberal professions, and the actual gain to humanity would be immense. A merciful man is merciful to his beast; and whoever considers man's dependence upon the brute creation, and the obligations he is under to them for service, and labor, and food, on the principles of the plainest justice and duty, to say nothing of his own interest, will feel bound to do whatever he can for their health, comfort, and welfare. H. C.

## WHEAT IN THE WEST.

The crops of wheat in Illinois are almost universally cut off by the rust; and in many cases are not deemed worth the gathering; so that the farmers have turned in their swine upon them. In general, however, there is an ample supply of old wheat on hand; and the price which in many places is now only forty cents, is not likely to rise above fifty cents.

In Michigan the crops were never finer nor more abundant. The supply will be immense and prices must remain low.

In Ohio the crops are abundant and excellent, at least in western Ohio; we are not so well informed as to the river towns. Speculators, however, are penetrating the country in all directions, and seventy cents are demanded and obtained on the shores of Lake Erie. This is for the New York market; but so long as flour remains at four dollars and a half, the millers cannot afford to pay seventy cents and the expense of transportation. The state of the currency, however, greatly avails them, for New York funds will purchase Ohio and Pennsylvania funds at ten to fifteen per cent. discount, and Michigan currency at fifteen to twentyfive. The farmer has no help for this, and in his fortunate ignorance, he does not always perceive it. H. C.

## SLOVENLINESS OF FARMERS.

We do not know whether this is peculiar to farmers; but as our business is with them, we shall let other classes take care of themselves and speak of the farmers only. We are frank to confess that in this respect a great improvement has taken place in the country. But how much room is there for still farther improvement. Look at the wood piles, at the barn yards, at the door ways of many of our farmers; piles of decayed logs; old sleds, old carts, old tools, hoes, shovels, broken forks, old crockery; and five hundred other unmentionables clog up every passage; manure enough is wasted every year to enrich acres of land; and commonly in such cases the hogs and the fowls have as regular ingress and egress into the back door and the front door, as if they belonged to the house: in truth, we have seen certainly in one case, the pig and the child laying down together in the same entry, in the full enjoyment of the *otium cum dignitate*. H. C.

## DITCHING AND DRAINING.

The season of autumn, and of drought especially, is the season for ditching and draining our low lands. For a full account of the improved methods of Scotch draining, we beg leave to refer our readers to the appendix to the Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts, (published in No. 5 of the present vol. of the Farmer,) which we are persuaded they will read with interest and advantage. The method of tile-draining there explained, can scarcely be expected to be adopted by our farmers with small means; but that of draining with small stones is feasible and to be strongly recommended. Covered draining, where it will answer, is always to be preferred to open draining. In making an open drain, be sure to leave the top at least twice as wide as the bottom; making the banks of an even and exact slope; and be sure, likewise, not to leave what is taken out of the ditch on the banks of the ditch in heaps through the coming winter, to assist them in caving in; or to remain overgrown with grass in unsightly heaps for years, to interfere with the scythe. What you undertake to do, do well. Finish one job before you go to another. These we believe are wholesome rules. Give them a fair trial, and then if they do not answer, condemn and renounce them. But first try them.—H. C.

REPORT ON THE GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, made under a resolve of the Legislature, in the year 1839. By CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D. pp. 312.

By the politeness of Wm Rhoda, Esq., of Providence, we have been favored with a copy of this work, but have been waiting for the return of Mr Colman, who we thought would do better justice to it than ourself;—as he is yet detained by sickness at the west, we take this opportunity to commend the work as highly creditable to the State for causing the survey, and to the author for his success in producing so valuable a result to his labors. We think it not only interesting to the State, but to the community generally, and a good appropriation of money which was made for this object.—We trust ere long that surveys of all the States will be ordered, that we may have a complete and full geological and agricultural survey of the Union. We shall hereafter extract liberally from this report, for the benefit of our readers. J. B.

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, August 1, 1840.

[For reports of the two last exhibitions, see another page of this day's paper.]

By Capt. Sever, Dorchester—Early Harvest apples.

By John Hovey, Roxbury—Early Harvest apples—very large and fair.

By C. Golderman, Chelsea—Black Hamburg grapes and figs.

By B. V. French—Early Harvest, William's Favorite, Sopsavina and River apples; also two varieties of pears.

By E. M. Richards—White Juneating, Early Spice, Early Harvest, Early Bough, Red Juneating, William's Favorite, Early Striped and Red Astracan apples.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

Tomatoes and an early pumpkin were exhibited by A. D. Jones, Brighton.

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The Committee of Arrangements for the annual exhibition, are respectfully requested to meet at their rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday next, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M.

Per order,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

THE Committee on Flowers of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will hold a special meeting at their rooms, on Saturday next, 22d inst. at 12 o'clock M. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before them.

Per order,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

Boston, Aug. 15th, 1840.

Grasses.—Vast provision has been made in the multitude of grasses, for the support of the gramivorous races of animals. More than eighteen hundred species have been described by botanists; more than three hundred are ascribed to North America; and more than one hundred and twenty are found in the State of New York.

A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer says that cows may be fed on ruta bagas without imparting a turnip taste to the milk and butter, if they be not allowed to feed on the roots within six or eight hours of milking.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 325 Beef Cattle, 180 Stores, 35 Cows and Calves, 5200 Sheep, and 300 Swine.

About 1000 sheep unsold.

**Prices.—Beef Cattle.**—A few sales were made on Saturday at a trifle higher than our quotations. We quote the prices of today: First quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Second quality, \$5 25 a \$5 50. Third quality, \$3 75 a \$5 00.

**Stores.**—A few sales were effected at very unequal prices. We shall omit quotations until another week.

**Cows and Calves.**—Sales \$15, \$18, \$22, \$25, \$30, \$32, \$40, and \$45.

**Sheep.**—Dull. Lots \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 17, \$2 25, \$2 33.

**Swine.**—Lots to peddle at 4 a 4 1-4 for sows, and 5 a 5 1-4 for barrows. Old hogs 4 and 5. At retail 4 1-2 to 6.

**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, weeks ending August 16.

August, 1840. | 7 A.M. | 12, M. | 5 P.M. | Wind.

Day	10	53	78	67	N.
Monday,	11	56	86	71	S. W.
Tuesday,	12	64	80	70	S. W.
Wednesday,	13	66	76	72	S. W.
Thursday,	14	71	82	74	S. W.
Friday,	15	62	78	63	N.
Saturday,	16	60	72	63	S. E.

Four days of the week it was cloudy at 12 o'clock.

The fields, that a few weeks since were parched and dry, now present the freshness of spring, and there is every prospect of the latter harvest being abundant.

**SUPERIOR NEW STRAWBERRY.**

Hovey's Seedling, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the first time offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a hearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries*, and may be described as follows:

*Fruit*, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color*, deep shining red. *Seeds*, inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh*, scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c. will be given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture*.

This strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838, again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed to full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not one ever yet having been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, \$5 per dozen. All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also a fine stock of plants, of the following sorts, all warranted genuine, or no charge.

Methven Scarlet, \$2 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange, \$5 per hundred.

Early Virginia, \$1 per hundred.

English Wood, \$1 per hundred.

All orders immediately attended to, and the plants speedily forwarded.

**HOVEY & CO.**

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

August 5. 7 Merchants' Row, near State st. Boston.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton.

**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

July 29.

**URATE AND POUHRETTE.**

An establishment for the manufacture of the Manures called Urate and Poudrette has been erected, at a considerable expense, in the State of New Jersey, near the city of New York; and an act of incorporation has been granted by the legislature of the State of New Jersey, by the name of "The Lodi Manufacturing Company," for purposes of agriculture, wherein it is provided, that 500 shares, a portion of the stock reserved for subscription by farmers and gardeners, within a limited time, shall be entitled to receive 50 bushels of Poudrette yearly for five years, viz. in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, upon each share of \$100, which is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for those years, and after that period to receive an equal dividend with the other stockholders.

The Manufactory has gone into operation according to law; a sufficient number of shares having been subscribed for that purpose, and capital paid in; and the first dividend has been regularly paid to the subscribers—the next dividend is payable in September. But the Company needs a larger moneyed capital than it now has, to carry it on to better advantage. Inquiries having been made whether all the stock had been taken, and the difficulty at the present time of obtaining funds, to a sufficient amount, from a few individuals, has induced a renewal of this notice to farmers and gardeners, and every other person who may have spare funds, (as every person is now permitted to subscribe,) that there is yet a considerable portion of the reserved stock, which, by law, is to receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in Poudrette, one half in May, and the other half in September, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, not yet subscribed for, and the books are now open to receive subscriptions for the same, by any person, whether gardener, farmer or otherwise, at the office of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 72 Cedar Street, in the city of New York. Terms for the reserved stock, \$100 per share in cash; and for the other portion of the stock an instalment of \$25 per share on subscribing, and the residue (being \$75 per share) to be called in by instalments of \$5 per share, after thirty days notice.

These manures have been fairly tested and very generally approved of as being the cheapest and best manures, and more economically applied than any other known substance used for manure.

As the article can be furnished from the city of New York, only to a limited extent, (not more than sufficient to manure 35,000 acres annually,) it must follow, that in a few years it will necessarily be confined to the use of the stockholders alone.

It is important to agriculture, and the enterprise deserves the liberal support of every enlightened farmer. By order, WILLIAM M WILSON, Secretary.

At an election for Directors of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, held at Jersey City on the 6th day of July, 1840, the following persons were elected Directors of the Company, to hold their offices until the first Monday in October next, namely, Anthony Dey and Jacob C. Dey, of New York; J. D. Miller, Andrew S. Garr and Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey. August 12.

**Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale**



A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be for warded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Brighton, August 12.

**BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM HAW'S STOCK.**

The subscriber has on hand a few litters, from some of the largest and finest sows in the country, sired by Loring's and other imported boars. Also, the smaller class of Berkshire pigs, which are very beautiful animals, and delicious porkers. Either of the above stocks will be disposed of extremely low by applying to

Z. STANDISH.

N. B. The pigs will be neatly caged and shipped at New York, without extra charge, if required. Unquestionable reference will be given for thorough breeding.

Albany, August 19. 41

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 15.

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 15.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	pound	5	61
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 37	5 50
Pot, " "		4 87	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No 1.			
prime,		11 00	11 50
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	35	40
yellow,		25	28
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	11
dairy,		22	25
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,			
sperm,			37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	10	
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,	barrel	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,			
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	1 75	2 25
Bay, Chaleur,		1 50	1 76
Haddock,		87	1 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	11 00	11 25
No. 2,		9 00	9 25
No. 3,		4 12	4 37
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,			
Salmon, No. 1,		15 00	16 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 37	5 50
Baltimore, Howard street,			5 62
Richmond canal,			5 50
Alexandria wharf,			
Rye,		3 00	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.		3 00	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	62	65
southern flat, yellow,		57	58
white,		51	56
Rye, northern,		59	60
Barley,			
Oats, northern, (prime)		42	43
southern,		30	37
GRINOSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
southern and western,			
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern sowed,		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound		
2d quality,			
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,		10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.		25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		26	28
do. dry hides,		22	24
New York red, light,		20	21
Boston, do. slaughter,		21	22
Boston dry hides,		18	20
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 00	
Winter,		1 10	
Whale, refined,		40	45
Linseed, American,		65	70
Neat's Foot,		95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
clear,			16 00
Mess,		14 00	15 00
Prime,		12 50	13 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel		3 50
Red Top, southern,		70	80
northern,			1 50
Canary,		2 00	2 25
Hemp,		2 25	2 50
Flax,		2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,			15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	5	7
Castile,		12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,		40	46
do. 3-4ths do.		40	
do. 1-2 do.		35	38
do. 1-4 and common,		35	37
Northern pulled. { Pulled superfine,		42	45
{ No. 1,		35	40
{ No. 2,		23	25
{ No. 3,		18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NEW ENGLAND.

BY HENRY W. ELLSWORTH, ESQ.

New England! New England!  
How beautiful thy vales—  
Where summer flowers are breathing forth  
Their sweets to summer gales;  
Where soft the wild note breaketh  
From out each dewy grove,  
When lone the night-bird chanteth  
Her even lay of love!

Oh! far beyond the surges wild  
That heat upon thy shore,  
Hath swept the paean of thy fame  
Old ocean's vastness o'er;  
And echoes far the triumph song  
Of that true-hearted band,  
Who gave their homes, their all for God  
And thee, my father-land.

It peals amid the palaces  
Of England's titled sons—  
O'er soft Italia's quivering wires  
Its magic music runs:  
From lofty peak and lowly vale,  
From islands of the sea,  
In joyous notes comes bursting forth  
That anthem of the free!

Majestic are thy mountains,  
Uptowering to the sky!  
Stern monuments that Freedom's hand  
For age hath piled on high!  
Forever may they guard thee,  
As now—the blest, the free—  
Bright Eden-land of nations—  
Proud home of Liberty!

And beautiful the silver streams  
That ripple o'er thy breast,  
In thousand forms meandering  
To seek their ocean rest—  
Aye beautiful! and may they twine  
Forever bright as now,  
A fadeless leaf of lustre round  
Thy clear unruffled brow!

We love them, for their legends tell  
Of deeds and daring true—  
How oft the hunter paddled there,  
War-led, his dark canoe;  
And oft, beside the mossy banks,  
'Mid scenes that linger yet,  
The Indian maid—sweet nature's child—  
Her Indian lover met.

And these are gone—but fairer forms  
Still rove beneath thy skies,  
Whose priceless worth and trusting love  
Gleam forth from laughing eyes:  
Thy daughters! like sweet flowers of spring,  
Bloom 'neath thy fostering care,  
Through coming time, as now, to be  
Thy treasures, rich and rare.

Thy sons! what cline that knoweth not  
The noble and the brave!  
The tamers of the stubborn earth—  
The rovers of the wave.  
Aye! dearly do they love the land  
Their fathers died to gain;  
Their pride, its glory fresh to keep,  
Its honor bright from stain!

New England! New England!  
God's blessings on thee be;  
And ever on those cherished ones  
Fond memory links with thee!  
From this fair land, whose spreading skies  
Like thine, a glory wear,  
My spirit turns to breathe for thee  
A blessing and a prayer!  
Indiana, April, 1840.

BIRDS.—“We often mistake our friends for foes.”  
—How often the woodpecker is shot for his supposed injury to fruit trees, when in fact he is only destroying the vermin which are destroying the tree. And blackbirds, bobolinks, &c., are often shot by boys, because they once in a while pick up a kernel of grain, when perhaps, if left to live, they would destroy worms and insects that would destroy bushels. Even the crow I believe does more good than harm; and instead of a bounty for killing him, there had ought to be a fine. I recollect ten or twelve years ago that the white grub worms were so plenty as to destroy half the grass in some fields. The crows at that time were very busily employed in hunting and digging them for food. Few other birds have the strength of body or form of bill to take them. Did they no good in this? No doubt they saved us many tons of grass in this town; and a little ingenuity in putting up images will save our corn from their ravages. But supposing (which is not true) that some of these feathered songsters do injure us in a pecuniary way:—do we wish any species of them extinct, as the crow, the blackbird, &c.? No! We all I hope, love to see and hear them; for they were made by our common Creator, and have the same right to “vindicate their grain” that we have.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

## TO NURSERYMEN AND GARDENERS.

A well established Nursery and good Vegetable Garden, situated in the State of Massachusetts, near a market for vegetables, and where there is a good demand for trees, together with every convenience for a man with a family, will be let on accommodating terms to a good tenant for a term of years. Address a line stating name and reference (post paid) to J. P. MERRILL, care of Messrs. Breck & Co. Seedsman, Boston, previous to first of October.  
August 12

## BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

Cuttings of fruit trees for budding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to a y part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass.  
ROBERT MANNING.  
Salem, July 15.

## CASES OF TOOLS.

Just received from England, a few cases of superior horticultural tools, for gentlemen or ladies use, a splendid article in mahogany cases.  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
June 17.

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.  
Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.  
April 22.

## STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious Fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after many years experimenting upon the Strawberry, not only in obtaining new varieties, but in ascertaining the best methods of cultivation. The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection* consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years and are all grown by the subscriber.

Specimens of his Fruits have been exhibited every season at the Massachusetts Horticultural Rooms, and have always commanded an extra price in Faneuil Hall Market.

*Warren's Seedling Methven*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches has been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered, although some may ask the *modest* (!) price of \$5 per dozen. The price of this Seedling is \$5 per hundred plants.

*Methven Castle*—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. This variety can be said to be very excellent, (when the true kinds is obtained); it is one of the largest late varieties known, profitable and highly worthy of cultivation, all that some growers may say to the contrary, notwithstanding. Price \$3 per hundred plants.

*Keen's Seedling*—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored; has always been considered by English cultivators the best grown. Price \$3 per hundred.

*Royal Scarlet*—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer and very hardy. Price \$2.

*Hautbois*—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant. Price \$1.

*Early Virginia*—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer, and very hardy.—Price \$2.

*English Wood*—Fruit well known for years. \$1.

N. B. Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit, would find it for their interest to visit the gardens and see the method of cultivation, and satisfy themselves that they can obtain their plants from first hands, for it is too often the case that large and attractive advertisements are sent forth to the public by dealers in plants, when at the same time they have never grown the kinds offered for sale, and know but little about their cultivation. Attention to this by purchasers, if possible, will save much time and money.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, enclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, July 25, 1840.

Orders directed to J. BRECK &amp; Co., will be executed with despatch.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.  
July 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## PATENT SPRING BALANCE.

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.  
July 15.

## 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 reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,  
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# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1840.

[NO. 9.]

N. E. FARMER.

### RHODE ISLAND AGRICULTURE.

The subjoined extracts from Dr Jackson's Report on the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island, will we think be read with interest and profit.

#### Report of the Farm of Hon. Job Durfee, Tiverton.

Farm consists of—ploughed land, 22 acres; grazing 47, mowing 46, orchard 4, wood 30, peat and unreclaimed swamp 10. Total, 159 acres.—Value of land per acre, \$100. Soil, generally stiff loam.

**Crops.**—Indian corn 400 bushels—40 bushels per acre; manured with ten large ox loads of fish compost and barn yard manure. Wheat 14 bushels—20 bushels to the acre, blasted; land manured with fish in 1838. Barley 50 bushels to the acre—injured by the fly. Oats 334 bushels—56 bushels to the acre; not manured the present year; the crop followed Indian corn. Mangel wurtzel 362 bushels—1086 bushels to the acre. Turnips 250 bushels, grown among corn. Hay 46 tons—one ton to the acre.

#### Stock.

Horses,	2, raised 2, valued at	\$140
Oxen,	6, do 4, do	360
Cows,	8, do 8, do	240
Sheep,	100, do 100, do	200
Swine,	12, do 12, do	
Young stock,	12, do 12, do	130
Poultry,		50
Wood,	12 cords.	

#### Produce.

Beef, butter, cheese, milk and wool not estimated.	
Wool, 3 pounds to the fleece.	
Corn estimated,	\$400
Wheat,	20
Oats,	133
Barley,	40
Potatoes,	70
Turnips,	60
Beets,	70
Pumpkins,	15
Hay,	700

1st Question.—What agricultural experiments have you made? (See below for answer.)

2d. What is the results of your researches or observations concerning the use of lime as an amendment to soils, or as an ingredient in composts? I have made no experiments with lime.

3d. Have you used ashes, live or spent, or hard coal ashes, as an amendment, and what is the results of your experience?

I have used spent ashes occasionally, to a limited extent, and as far as my observation extends, with favorable results.

4th. Have you made use of peat for manure, alone or in compost, and with what results?

I have used an imperfect peat, or rather swamp mud, with fish and turf. The compost made a ma-

nure much quicker and more active than any other that I have used, but I doubt whether it will carry a crop to maturity so steady as good stable manure. It does best in wet seasons.

5th. What is your opinion respecting the use of a compost made of 4 cords of peat, 2 cords of stable manure, and 4 casks of lime, well mixed, as a compost manure? Will you please to try it?

To this compost I would add sand, especially if to be used on a close, heavy soil. I have never tried this compost, but certainly think it highly worthy of a trial.

6th. What are the relative values of fish and stable manure?

Fish manure is more active and quicker than stable manure. Fish used alone, exhausts itself in three or four years, unless the crop be consumed on the ground. After being used on corn, it throws up a great crop of grain, (if grain follow,) but the new meadow is too frequently light. Its use should be continued on the new meadow. I cannot speak definitely of their relative values.

7th. Have you used rock weed, ribbon weed, and eel grass for manure, and with what results? I have used rock weed, and eel grass, in composts of the barn-yard, &c., but never alone.

8th. Have you tried any experiments respecting the use of muscle or marsh mud, or of ground oyster shells, clam shells, or ground bones, as amendments to soils?

I have used broken clam shells, the remains of Indian feasts; I think with good effects, but cannot speak definitely. I am beginning the use of marsh mud, but am not as yet able to speak of results.

9th. What means do you use for the prevention of smut in wheat, and to what results do you arrive?

I have steeped my seed wheat in brine for 7 hours, and then lined it, to no effect. I have steeped it for 16 or 18 hours, and then rolled it in ashes, with apparently some beneficial result, but have found no effectual remedy.

10th. What crops are the most profitable to raise on your farm?

Indian corn, oats, barley. (See remarks.)

11th. What is the value of your produce in market?

See the estimates I have put upon the several products.

12th. Do you save the liquid parts of your manure by any vat under your stalls or stables, and have you made any experiments as to the value of such manure? Please mention the results.

I must answer this question in the negative.

#### General Remarks.

In my estimate of the quantity of ploughed land, I include that sowed with grain. My estimate of mowing land includes only meadows.

In my estimate of the quantity of Indian corn raised, I include some raised in my orchard; in ascertaining the average to the acre, I take no note of the orchard land, for I am not able to ascertain what portion of it was planted, it having been

planted with corn only where open to the sun. In fact, for this season, I doubt not that my estimate of this crop is large; but to estimate it at less would deceive. The average, even as it now stands in the return, is much below the common average. I was greatly disappointed in this crop the present year (1839.) I attribute my disappointment to the violence of two gales in August, particularly to the first, which, though less violent than the second, was most injurious, prostrating my corn, which was of an early kind, when just in the milk. My Dutton corn suffered severely; it was not half a crop. Worms also injured the crop severely. I speak now with reference to that part of the crop raised on a newly turned sward. We took from an acre of old ground, where corn was raised the preceding season, fifty bushels, and one hundred bushels of French turnips, besides pumpkins. This was the last planted, and seemed to have suffered least from the winds. I do not think highly of the Dutton corn; nor do I think it generally a judicious practice, in our foggy climate, to cut up corn and shock it.

Our wheat was, up to the period of forming the grain, very promising; it then suddenly shriveled. Was this caused by the honey dew? There was not half a crop.

Barley, years past, was our most valuable grain. It is now a very uncertain crop, owing to the ravages of an insect, the egg of which is deposited in the growing stalk.

The oat crop may appear large, compared with my other crops, but we have measured not only the product but the land, and the return is rather under than over the true amount. The quantity given is the quantity actually taken up. There could not be less than double the quantity usually sown shelled out before it was stacked, and thus entirely lost. From one lot consisting of about an acre and a quarter, we threshed out and measured ninety-six bushels. This was corn land last year, and was then fished at the rate of thirty barrels to the acre, in addition to the usual manuring.

#### Report of the Farm of Gideon Spencer.

DR C. T. JACKSON—Dear Sir—Your blank form of a farm report was put into my hands sometime since, but in consequence of my having been employed the last year in other business than attending to my farm, I cannot fill the report with accuracy. I will, however, give you a brief account of my procedure in farming for about thirty years. In 1808, I commenced farming on the farm I now own, and which was previously owned by my father. I took no pains to make manure, and as was the practice among my neighbors, I milked my cows in the pasture, and let my hogs run in the road.—The land was not then very much exhausted, and we could raise from 15 to 30 bushels of corn to the acre, without manure. This I found was wearing out my land; and in the year 1811, I commenced a new course. I yarded my cattle, carted loam into my cowyard, shut up my hogs, &c., and the next season I planted a larger field of corn than usual, and put the manure all in the hill, and this greatly

increased the crop of stalks, but not much that of corn. I found this would not do, and as I had not manure to spread on a large field in one year, I came to the conclusion to manure a small one; and I carted on and spread twentyfive loads on one half an acre—on another three acres I put on nine; and I raised as much corn on the half acre as I did on the other three acres. I soon afterwards joined the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and heard an excellent address delivered to the said society, by the Hon. Tristram Burgess, from which I received much instruction. My neighbors soon termed me "the book farmer," said that I was following up book recommendations, putting all my manure on to one small lot, and that I should soon have no farm to manage; I nevertheless persevered, and put 50 tons per acre on my corn land, and 15 tons per acre on my meadows, when I laid them down to grass, until I had 12 acres prepared in that way; since which, I have received two premiums from the said agricultural society; one for 102 bushels of corn raised on one acre, and one for a large crop of potatoes. Previous to making the improvement I cut but five tons of hay on my farm, and I now, and have for the last twelve years cut upwards of thirty tons of English hay yearly. A few years since I cleared up and underdrained a cold wet swamp of several acres, which until then had been considered of little or no value. It now produces yearly two tons to the acre. The last season I cut on another lot of one acre, over three tons, and the hay for one year sold in market would pay the whole expense of labor on the same. I believe I am on the road to still further improvement, and am waiting with some impatience for your report of the state survey, and as I am informed by one of the state committee of this survey, that the agricultural part of the survey thus far, can be considered no more than introductory, I presume our legislature will have it completed two or three years hence, when I hope to give you a more detailed account.

I remain yours, very respectfully,

GIDEON SPENCER.

Warwick, April 4, 1840.

*Report of the Farm of Joseph Childs, Portsmouth.*

Farm consists of ploughed land 21 acres; pasture 6; mowing 16 1-2; orchard 2 1-2; total 46 acres.

*Crops.*

Indian corn,	300 bushels on 9 1-2 acres.
Rye,	32 " 2 1-2 "
Peas, sold green,	100 " 1-2 "
Potatoes,	800 " 4 "
Onions, 24000 bunches,	1440 " 2 1-2 "
Mangel wurtzel,	200 " 3-4 "
French turnips,	200 " 1-4 "
Hay,	25 tons 16 1-2 "
Onion seed,	80 lbs. 1-4 "

*Other Produce.*

Apples, 75 bushels.	2000 lbs. beef.
Pumpkins, 6 tons.	2000 lbs. pork.
Cabbages, 200 heads.	300 lbs. butter.
Isabella grapes, 5 bush.	

Stock, gross value, \$385; viz: 2 horses, 2 oxen, 5 cows, 12 hogs, and 40 domestic fowls.

The cost per acre for the cultivation of each crop, I have no means of ascertaining. I use about 350 large ox-cart loads of manure per year, made from fish, sand, sea weed, green weeds, and the

barn yard and hog pens. For two years past I have put into the compost ten casks of lime, which I think has proved decidedly advantageous. I also spread upon the land from 200 to 300 barrels of fish, and 300 bushels of spent ashes. The charges for labor in 1838, which I think will be the same this year, were \$504, exclusive of the labor of myself and my wife, who do as much as can be expected from persons seventyone years of age.

*Questions.*—(See Judge Durfee's report.)

1st. I change my seeds often, and practice a careful rotation of crops with every thing except onions.

2d. Have used lime to some extent for two years and think it does well.

3d. I use 30 or 40 bushels spent ashes per acre, yearly, for onions and grain. They do best for dry land.

4th. Have no peat.

5th. [Not answered.]

6th. Have used fish for 20 years, and think 40 barrels spread on an acre, equal to eight cart loads of common manure.

7th. I use 30 to 40 loads of sea weed yearly, in the hog pens, mixed with sand, dirt, and all the green weeds I can collect. The compost is spread upon the onion and potato fields.

8th. I have not.

9th. I soak seed wheat two hours in strong brine, and mix lime with it while wet. This prevents smut, and assists the growth of the wheat.

10th. Onions are the most profitable crop at present: potatoes come next.

11th. This year, onions sold, delivered in New York, for 50 cents per bushel; rye \$1 16; wheat \$1 50; and potatoes 28 to 33 cents.

12th. My cattle are stalled in the winter. There is no floor to the stables, but they are provided with sufficient litter, sand, &c. to absorb all the liquid manure.

*General Remarks.*

I conceive there is a great deal of useful information to be obtained from the different agricultural journals. In our state, the land has generally been hard worn by constant cropping and light manuring. Much, however, may be done by every farmer, to restore fertility to his soils and increase their productiveness, if he will make good use of all his resources. Let him employ all hands every leisure moment in collecting weeds, leaves, and every article of which manure can be made, into compost heaps for spring use. Let him keep his crops carefully cleaned of weeds during summer, and after the early crops are got in, keep the weeds close, to prevent their going to seed, either by ploughing them in or removing them to his hog pens, and he may rest assured of a rich reward for his labor and care, in the increase of his crops.

(To be continued.)

*Cure for sore backs or galls in horses.*—Rub white lead in sweet oil until a good paint is made, and apply a coating of this to the injured place.—Milk will do where the oil is not to be had. It is one of the effective applications. Some for the same difficulty use a solution of vitriol in water, for a wash; but in most cases the white lead is to be preferred.—*Alb. Cult.*

*Milk.*—18 cows kept by Adam Antony, of North Providence, R. I., give 593 gallons of milk per year.

**RECENT INTRODUCTION OF VALUABLE PLANTS AND GRAINS.**

The most valuable plants and grains which now engage the industry and minister to the support of three-fourths of the world, are of comparatively recent introduction. Whilst the olive, the millet, and the silk, may be traced back to the ages of antiquity, the articles which now feed and clothe the inhabitants of the civilized world, have been more recently discovered by men of science, and brought into cultivation by the skilful agriculturist. A single generation has only passed away since a handful of rice, and a few seeds of cotton, were sown in Charleston, as a *curious*, and no doubt, regarded by many as an idle experiment. They are now such important staples, that they engage the commerce, and regulate, in a considerable degree, the monetary system of the world. The Irish potatoe which has been of the greatest consequence to mankind, was not known in Europe till the days of Raleigh, and found its way into England by a ship wrecked on the coast of Lancashire. During the many severe famines to which Great Britain has been subject, there is no exaggeration in asserting that the lives of millions of human beings have been preserved by this vegetable alone. It is but a little more than a century since the first coffee tree was brought to France, from which all of the trees in the West India islands have originated. The original sweet orange tree, from which all the varieties of that fine fruit in Europe and America have been derived, although a native of China, was shown but a few years ago at Lisbon. The writer of this article, has plucked fruit from the original tree, which produces the Sickle pear now cultivated both in Europe and America, as the finest variety of this fruit in the world. The tree, he believes is still growing in one of the meadows in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Nor is it in the power of any government, by its strictest enactments to prevent the dissemination of fruits, plants and seeds. If the ingenuity of man cannot accomplish it—the birds, the winds and the waves, will effect it. The cocoapalm is now growing on the sands of Florida the nut having been floated from Cuba by the waves of the sea. The sea grape, the shore plum, and more than a hundred other species of West India plants, not omitting the mahogany, have been carried thither either by the winds or the birds. The white headed pigeon is known to visit Cuba every day, whilst it is breeding along the Florida coast, and thus becomes a courier and a planter between the island and main. The severity of the laws of that exclusive and extraordinary people the Chinese could not prevent the productions of their soil from finding their way to other lands—nor could the rigor of the Dutch and the burning of their superfluous spice trees prevent the dispersion of their cherished aromatic plants. The tea shrub of China is now cultivated in Java by men smuggled from Japan, and also flourishes in the vicinity of Charleston—and the spice trees have found their way to the islands of the West Indies and of the Pacific Ocean.—*Southern Cabinet.*

A senseless, rich dressed dandy may be compared to a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.

He that spares when he is young, may spend when he is old.

From the New Haven Herald.

### THE CANKER WORMS.

We did not notice the inquiry of the Boston Courier, addressed to us on the subject of the canker worm and grub, until yesterday, when we referred it to a friend conversant with the facts, who has handed us the following communication. Our own observation enables us to say that the remedy practised here has been partially successful, and will no doubt be productive of beneficial results. The process is still pursued for the preservation of our trees, with the substitution of sea weed instead of hay or straw, to fill up the interstice between the trough and the tree. The oil has no contact with the tree, and of course can produce no injury. We think it much more effectual than the course which we observed last summer on the Boston Mall.

*Messrs Editors*—Having paid some attention to the leaden troughs which have been placed around the elms of our city, I will endeavor, in a few words, to answer the inquiries of the Boston Courier respecting them.

Here, I believe, there is but one opinion on the subject. We are all, so far as I know, satisfied from an experience of one year, that they answer as completely as any thing can, the object to be arrived at. We know that thousands and tens of thousands of grubs were destroyed by them; and have a right to infer that not a single grub could have passed them alive, had every precaution been taken which might have been.

As long as the troughs are kept filled with oil, it is not possible for one grub to get over them, except by one of the following modes: sticks falling from the trees are liable to lodge on the troughs, and if they are large enough, may by their weight bear down the upper lid so as almost, if not entirely, to bring it in contact with the lower; or bits of paper, rags, &c. flying in the air, may get lodged in a similar manner; or if the straw or sea weed which is placed between the troughs and trees should be long enough, it may, and frequently does, fall over the troughs; or snow and ice may accumulate and remain on the north side of the trees after the grubs begin to ascend; or, finally, mischievous boys may, and often do, batter the troughs with stones, clubs, &c. In either of these cases a hedge is formed, which the grubs may avail themselves of. The oil may also be driven out by a high wind, or displaced by water getting into the troughs. By a little care and attention all these difficulties may be overcome. Hay was used last season as the filling between the troughs and trees, but it is now believed that sea weed is better; at any rate it has been generally used this season.

The oil in the troughs can in no way injure the trees, for it no where comes in contact with them.

S.

☞ We are glad to hear so good an account of the experiment, and we are in possession of no fact to weaken the force of the argument in its favor, so far as its success in preventing the ascent of the grub is concerned. But we are not quite certain, notwithstanding the positive assurance of both the editor of the Herald and his correspondent, that the oil can in no way injure the tree, "for it no where comes in contact with them." It is not a very easy matter to prevent such a contact, and S. has himself stated that the oil may be driven out of the troughs by a high wind, or be displaced by

rain. In either case, it would be difficult we presume, to prevent its coming in contact with the tree. But as we have no disposition now to make an argument, we simply state the result of our own experience, and let the fact go for what it is worth.

In October last we employed the agent of Mr Dennis (the patentee of the leaden trough,) to place troughs on twelve trees—six apple and six plum—all vigorous and healthy and from four to six inches in diameter. Each trough was fastened to the tree by six nails, and the interstice between the tree and the trough filled with cotton. Great care was taken to replenish the oil in the troughs, whenever it was driven out by high wind or displaced by rain. Both these contingencies happened frequently, and of course the cotton became in the course of a short time completely saturated with oil, and consequently the oil not only came in contact with the bark of the tree, but found its way between the bark and the wood by means of the nails which secured the troughs. About the first of May, the bark just above and below the troughs was observed to be in a state of decay. One trough after another was removed, and the bark found so rotten that it could easily be removed with the finger. Several gentlemen have examined them, and among them Mr Dennis, the patentee. Mr Dennis thinks it was the cotton and not the oil, which has done the mischief, but all the rest are of a different opinion. Whether the trees will ever recover from this injury is yet uncertain; some of them we think will not. The wounds have been kept plastered over with clay, and in some instances the dead and rotten bark has been displaced by that which is young and healthy. One of the apple trees is now loaded with fruit, but nearly destitute of foliage.—*Boston Courier*.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### THE PLACE TO DIG A WELL.

*Messrs Gaylord & Tucker*—I saw in your paper an inquiry for the best mode of finding water, or rather a place to dig a well. I have had some information on the subject, but do not profess to be a very experienced hand at the business. The way I manage is, to choose a clear day, when there are no clouds to interfere with the eye; about one or two o'clock, I go out to the place I wish to look for water; I turn my back toward the sun, and look toward the sky, to examine the vapors that arise from the ground into the air, and if there is a vein of water near in that direction, there will appear a vapor to rise quick to a certain height, and then it will move off on a level, in the same way that the smoke will rise from a chimney over a very hot fire of coals, where there is no smoke, and will rise as high above the surface as the water is below the top of the earth. The facts are, that water must have vent, and the deeper in the earth the water lies, the harder the pressure and the higher it will rise. Now, as I have stated I am not a professed water witch, I would wish to hear from those of more experience, as there are many who do profess to know, and say that they can trace a vein of water not larger than a rye straw, that lies 60 ft. under ground, and tell the quality of the water. As to qualities of water, all I know is, that salt water gives a stronger cloud than fresh, and lime water gives a whiter cloud than pure soft water. Any information that can be given on the subject will be thankfully received.

W. STOWELL.

*Washington's Opinion of Agriculture*.—The following is an extract of a letter from General Washington to Sir Arthur Young, who was fond of agricultural pursuits:—

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inso-much that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these facts, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation is only to show how much, as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged to your labors to render respectable and advantageous an employment which is more congenial to the natural dispositions of mankind than any other."

*Horn Distemper*.—Spirits of turpentine rubbed in around the base or the horns, when the disease is in its incipient stages, will usually arrest its progress and effect a cure. If it has so far advanced as essentially to lower the temperature of the horns or horn, (for sometimes only one is attacked,) boring with a large nail gimlet on the under side of the horn, three or four inches from the head, will be necessary. If the horn is found very hollow at this place, another opening still nearer the head may be necessary. The horns must be kept open, that the matter may freely escape; and they should be thoroughly syringed or washed out, twice or three times a day. Salt and water or soap suds is good for this. Allowing the matter in the horn to escape, relieves the distress of the animal, checks the inflammation about the head, and unless delayed too long, effects a cure.—*Ab. Cult.*

*Cure for Wounds—King of Oils*.—This invaluable remedy for wounds in cattle or horses, particularly the latter, has lately been brought before the public by Silas Gaylord, of Skaneateles, and we have known some very surprising cures performed by it, in the case of severe wounds in horses. The following are the directions given for preparing the medicine:

1	ounce of green copperas,
2	' of white vitriol,
2	' of common salt,
2	' of linseed oil,
8	' of West India molasses.

Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes, in a pint of urine; when almost cold, add one ounce of oil of vitriol and four ounces of spirits of turpentine. Apply it to the wound with a quill or feather, and the cure will be speedily effected.—*lb.*

*Making Bread*.—A late French journal states that an important series of experiments is now going on in the city of Paris, by order of the government, and under the direction of a committee of bakers, to test the value of a new discovery in bread making, that promises the most important results. In the new mode of preparation the flour that formerly made 100 lbs. of bread, now yields from 120 to 125 lbs. The discovery consists in an improved mode of fermenting it, by which a greater quantity of water combines with the gluten, and the nutritious qualities are more fully developed. A loaf of the new bread is found to be equally nutritive with the old, and decidedly improved in flavor.—*lb.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SEASON, CROPS,  
&c., IN MERRIMAC Co., N. H.

We commend to our readers the following interesting letter from Levi Bartlett, Esq. to the Rev. Mr Colman, which would have been responded to in his usual happy manner, had he been present to receive it. He has not yet returned from the west: his prolonged stay has been occasioned by severe sickness: the last accounts from him were that he was on his way home and his health improving, and we hope soon to see him.

In relation to the letter we would say, that if our readers are as well pleased with it as ourselves, they will ask Mr Bartlett to favor them with further results of his observations from time to time, and we think the farming interest would be much advanced if practical farmers generally would give us more of their experience and observations, for the mutual benefit of all.

J. B.

Warner, N. H., Aug. 18th, 1840.

MY DEAR COLMAN—Knowing you take a deep interest in every thing relative to agriculture, and that that interest extends too, beyond the limits of your own parish, it affords me a pleasure to communicate to you the results of my observations in an excursion of several days of the past week, among the farming community in a part of Merrimac county, N. H.

From the middle of May to the first of August, this section has been visited with the most severe drought that perhaps ever occurred so early in the season, which has materially affected many kinds of crops, while others have pushed along with a growth wholly unexpected.

Oats, from want of rain, and the attack of whole legions of grasshoppers, will present "a beggarly account of empty" heads. By the way, 'tis just fourteen years since the last great "grasshopper year": have you any data to prove that fourteen years is the period of time when literally "the grasshopper shall be a burden"? It would be of great consequence if this fact could be ascertained, as I know of no crop that suffers from their ravages like the oat. Upon the years of their periodical returns (if they have such,) some other crop might be substituted for the oat.

Corn upon pine and other light and dry lands, up to first of July, never looked better or promised a fairer crop; but the extreme heat and want of rain caused it to go back: the spindle was dried so that the pollen was not matured, and although the corn now shows nearly its usual number of ears, they are very imperfect,—cobs without corn, or the kernels "few and far between"; but upon the stiffer and hardwood soils, perhaps the prospect for an abundant crop never was greater. Better ploughs, more manure, care in selecting the right kind of seed, and more thorough cultivation, has greatly increased the amount of corn per acre within a few years.

I have particularly examined many fields of corn that will give from 60 to 80 bushels per acre and upwards. I saw several kinds of corn, but taking all things into view, I must give the preference to the "Brown corn," introduced to the notice of the public by Gov. Hill.

From the high reputation the Black Sea wheat has obtained for a few years past, there was scarcely any other kind sown: of perhaps more than 150 pieces I saw, it was all of this kind, except one which was the Tea wheat. But from the late sow-

ing to avoid the weevil, and want of rain, much of it did not come up, and it did not tiller or branch out; of course it was very thin, and owing to the wet season of '39 and too great neglect among farmers, to prevent the weeds from seeding in their hoed crops, almost every field of wheat was overrun with weeds, and many of them so much so that they are worth more for fodder for beasts than for bread for man. I believe you have as great a horror for weeds in hoed crops, as old 'Sootie' has for holy water: if so, I wish you would give your readers 'line upon line' till you shall make them all do as I did last year, hoe their corn five times, if nothing short will eradicate the weeds.—We did not find a field of wheat that was entitled to scarcely a fourth premium. I sowed upon one acre on the 12th of May, two bushels of Italian wheat, strictly upon Mr Phinney's system; and I have not seen a piece of wheat that can in any way be compared to it—much of it standing measured 4 1-2 feet, and it gave over 300 large sheaves: it lodged some and suffered by the rust, but it would be called a prime piece of wheat even in a good year.

There is a great abundance of clover and other grasses that have lived through the drought, even upon the tops of two dry hillocks in the piece, to warrant a heavy crop of hay next season; while many of my neighbors who have pursued the old course, with precisely the same kind of land, are now ploughing in their stubble and again sowing grass seed.

Will you be so good as to name this to our mutual friend Phinney, when you see him, and say to him how deeply I feel obliged for the important agricultural information he has so kindly imparted to me.

The early planted potatoes on dry land will but little more than return the seed—but later, and on heavier ground, will give a tolerable crop; but as a whole they will be very light.

I planted four quarts of the English Horse bean, imported by Mr Webster; but they could not stand a broiling sun that carried the mercury up to 130°: they will with me prove a total failure. The several kinds of turnips he introduced will be of incalculable benefit to the country: from the appearance of mine now, I think they will give a greater yield than the ruta baga, but may not prove so good for late keeping. I used some of his barley and oats, and think them a great acquisition, although I got them on too dry a piece of ground.

I traversed the farm and grounds of Gov. Hill, who by the way is the most industrious and hard working man we have in the Granite State. Only think how many irons he has in the fire at the present time;—Receiver General of all Uncle Sam's revenue for New England—a great farm and farmer—editor of the Monthly Visitor and a large weekly political paper—and god-father to one of the great political parties of New Hampshire.—There is no danger of such a man's rusting out. He has made great improvements upon his farm and is now reaping large crops: he has upon his grounds a large and well cultivated market garden.

It is truly gratifying to every lover of our own dear New England, to witness the improvements going forward among our farming community. The well finished and furnished farm houses, the capacious and solid built barns and out houses, well fenced and neatly cultivated fields, neat and clean kept gardens with almost every variety of esculents and many ornamented with flowers and small

fruits, to say nothing of good apples, pears, plums, &c.; handsomely furnished parlors and good collections of minerals, shells, specimens in geology and other interesting curiosities, &c.; and tables laden with useful books and standard periodicals—all goes to prove too that there is a moral and intellectual improvement going forward among the rising generation. The leisure time that used to be spent by the young of by-gone days in 'playing button and blind-man's-buff,' or 'tripping the feet to the music of the violin,' is now scarcely known to the youth of the present time, only as things of other days, like high heeled shoes and hooped petticoats.

I intended to have said something to you in respect to the 'editorials' in the last three or four numbers of the N. E. Farmer, but have only room to respond a hearty amen, for 'them's my sentiments exactly.'

Yours, truly,

LEVI BARTLETT.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

## MANUFACTURE OF CIDER.

(From the papers of the late Joseph Cooper, Esq.)

Cider is an article of domestic manufacture, which is, in my opinion, the worst managed of any in our country, considering its usefulness; and perhaps the best method to correct errors is to point out some of the principal ones, and then recommend better.

One of the first is the gathering of apples when wet; the next, to throw them together, exposed to sun and rain, until a sourness pervades the whole mass; then grind, and for want of a trough or other vessels sufficient to hold a cheese at a time, put the pomace on the press as fast as ground, then make so large a cheese as to take so long a time to complete and press off, that fermentation will come on in the cheese before the cider is all out; and certain it is, that a small quantity of the juice pressed out after the fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of a whole cheese if made therewith. When either of the above circumstances will spoil the cider, which I know to be the case, don't wonder at the effect of a combination of the whole, which is frequently the case.

As I have very often exported cider, and sold it to others for that purpose, to the West Indies and Europe, without ever hearing of any spoiling, and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, I will give an account of my method. I gather the apples for good cider when dry, put them on a floor under cover, have a trough sufficient to hold a cheese at once, when the weather is warm; grind them late in the evening, spreading the pomace over the trough to give it air, as that will greatly enrich the cider, and give it a fine amber color; then early in the morning press it off: the longer a cheese lays before pressing off, the better, provided it escapes fermentation until the pressing off is completed. The reason is evident from the following circumstance: take a tart apple and bruise one side, and let it lay till brown, then taste the juice of each side, and you will find the juice of the bruised part sweet and rich, though a tart apple. So, if sweet and sour apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart, but if let lie till brown, the cider will be greatly improved. I always take great

care to put cider in clean sweet casks, and the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them well as soon as the cider is out, and not let them stand with a remnant or lees to make them sour, must or stink. When my casks are filled, I place them in the shade, and exposed to the northern air—When fermentation takes place, fill them up once or more a day, to cause as much of the filth as possible to discharge from the berry bung; when it discharges a clear white froth, put in the bung stack, or bore a hole and put a spile in it, and thereby check the fermentation gradually; and when it has subsided, take the first opportunity of clear cool weather, and rack it off into clean casks; to effect which, when I have drawn the cider out of a cask in which it has fermented, I first rise the cask with cool water, then put into a hogshead two or three quarts of fine gravel, and three or four gallons of water; work it well to scour off the yeast or scum and sediment which always adheres to the casks in which the cider ferments; and if not scoured off as above directed, will act as yeast when the cider is put in again, and bring on fretting, and spoil or greatly injure the liquor; after scouring, rinse as before. I find benefit in burning a brimstone match in the cask, suspended by a wire, after putting in two or three buckets of cider; the best method for which process is, to have a long tapering bung, with a large wire drove in the small end with a hook for the match, which for a hogshead should be sufficient to kill a hive of bees. If the cider stands a week or more after racking, previous to its being put into the cellar, rack it again and rinse the casks, but not with gravel, and put it immediately into the cellar. The late made I put in the cellar immediately after or before the first racking, agreeable to circumstances as to the weather. The cider I wish to keep till warm weather, I rack in clear cool weather, the latter part of February or March. It is best to keep the cask full and bunged tight as possible.

To refine cider for exportation or bottling, take of Russia isinglass about an ounce to a barrel, pound it as soft as possible, pick it into fine shreds, put it in a clean earthen pot, pour on about half a pint of boiling water, stir and beat it with a stick split in four parts at the end, and something put in to keep it apart; when it has got thick add a pint of good sound cider, set the pot in a place the most safe and handy, but not too warm; as it grows stiff, add cider as before in small quantities, and repeat the stirring, the oftener the better, if fifty times a day; in two or three days, if it is well dissolved, rack off the cider which is for refining, add of it to the isinglass prepared as above, stirring it well till fit for straining, which do through a linen cloth; then mix the fining and cider together as well as possible, and set it in a proper place for drawing off, giving some vent for some days. If it is not sufficiently fine in ten days, rack it off and repeat the fining as before; but it is best to rack it, fine or not, in ten or twelve days, lest the sediment should rise, which I have known to be the case.

The foregoing operation should be performed previous to the apple trees being in bloom; but I have succeeded best in the winter, in steady cool weather. I have likewise had good success in putting the fining in the cider direct from the press, and set in casks with one head out, taps put in and set in a cool place properly fixed for drawing, and covered; when the fermentation subsides and the scum begins to crack, take it off carefully with a

skimmer, then draw it carefully from the sediment. If it is not sufficiently fine by the middle of winter, proceed as before directed.

The settlings of cider spirits, reduced with water cider, being put into cider in proportion of from two to three gallons to a hogshead, answered the purpose of fining full as well as the isinglass.

JOSEPH COOPER.

2nd mo., 1803.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### FWOULER, SPARE THAT BIRD!

*Messrs Gaylord & Tucker*:—I know of few things more calculated to disturb the equanimity of mind, and ruffle the feelings of a humane man, one who lives among animals and birds, and feels as if they were all personal friends, than to see a shock-headed, straddling thing, calling itself a man, with rusty musket or rifle, creeping about our highways, woodlands or orchards, and popping away at the harmless little creatures that give to the landscape half its charms, and to the eye and the ear half their pleasures.

I know these men cannot look upon birds as I do, or they would not have to be guilty of homicide to know what the sensations of a murderer are, when they wantonly destroy these creatures of the air. I plead not for the hawk or the crow; but for the beautiful songsters that greet the morn with a hymn, flutter over and through our meadows and orchards, and exhibit an instinctive happiness that would reconcile the most morbid misanthropist to life and its cares. I never hear the song sparrow, that with us is usually the first harbinger of spring, without a feeling of gladness that "the winter is over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds is come;" and this feeling is increased, as day after day, the blue bird, robin, tree sparrow, yellow bird, bob-a link, brown thrush, oriole, and swallow, successively arrive, and enliven the woods and fields with their presence, and fill the air with their music.

Tell me not that birds have not memories; that when the mysterious instinct compels their migration from us, they never return to their loved haunts, or again build in the same grove, but go whither accident or chance may direct. Only a few days since, I was standing in the field, and suddenly I heard the far off twitters of the barn swallow, of which not one had yet appeared. Away up in the blue sky, I at last descried him, as he slowly and on weary wing descended from his long flight, and with a song that could not be mistaken but for one of joy that his journey was over, he resumed his accustomed place on the ridge of the barn. In a few minutes he was joined by his mate, and during the hour in which they were resting from their weary way, many were the congratulations that passed between them. On the spot where for years they have built their nest, and reared their young, they are now building, and their absence is like the absence of friends.

And what is the crime charged upon these beautiful birds, that they are doomed to death by every boy or man, who is disposed to show his prowess in shedding their blood? Why they eat our cherries, or perhaps occasionally peck our trees or our sweet apples. This charge is true; but only a very small part are guilty, if guilt there is about it; and must all the acknowledged harmless species suffer for the act of one or two? Where is the man who

can accuse the sparrow, yellow bird, blue bird, swallow, thrush, bob-a-link, lark, and a multitude of others, of preying on his crops or his fruits?—Yet these are sought after and destroyed with as much avidity and hot haste as the most predatory ones. The urchin or the ragamuffin raises his weapon, and the half-warbled song, remains unfinished forever. I have admitted the charge, but if true in its fullest extent, would it justify extermination? Is there no good deed performed—no services rendered to the gardener or the cultivator, which may be plead in extenuation or mitigation? I think there are many, and that the good they do, overbalances many fold, as a strict matter of profit or loss, the trifling injuries they produce. The robin, the cedar bird, and the wood-pecker, are the three of the small birds most destructive to fruit, but these are far from being useless. I this morning saw in my garden, a robin hopping along on the ground; soon I saw it seize a black grub or cut worm, and in a few moments another. These two worms among my melons or cucumbers, would have done me more injury than a dozen robins in my cherry trees, and yet these two formed but a small part of the worms of various kinds this single bird would devour in a day. Of all birds, the cedar bird is to me, perhaps, the only one positively disagreeable; yet I owe to a flock of these birds, that made my orchard their home last year, many a bushel of beautiful apples, as they fed continually on the canker worm that at one time threatened the total destruction of some of my choicest fruit and trees. And the wood-pecker, while you think he is only amusing himself by hammering away on your trees, will, if you observe him closely, be seen ever and anon to thrust his long barbed tongue into a hole, and extract a grub that was perforating and destroying inch by inch your tree. Depend upon it, the wood-pecker will not hurt your trees, if there are about them no insects, or decayed wood, that requires excision.

Before you destroy a bird on your premises, or permit any one else to do it, be certain that you are not about to destroy one of your most faithful friends. Carefully weigh the good and evil they occasion against each other; think of the pleasure and instruction they afford: rise on one of our beautiful mornings before the sun, and hear from copse, and orchard, and grove, the thousand voices of joy and melody that are rising and mingling, and if you have a single feeling that belonged to man in paradise, it will not be necessary to repeat to you—*Fowler, spare that bird!*

A FRIEND TO BIRDS.

*Painting*.—Spirits of turpentine is in most cases used in mixture with paints, because it facilitates the drying rapidly. It decomposes and destroys the vitality of the oil: it should never be used when durability and lustre is required. I have been in the practice of painting my out buildings with pure oil, mixed without boiling, and am satisfied that it is more durable: the drying process is not so rapid, but the coat is harder and more adhesive, and less expensive.

S. W. JEWETT.

Weybridge, Vt.

*Powers of the Arab Horse*.—Fraser, in his 'Tartar Journey,' relates as an undoubted fact, that an Arab horse travelled 520 miles in six days—rested three days, and then went over the same ground in five days.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1840.

## BANKS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

No. I.

In the condition of the currency no class in the community have a more direct interest than the agricultural. We have been repeatedly charged with holding opinions on the subject of banks and credit of an heretical character. We shall therefore take the liberty of making some remarks on these subjects. These may go for what they are worth. We do not regard the opinions of an humble individual like ourselves, of much importance to any one; and, on a subject in a degree foreign from our general pursuits, we should be among the last to assume an oracular authority; but every man ought to have a reasonable concern for his own consistency; and if the soundness of his opinions is called in question by any one, he should be ready to maintain or renounce them. We shall allude to this subject without any party or political reference whatever. To do otherwise would be incompatible with the neutral character of the *New England Farmer*.

Banks are of various characters. The banks existing among us are those of discount and loan; and it is to these we shall refer. Capital is the surplus accumulation of labor. It consists of whatever we call property; and productive capital is that which in one form or another, or in any form may be applied to the increase of property or wealth; or as it is said, of what has value, whatever may conduce to the subsistence or comfort or improvement of human life and the human condition.

Capital is not in itself productive. It will not increase by any intrinsic principle of vitality or growth. A hundred dollars in gold or silver deposited in a man's chest, will remain a hundred dollars at the end of the year.—A farm or tract of land not cultivated will produce nothing. A ship lying at the wharves—or a factory, let its machinery be of the most perfect character, will give no return, unless the one is freighted and sent upon her destined voyage, and the machinery of the other is made to perform its proper office under the due and diligent application of skill, intelligence and labor, and the sufficient supply of the raw material. For all these purposes capital is indispensable. The means must be at hand to purchase the implements and to pay the labor of cultivating the land; to hire hands, and to furnish a cargo for the ship; and to employ laborers and superintendants, and to furnish the material for the manufactory.

The individuals in these cases, who have the skill and labor, and the good will to apply the skill and labor, have not always the capital which will enable them to do it to advantage. A single pair of hands in most cases can accomplish very little; and in many of the most important and useful arts of productive industry would be wholly impotent. Here comes in the necessity of capital; and in his case of course the necessity of credit, by which he would be enabled to procure the means of managing the concerns, and rendering the trade, the farm, the ship, or the factory productive.

To rely upon the credit of the individuals employed, and obtaining their labor with the condition of paying for it at the close of the operation, would be attended with innumerable inconveniences; and certainly is not practicable on any extensive scale. In general the laborers themselves could not be found to do it, as they require quick returns, that they may obtain the daily bread for their families. To rely upon the aid of insu-

lated individuals for the means of conducting these concerns, is liable to many evils and disappointments; and though there are cases of small operation, in which it might be the most eligible mode, yet it would often result in disappointment; and expose one to extortion and oppression. Banks of loan and discount here furnish the remedy, and the identical means wanted.

The proper design of banks is to collect such capital as may have been accumulated in the community, for the purpose of loaning it in such sums as may be needed for the encouragement of honest trade, useful industry and the various productive arts of life. They offer this advantage to capitalists of small means, that they can place these small means, which perhaps they themselves are incapable of using with advantage and safety, where certainly they ought to be safe and make a fair return. These rills being turned into a common stream the mass is formed.

It is obvious that if the banks were allowed only to loan the exact amount which they receive at legal interest, nothing would remain for the payment of the necessary erections of buildings and vaults; and of the persons employed to keep the books and to manage the concerns of the institution. The State therefore, in the incorporation of a bank, allows it to loan not only to the full amount of its capital paid in, but likewise half as much more; so that a bank with one hundred thousand dollars capital may loan to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and it is from this source, from the anticipation of interest, when notes are discounted, and from the wear and tear of bills, which are consequently lost and never returned to the bank; and from the use of deposits which are made in the bank for a longer or a shorter time; and in some cases from the negotiation of exchanges with distant banks for which a small commission is charged, that the profits of a bank are derived and its expenses paid. These certainly are all honest sources of income; and of which the public have no right to complain, since they received much more than an equivalent in the pecuniary advantages of the institution. Now an institution of this character honestly managed, may be of signal advantage; and especially to a new community, where more than any thing else capital is wanting for the encouragement of labor and enterprise.

An industrious and honest young man, who has spent a long apprenticeship in acquiring a trade, finds himself when ready to enter upon business, perhaps without a dollar to purchase his tools and materials. Credit to him is indispensable. A tradesman, wishing to commence a business, which under a careful, frugal and attentive management, may yield a fair profit and furnish the honest means of success and wealth, is without the means of commencing it: to him credit is indispensable. A merchant's means are too limited for him to prosecute a foreign trade, for which he is well skilled, to advantage, without the aid of capital, which he can only procure upon credit. A manufacturer or an association of individuals, intelligent, skilful and enterprising, and disposed to engage largely in a useful and profitable manufacture, and to put many wheels and many hands in motion, cannot do this without a larger capital than their own funds will supply; they therefore require credit to pursue their operations to advantage.—That is they require capital which they do not possess, and which they can only obtain by borrowing, until their industry, or labor, or skill shall put them in a condition of returning it. Banks furnish these facilities. They furnish them to a much greater advantage than the same facilities could be obtained from individual capitalists; and these institutions among us, under proper management, have been of the greatest benefit.

They have improved agriculture. They have expanded the wings of commerce. They have quickened trade and industry; and they have carried the manufacturing and mechanic arts among us to a perfection and extent which are justly the pride, and the foundation of the wealth of this busy hive in which we live—happy and privileged, though too often disdained New England. Banks are an essential part of the system of credit. It used to be a proverb to say of a man, he is as sure as the bank; which meant that his promises and engagements might be relied upon with absolute confidence.

H. C.

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 22, 1840.

The contributions of flowers by our friends were liberal, and some of the specimens very beautiful. We noticed among them some choice Asters and Balsams, from the garden of Mr Wm. Bacon, of Roxbury. Balsams by Mr Jones, of Brighton, and Mr S. R. Johnson, of Charlestown.

E. H. Derby, Esq., of Salem, presented some very superior specimens of *Nemphœa odorata*.

Dahlias, by Messrs Wilder, Stickney, Low, Goldermann, McIntire, Sprague, Barnes, Howe, Hovey & Co., Warren, A. H. Hovey, Jno. Hovey and S. Walker.—The specimens of *Ne plus Ultra*, by Col. Wilder and Mr Wm. Meller, were very fine. Mrs Bucknall, by Mr Barnes; *Unique*, by Mr Sprague; *Striata formosissima*, by Mr McIntire; *Marquis of Lothian*, by Mr Lew, were extra specimens.

Bouquets, by Messrs W. Kenrick, Jno. Hovey, R. Howe, Hovey & Co. and S. Walker.

Eighteen varieties of *Verbenas*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Salvia Penoria*, *Erysimum Peroffskyanum*, *Gladiolus floribandus* and Dahlias—from Hovey & Co.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

At a meeting of the Flower Committee it was voted—That the exhibition of the Dahlia for premium, shall take place at the rooms on Wednesday and Thursday, 23d and 24th of September. The flowers for premium must be in the stands before 10 o'clock. After the judges have awarded the prizes the room will be opened for exhibition with the names of the successful competitors attached.

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

## EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The display of fruits this day was principally from S. Pond, Cambridgeport, who exhibited twentyeight dishes of very fine pears and plums—among them we noticed two magnificent Bartlett pears, on one branch, taken from a tree the stock of which was only four years from the seed; and the branch the second year's growth from the insertion of the bud. Other specimens of the Bartlett were also very fine for the season; also Julienno, St. Ghislain and Cushing pears, and the following varieties of plums: Smith's Orleans and Duane's Purple—very large and handsome; Prince's Imperial Gage, Bingham, White Gage, and Bolmer's Washington.

By the President, Hon. E. Vose; very large specimens of the Large Red Sweeting apple, also the St Lawrence Apple, from scions presented by Mr Corsa.

Rev. Gardiner B. Perry, of Bradford, exhibited beautiful specimens of a sweet apple. The scions, Mr Perry informed us, were taken from the original tree in Kingston, N. Y. Those presented were large and very

fair—color, a pale yellow, and of a fine sweet flavor, very tender and juicy.

From the garden of Mrs T. Bigelow, Medford—superior specimens of Rareripe Peaches, grown on the open wall:—among them was a yellow Rareripec, which measured ten inches in circumference.

By James Russell, Roxbury; Apples, without name. By S. Walker—fine specimens of the Frank real d'Ete and Green Chisell Pears.

By S. R. Johnson, Charlestown—fine specimens as usual, of Bolmer's Washington and White Gage plums.

By J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton—Bingham plums. From the garden of Mr William Greenough, Cambridge—ripe figs, from a tree grown in the open ground.

By A. D. Jones, Brighton—a large Cantelope melon. For the Committee.

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

From John Hovey, Roxbury—a basket of tomatoes. For the Committee,

RUFUS HOWE.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We wish to call the attention of our horticultural friends to a notice in this day's paper relative to the annual exhibition of the Mass. Horticultural Society, and hope every one will contribute to render the coming exhibition equal, if not superior, to any that has preceded it.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 490 Beel Cattle, 440 Stores, 4500 Sheep, and 920 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—First quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 50. Third quality, \$3 75 a \$4 75.

Stores.—Sales were not brisk; purchasers are hardly willing to pay the cost of the cattle in the country. We noticed sales of Two Year Old at \$14, \$15, and \$18; and Three Year Old, \$24, \$25, \$27, and \$29.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 42, \$1 50, \$1 67, \$1 88, \$2 00, and \$2 25.

Swine.—Dull. Lots to peddle at 3 1-2 a 3 3-4 for sows, and 4 1-2 a 4 3-4 for burrows. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

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, weeks ending August 23.

August, 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	17	52	78	66	S. E.
Tuesday,	18	60	82	70	S. E.
Wednesday,	19	69	82	74	S. E.
Thursday,	20	66	87	75	S. E.
Friday,	21	65	88	76	E.
Saturday,	22	66	87	76	S. W.
Sunday,	23	69	89	74	S. W.

Fair every day at 12 o'clock, and almost the whole of the week. Very dry and dusty till Sunday afternoon, when we had several showers and a powerful rain during the evening. This has been the warmest week we have had this season except the one ending July 19.

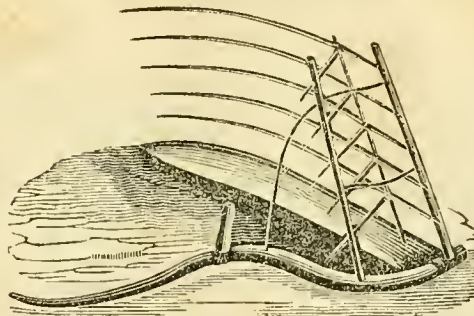
HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will take place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th, 10th, and 11th September.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of the science of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 7th and 8th of September, and the specimens sent will be retained, subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented is respectfully requested. By order, SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman Com. of Arrangements. Boston, August 26th, 1840.

GRAIN CRADLES.



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

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

HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 26.

BOY WANTS A SITUATION.

A smart active boy, about 16, wants a situation with a farmer where he can have an opportunity to learn the practice of agriculture, with whom he wishes to stay until age. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 26.

PATENT SPRING BALANCE.

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. July 15.

Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale



A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties. Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Brighton, August 12.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 29.

CASES OF TOOLS.

Just received from England, a few cases of superior horticultural tools, for gentlemen or ladies use, a splendid article in mahogany cases. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	..	..	..
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	..	5 37	5 50
"    "    "    "	..	4 87	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	..	1 75	2 25
"    "    "    " Domestic,	..	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	..	14 50	15 00
No 1.	..	..	..
prime,	..	11 00	11 50
BEEFWAX, white,	..	35	40
"    yellow,	..	25	28
BRISTLES, American,	..	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	..	10	11
"    dairy,	..	22	23
CANDLES, mould,	..	13	14
"    dipped,	..	..	..
"    sperm,	..	..	37
CHEESE, new milk,	..	10	..
CLOVER,	..	1 25	1 60
refined,	..	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,	..	..	..
in casks,	..	..	37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	..	37	46
"    southern, geese,	..	9	12
FLAX, (American)	..	1 75	2 25
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	..	1 50	1 76
"    Bay, Chaleur,	..	87	1 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	..	11 00	11 25
"    No. 2,	..	9 00	9 25
"    No. 3,	..	4 12	4 37
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	..	16 00	16 00
"    Salmon, No. 1,	..	5 37	6 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	..	5 62	5 76
"    Baltimore, Howard street,	..	..	5 60
"    Richmond canal,	..	..	..
"    Alexandria wharf,	..	..	..
"    Rye,	..	3 00	3 25
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.	..	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	..	62	65
"    southern flat, yellow,	..	57	53
"    white,	..	64	66
"    Rye, northern,	..	59	60
"    Barley,	..	..	..
"    Oats, northern, (prime)	..	42	43
"    southern,	..	30	37
GRAINSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	..	18 00	19 00
"    do. do. finished	..	28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	..	10	11
"    southern and western,	..	..	..
HAY, best English, per ton,	..	15 00	16 00
"    Eastern screwed,	..	10 50	..
HOPS, 1st quality,	..	..	..
"    2d quality,	..	..	..
LARD, Boston,	..	11	12
"    southern,	..	..	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	..	26	22
"    do. country do.	..	23	26
"    Baltimore city tannage,	..	22	26
"    do. dry hides,	..	20	22
"    New York red, light,	..	19	20
"    Boston, do. slaughter,	..	21	22
"    Boston dry hides,	..	18	20
LIME, best sort,	..	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	..	20	27
"    Sugar House,	..	..	..
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	..	1 00	..
"    Winter,	..	1 10	..
"    Whale, refined,	..	40	45
"    Linseed, American,	..	65	70
"    Neat's Foot,	..	95	..
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	..	..	..
POAK, extra clear,	..	16 00	16 50
"    clear,	..	..	16 00
"    Mess,	..	14 00	15 00
"    Prime,	..	12 50	13 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	..	..	3 60
"    Red Top, southern,	..	70	80
"    "    northern,	..	..	1 50
"    Canary,	..	2 00	2 26
"    Hemp,	..	2 25	2 50
"    Flax,	..	2 00	2 50
"    Red Clover, northern,	..	13	14
"    Southern Clover,	..	..	15
SOAP, American, Brown,	..	5	7
"    Castile,	..	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	..	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	..	..	..
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	..	45	48
"    American, full blood, washed,	..	40	45
"    do. 3-4ths do.	..	40	..
"    do. 1-2 do.	..	35	38
"    do. 1-4 and common,	..	35	37
"    Pulled superfine,	..	42	45
"    No. 1,	..	35	40
"    No. 2,	..	23	26
"    No. 3,	..	18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## GIVE YOUR BOYS A TRADE.

With the exception of a very few specially designed to fill the learned professions—and these may for the most part be confined to those who are physically unable to get their living by hard work—all boys at the age of sixteen, having previously been well educated at school, should be put to some useful trade. No parent is faithful to his sons, or looks out well for their future prosperity, who suffers them to grow up without an early designation of the business they are to pursue, and an education specially adapted to qualify them for such business. He who enters upon manhood without a trade, as a farmer or mechanic, or without a profession, is but afloat on the uncertain sea of life, without any destination in view, and without rudder, compass, or any of the other means of a successful cruise. He is sent forth amidst society as a mere loafer, an injury and a pest.

It would even be well for boys intended as lawyers, doctors, ministers and merchants, to acquire a trade. Should they succeed in either of those professions, they would yet find meanwhile much convenience from knowing how to cultivate the earth or to use tools; but should they not succeed, a trade would be of vast importance to them as an ultimate and safe resort under the vicissitudes of fortune.

A good trade is a thousand dollars to a young man. It is worth more than money as an inheritance, for this may fail; that never will, if he be industrious.

## ANECDOTE OF A GOOSE.

At the flour mills of Tubberaheena, near Clonmel, while in the possession of the late Mr Newbold, there was a goose, which by some accident, was left solitary, without mate or offspring, gander or goslings. Now it happened, as is common, that the miller's wife had set a number of duck eggs under a hen, which in due time were incubated, and of course the ducklings, as soon as they came forth, ran with natural instinct to the water, and the hen was in a sad pucker, her maternity urging her to follow the brood, and her selfishness disposing her to keep on dry land. In the meanwhile, up sailed the goose, and with a noisy gabble, which certainly (being interpreted) meant, leave them to my care, she swam up and down with the ducklings, and when they were tired with their aquatic excursion she consigned them to the care of the hen. The next morning down came again the ducklings to the pond, and there was the goose waiting for them, and there stood the hen in her great frustration. On this occasion, we are not at all sure that the goose invited the hen, observing her maternal trouble—but it is a fact, that she being near the shore, the hen jumped on her back, and there sat, the ducklings swimming, and the goose and hen after them up and down the pond. And this was not a solitary event: day after day the hen was seen on board the goose, attending the ducklings up and down, in perfect contentedness and good humor—numbers of people coming to witness the circumstance, which continued until the ducklings coming to days of discretion, required no longer the joint guardianship of the goose and the hen.—*Dublin Magazine.*

## FROG FOUND IN COAL.

On Wednesday morning as two colliers, George Ross and James Gardner, were working in one of the rooms of the Old-Muirfield-pit, at Gargieston, they found a living frog embedded in the solid seam of coal, at least twelve fathoms beneath the surface of the earth. The niche in which it had lived was perfectly smooth inside, of the exact shape of the frog, and without a crack or crevice to give admittance to air. The hind legs of the animal are at least a third longer than usual, the fore legs shorter, the toes longer and harder, and its general color is of a bronze shade. It leaped briskly about the moment that it was excavated from its narrow cell. How many centuries it has been shut out from light and air and entombed in its dreary dormitory, it is impossible to say: certain it is, that although diminutive in form, and with great brilliancy of eye, it has a most antediluvian aspect. It inspires us with a kind of awe to be brought into contact with any living being that may have breathed the same air as Noah. If it had but the gift of speech, what a fund of "auld world stories" it would unfold.—*Kilmarnock Jour.*

## A HINT TO THE GIRLS.

We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we have heard ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their delicate hands.—Ladies, by some curious kind of hocus poeas, have got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show him how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the king's French, may be good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that very small kind usually found in very shallow waters. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

## TO NURSERYMEN AND GARDENERS.

A well established Nursery and good Vegetable Garden, situated in the State of Massachusetts, near a market for vegetables, and where there is a good demand for trees, together with every convenience for a man with a family, will be let on accommodating terms to a good tenant for a term of years. Address a line stating name and reference (post paid) to J. P. MERRILL, care of Messrs. Breck & Co. Seedsman, Boston, previous to first of October.

August 12.

## BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

Cuttings of fruit trees for budding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, July 15.

## SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 17.

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.  
April 22.

## URATE AND POUURETTE.

An establishment for the manufacture of the Manures called Urate and Poudrette has been erected, at a considerable expense, in the State of New Jersey, near the city of New York; and an act of incorporation has been granted by the legislature of the State of New Jersey, by the name of "The Lodi Manufacturing Company" for purposes of agriculture, wherein it is provided, that 500 shares, a portion of the stock reserved for subscription by farmers and gardeners, within a limited time, shall be entitled to receive 50 bushels of Poudrette yearly for five years, viz. in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, upon each share of \$100, which is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for those years, and after that period to receive an equal dividend with the other stockholders.

The Manufactory has gone into operation according to law; a sufficient number of shares having been subscribed for that purpose, and capital paid in; and the first dividend has been regularly paid to the subscribers—the next dividend is payable in September. But the Company needs a larger moneyed capital than it now has, to carry it on to better advantage. Inquiries having been made whether all the stock had been taken, and the difficulty at the present time of obtaining funds, to a sufficient amount, from a few individuals, has induced a renewal of this notice to farmers and gardeners, and every other person who may have spare funds, (as every person is now permitted to subscribe,) that there is yet a considerable portion of the reserved stock, which, by law, is to receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in Poudrette, one half in May, and the other half in September, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, not yet subscribed for, and the books are now open to receive subscriptions for the same, by any person, whether gardener, farmer or otherwise, at the office of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 73 Cedar Street, in the city of New York. Terms for the reserved stock, \$100 per share in cash; and for the other portion of the stock an instalment of \$25 per share on subscribing, and the residue (being \$75 per share) to be called in by instalments of \$5 per share, after thirty days notice.

These manures have been fairly tested and very generally approved of as being the cheapest and best manures, and more economically applied than any other known substance used for manure.

As the article can be furnished from the city of New York, only to a limited extent, (not more than sufficient to manure 35,000 acres annually,) it must follow, that in a few years it will necessarily be confined to the use of the stockholders aloe.

It is important to agriculture, and the enterprise deserves the liberal support of every enlightened farmer. By order,  
WILLIAM M. WILSON, Secretary.

At an election for Directors of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, held at Jersey City on the 6th day of July, 1840, the following persons were elected Directors of the Company, to hold their offices until the first Monday in October next, namely, Anthony Dey and Jacob C. Dey, of New York; J. D. Miller, Andrew S. Garr and Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey.

August 12.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the station. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM HAWK'S STOCK.

The subscriber has on hand a few litters, from some of the largest and finest sows in the country, sired by Loring's and other imported boars. Also, the smaller class of Berkshire pigs, which are very beautiful animals, and delicious porkers. Either of the above stocks will be disposed of extremely low by applying to

Z. STANDISH.

N. B. The pigs will be neatly caged and shipped at New York, without extra charge, if required. Unquestionable reference will be given for thorough breeding.

Albany, August 19.

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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



Stock.—Two horses, 2 cows, 2 hogs. Poultry, 26 turkeys, 13 goslings, 65 chickens. Estimated worth of stock, \$441.

Questions.—(See Judge Durfee's report in last week's Farmer.)

1st. I have used fish mixed with common soil, to great advantage. Likewise, stable manure, spread and ploughed in, for a potato crop, and the crop was as good, and the potato better flavored than when manure was used in the hill.

2d. None.

3d. Have used ashes for cabbages several years, and thoroughly tested their value. Use a pint to each hill.

4th. Have not.

5th. Have not.

6th. There is little difference when fish can be obtained at ordinary prices.

7th. Have used sea weeds of the kind indicated, and found them more valuable upon soil of a gravelly nature than upon stiff loam.

8th. Have not.

9th. Have not raised wheat.

10th. Corn, barley, rye, oats and potatoes.

11th. [Not answered.]

12th. Have generally put earth under my stalls, and have thought that this mould impregnated with the liquor of the stable, is worth thrice as much as other manure.

#### Report of the Rotch Farm, N. Providence, leased and cultivated by Mr Adam Anthony.

I have great satisfaction, says Dr. Jackson, in laying before the citizens of Rhode Island, the very lucid and detailed report of Mr Adam Anthony, who is one of the most intelligent and successful farmers in the State. Mr Anthony cultivates a farm leased of Mr William Rotch, of New Bedford. The farm is situated two miles north of the city of Providence, and the soil is naturally poor, light and sandy, with some patches of thin swamp, having a light covering of black peat. A large portion of this farm was originally almost barren, or supported only a thin forest of pine trees. By chemical analysis of the natural soil, it was found to be an ancient granite diluvium, charged with decomposed vegetable matters, in an acid state. Hence the theory of his improvements by means of ashes, containing alkaline matter and lime.

#### Memoranda furnished by Mr Anthony.

Farm consists of

Ploughed land	30	acres, valued at	\$141	per acre.
Pasture	26	‘ ‘ ‘	70	‘ ‘ ‘
Mowing	18	‘ ‘ ‘	150	‘ ‘ ‘
Wood	30	‘ ‘ ‘	40	‘ ‘ ‘

#### Crops.

Corn, 258 bushels—61 1-2 bu. per acre: soil, sand and sandy loam: manure, 7 cords per acre.

Potatoes, 592 bushels—236 bu. per acre: soil, sand and sandy loam: manure, 7 cords per acre.

Turnips, 1300 bushels—650 bu. per acre: soil, sand and sandy loam: 240 bushels of ashes: manure, 3 1-2 cords per acre.

Barley, 10 tons—1 3-4 tons per acre; cut for fodder: soil, sand and sandy loam.

Hay, 50 tons—2 3-4 tons per acre; 5 acres upland, 3 lowland; sandy; 10 of reclaimed peat bog; 2 acres of upland, top dressed with 5 cords manure per acre.

Millet, 40 tons—2 3-4 tons per acre: soil, sand

dy; 4 1-2 acres no manure—10 ashed, 100 bushels to acre.

Pumpkins, 5 tons from among corn.

Other Produce.—Beef, 9500 lbs.; pork, 567 lbs.; milk, 8764 gallons.

Cost of cultivation per acre.		Value of crop.
Indian corn,	\$49	\$87 25
Barley,	27	31 00
Potatoes,	46	78 00
Turnips,	47	116 00
Hay,	24	49 00
Millet,	24	49 00
Stock.		Value.
1 horse,		\$50
2 oxen,		70
18 cows,		648

North Providence, 12 mo. 2, 1839.

Dr. C. T. JACKSON—*Esteemed Friend*—Having filled such of the blanks in the form appended to the circular as were necessary to the requisite statements respecting my crops of this year, I avail myself of the convenience of a separate sheet to notice such of the questions as I am able to answer.

I have made no experiments that have been sufficiently carried out to be of other importance than as affording suggestions for further trial and more accurate and extended observation. Of this character are those with nitre, potash, &c., of which a statement has already been given. It may be well, however, to repeat it here. Several plats of ground, each containing a rod, half a rod apart, on a field of sandy soil which had been recently sown with millet, without manure, were treated in the following manner: one with lime, one with ground oyster shells and another with salt—four quarts to each: one with a peck of recent, another with the same quantity of spent ashes: the next with potash and the last with saltpetre—each a pound. The lime and oyster shells produced no effects, the millet being no better than on the undressed ground about them. Salt had been furnished in too large a quantity, and destroyed most of the seed. The few plants that came, however, grew very luxuriantly. There was no perceivable difference in the ashed portions, the crop being alike better than on the intermediate spaces. Potash and nitre gave the best results, the latter the most striking. The ground was in fine condition. It produced at least three and a half tons of millet to the acre.

I have tried lime in but a few instances, and not at all in composts. In a potato drill, on a sandy loam, it was evidently injurious to the crop; and as a top dressing for grass grounds, on a sandy soil, the other a reclaimed bog abounding in vegetable matter, it was of no perceivable benefit.

Spent wood ashes have been the principal manure which I have used in amending the condition of light loams and sandy and gravelly soils. On all these they are used to great advantage; and to a profitable result in the improvement of the two last mentioned, combined with the growing of clover they are almost indispensable, especially if the soil be of very sterile character.

Besides the experiment above noticed with ground oyster shells, I have applied them to sandy and to loamy soil for grass and for turnips, but without effect.

Bog mud of peaty character has been used to some extent in my manure trenches, and is deemed excellent for the purpose—more valuable than loam.

On the sandy and poorer grounds of the farm millet and clover are the most profitable crops. On those of firmer texture the root culture has given the best results. A part of the difference in the superior profit, however, is but apparent. Requiring most or all of the season to perfect their growth, they prevent, without some intervenient crop, late summer or early fall seeding, the seasons, I believe, in which lands in high condition are most profitably laid down to grass. The value of the produce of the farm this year, inclusive of pasture feed and the products of garden grounds, (included in the ploughed land, but not otherwise noticed,) is \$2840. And it appears on examination of my accounts, that its conversion into the forms in which most of it is disposed of, is not likely to give a very dissimilar result. Sales have been made to the amount of \$2962 84, and there is on hand \$669, worth more than at the commencement of the year. To this should be added \$600 for the manure made by the stock; making in the aggregate \$4231 84. From this sum should be deducted the cost of the grain purchased, and the hogs and cattle fattened, which amounts to \$1214 65, leaving a balance of \$3017 19 as the value of the produce. The excess over the first estimate of \$177 19, will probably defray all extra expense incurred by the disposition which is made of it.

The liquid manure from the stock is saved, but has never been separately applied. Both this and the solid matter are received into a trench in the rear of the cattle stalls, and with the admixture of bog mud or loam, make a compost much more valuable than ordinary stable manure. Six dollars a cord for it may be thought to put an end to all profitable results in farming, but the effects of its application sustain me in this opinion of its value. It is charged at five dollars, in my estimates of the cost of crops, one sixth part, I consider, as being appropriated by the soil to its own improvement.

I have limited my estimates in regard to crops, to such only as have been raised on the farm this year. There are others, in the culture of which I have had some experience; such as oats, beets and carrots. Oats, in general, give about the same results as barley. Beets and carrots cost more in the cultivation than ruta bage; beets perhaps 6, and carrots \$12 an acre. The product, with me, has been about the same, and they are probably of equal value. The difference, if there be any, as food for stock, has escaped my observation. In regard to beets, however, I speak only in reference to the scarcity and yellow French. The white and red are said to be of better quality.

In the valuation of the lands of the farm, buildings have not been included. These, exclusive of the dwelling house, would add about twenty per cent. to their value, and of course, about one and a half per cent. to the cost of crops as interest.

For some further account of the method pursued in my farming operations, and for the result for 1838, allow me to refer thee to a letter addressed to Henry Colman, published in No. 48 of the New England Farmer, for the current year.

Respectfully, and very truly thy friend,

ADAM ANTHONY.

*A Natural Coincidence.*—At the great sale of Durham breeds of cattle which took place lately at Lexington, Ky., we notice among the sales the following coincidence: *Victoria*, purchased at \$1750, and *Prince Albert*, her calf, at \$300.

## HOW TO STOP BLEEDING.

Having noticed several cases of death resulting from loss of blood, I have been induced to offer a few simple directions which will enable any one to understand the nature of the danger and how to apply the remedy. Either an artery or vein may be wounded. The arteries carry the blood from the heart towards the extremities, and the veins return it towards the heart. The blood when an artery is injured flows in jets, not in a continuous stream, and is of a bright florid hue: from a vein it flows with a uniform stream, and is of a dark red color. Bleeding from an artery is much the more dangerous.

The vessels of the thigh, leg and foot are the more liable to be wounded by various accidents; such for example, as that of the late Mr Knickerbacker, who was cut with a scythe and died in half an hour: the artery of the thigh is often wounded by the falling of a pair of scissors or of a knife, in clapping the knees together to catch them. I have known a boy stab another with a penknife so as to open an artery. A celebrated surgeon tells us he has known a fine young fellow lose his life from the alarm of the attendants and confusion of the surgeon. "He was a tall stout young man, who was sitting at table with his companions eating bread and cheese, taking his glass and telling his tale. He had in his hand a sharp pointed table knife, which he happened to hold dagger-wise in his hand, and in the height of some assertion he meant to strike the table, but the point missed and slanted over the table: he had stabbed himself in his femoral artery, and with one gush of blood he fell. When I came I found the young man stretched out upon the floor; he was just uttering his last groan; the floor was deluged with blood. The wound was covered with a confused bundle of clothes, which I instantly whirled off; and the bystanders had the unhappiness to see that the hole was no bigger than what I could close with my thumb, and which, had it not been shut and compressed, would have healed in three days, allowing time for a deliberate operation."

When arterial blood is seen to gush from a wound, let the bystander reflect that the blood is passing from the body into the limb. The member having been exposed as quickly as possible, let him take a pocket handkerchief and tie it loosely, but with a tight knot, around the limb, *above* the wound; then introduce a stick or the handle of a penknife, which will answer perfectly well, and twist it round several times, till the limb is firmly compressed by the handkerchief, and the blood ceases to flow. Indeed the wounded person might do it himself unless the bleeding was very profuse so as to cause his fainting at once. After the bleeding is stopped, the handkerchief may be somewhat relaxed, but still continued around the limb until a surgeon can be called to secure the vessel. In case of a wound of a vein, there is much less danger, and moderate compression *below* the wound will retain the blood. When a person is suddenly attacked with bleeding from the *lungs*, nothing is so effectual as the use of a nutmeg grated or cut with a knife and administered in a little water or other liquid which may be at hand. I have repeatedly employed it before any other remedy could be procured, and with success.—*N. Y. Eve. Signal.*

*Good Taste.*—The Countess of Huddington, in 1705, sold her jewels to purchase ornamental trees for her estates.

## PROPER AGE OF SHEEP FOR MUTTON.

In England, where mutton forms such an essential part of the food of all classes, great attention has been paid, not only to producing the greatest quantity, but the best quality of mutton. After years of trials and experiments, it seems now to be generally conceded by the writers of the country, that sheep of great size and quick growth, such as the Leicesters, will not give as fine mutton as smaller sheep, and those longer in coming to maturity. In other words, the profit is on the side of the large sheep: the pleasures of eating are with the smaller, such as the South Down. A writer in a late volume on British Husbandry, says:

"A sheep, to be in high order for the palate of an epicure, should not be killed earlier than when five years old; at which age the mutton will be found firm and succulent, of a dark color, and full of the richest gravy; whereas if only two years old, it is flabby, pale and savorless. The graziers, indeed, do not admit this; and we constantly read flaming accounts in the reports of the shows of stock exhibited in various parts of the kingdom, of pens of wethers fattened to an enormous size in extraordinary short periods of time; but if any one chooses to ascertain the difference in quality, let him cause an equal weight of one of these young Leicesters and a five year old South Down, to be stewed, down into broth, and he will find that of the former to be little better than greasy water, while the latter, besides its superior degree of nutriment, possesses all the flavor of full grown meat."

Among the amateur mutton eaters, wether mutton is always considered preferable to that of the ewe, unless the latter has been spayed, in which case, when kept to five years old and well fattened, she is considered by connoisseurs, superior as mutton to any thing else. Youatt, in his work on sheep, says:

"The Leicesters will yield more meat, with the same quantity of food, than any other sheep can do; but when fed too high, as is sometimes the case, so much fat is put on that the muscles or lean seems all absorbed, and the carcass has the appearance and taste of a mass of luscious fat."

The propensity to fatten, or to come to early maturity in some of the improved animals, is a source of great profit to the breeder; but the consequence to the consumer is, that for mutton he gets neither lamb nor mutton; and when steers of eighteen or twenty months old are converted into beef cattle, so far as weight is concerned, the meat, it is clear, is neither veal nor beef, but a compound of both, and not equal to either. As a general rule, it may be remarked, that all animals should be killed while the flesh is in the white state of the young animal, or when it has reached the firm red fibre of maturity—a result which a forced growth and fattening does not seem to hasten in the least.—*Genesee Far.*

## PIG MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.

Sir—I noticed in your last number a paragraph giving an account of a new mode to promote the growth of trees, now in operation at Welbeck, an estate of the Duke of Portland, by confining pigs in pens under them.

As far as I know, its use may be new as regards forest trees, but I have known this method in use above thirty years in Kent, to promote the growth of the apple tree and render it more productive.—The method originated in consequence of observing those orchards adjoining the farm-steads where

the pigs constantly grazed, to be much more productive, and yielding finer fruit than those orchards where the grass was mown, or even those where the soil was tilled, and also supposed to be less subject to blight. For this purpose, moveable styes are placed on wheels in the pens. The manure is powerful, and rendered more or less so according to the nature of the food made use of.—This method is generally practised in the winter season, and its effects are conspicuous in the spring, for the trees generally present a vigorous and healthy appearance, and its effect on the soil is equally powerful. In fact it may be rendered too powerful for the trees. It is best used with moderation, and occasionally repeated; but, after all, its effects are not so uniform and lasting as in those orchards where, as before observed, swine constantly graze and are fed.—*English pap.*

## THE FLOUR TRADE.

There is truth in the following article from the New York Star. It has too often been a serious error among dealers and speculators in flour, when a demand has arisen from England, to run up prices so as to exceed the limits of the English orders, and thus prevent the sale of thousands of barrels for that market. Long experience has shown that speculations based on the chances of the harvests in England, have, with but very few exceptions, resulted in losses to the American shipper. The true policy in this country is to be a seller to the English, whenever they want breadstuffs and we have them to spare, as is the case now.—*Baltimore American.*

**WHEAT FLOUR FARMERS.**—There is a most astonishing infatuation among the dealers and growers of this essential staff of life, to bring up the prices always beyond *five dollars* a barrel, and thus unintentionally stop the sale for exportation to England.

We have warned our friends, raising and dealing in this article, that there are millions of bushels and barrels on the continent of Europe, always ready for sale to English agents, whenever they can afford to pay \$5; and these depots of continental grain are so much nearer at hand than ours, that it procures, even at the same price, the preference, except as to age.

The Falls of the two last seasons would have carried off five millions of barrels to England in wheat and flour, and brought twentyfive millions of dollars to our country, but for the prices being beyond the limit, at which we repeatedly hinted; and thus five million of British sovereigns found their way to the pockets of the European farmers, and left us with our staple on hand to become stale, and finally be offered for sale in small lots at a depreciation.

*To make Vinegar.*—A fig would we give for all the slops called 'vinegar,' made in grocery and confectionary shops, from the rinsings of grog glasses and tea pots. Give us the real old cider vinegar for all that. Do you wish to know how to make it? Just take an oaken cask, and put it, during warm weather, in the garret, under the eaves, where it will be warm. Into this turn one or two gallons of clear, fermented cider—leave the bung out: in two or three weeks this will be sharp vinegar, with nothing to receive additional supplies of cider, which may be turned into it every little while, till the barrel is full.—*Maine Cult.*

## GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN ENGLAND.

## SPEECH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

We publish below the speech of Hon. A. Stevenson, our Minister to England, at the grand agricultural meeting at Cambridge, Eng., on the 14th of July. After the Cattle Show, which lasted two days, there was a splendid dinner, the Duke of Richmond being in the chair. A large number of distinguished gentlemen were present, and from the accounts we have received of the meeting, it must have been a season of great interest and enjoyment to the immense concourse of people assembled on the occasion. That they dined well, our readers cannot doubt, after reading the following account of the

## BILL OF FARE.

56 lambs, 550 chickens, 120 pieces of roast beef, 120 pieces of boiled beef, 120 pieces of roast veal, 100 hams, 100 tongues, 500 salads, 500 dishes hot potatoes, 100 raised pies, 100 pigeon do., 550 fruit tarts, 2 Cheshire cheeses, 4 Gloster do., 12 Stilton do.—10 barrels of ale (!) and upwards of 2,800 pints of wine (!!)

After the 'Queen' and 'Royal Family' had been given, the next toast proposed by the President was the health of the Hon. A. Stevenson, the American Minister, &c.

MR STEVENSON rose to return thanks, and was received with great cheering. He said that it would be an unworthy affectation if he did not say that this was one of the most remarkable and imposing assemblies that he had ever witnessed in the course of a public life, not very short. He feared that he should not be able to do justice to his feelings or the occasion. The kind and hospitable reception which had been given to him, and the very gratifying manner in which his name had been associated with that of their two countries, demanded his grateful acknowledgments. He received it with pride and satisfaction, greatly enhanced as it was by the kind motives which had prompted it, and the flattering manner in which it had been received by such a distinguished assemblage. (Cheers.) Deeply sensible, however, as he was of the high honor done him, he should but inadequately convey what he felt, if he confined himself to an expression of his individual feeling. (Hear.) In relation to himself personally, it was but a matter of little importance; but in another sense, looking to such an assembly as that, representing not only the great agricultural interests of England, but of the United Kingdom, the kind and liberal sentiments which had been expressed, would do good, and strengthen those relations of amity and peace which existed between the two countries. (Cheers.) He therefore asked leave to thank them in the name of his country, and at the same time to assure them that nothing would be more acceptable to the government and people of the United States than sentiments like those which had been so kindly expressed. (Cheers.) Their noble President, said Mr S., had been pleased to express a wish in allusion to the late negotiations between the two countries, that the present relations of peace and concord might happily long continue for the benefit of both. He need hardly say how cordially and sincerely he united in this wish. This was fortunately, he said, for mankind, not an age of war. The time had long since passed, when hostility and war was regarded as the natural state

of man, and peace only a difficult and dangerous experiment. (Hear.) The soldier and the sword, he thanked God, were no longer the only security for nations. The schoolmaster and not the warrior was abroad. Moral power was taking the place of physical force, and the rulers of the world would soon learn, if they had not already, that they must look for security to their thrones to moral and not physical power, and to the virtue and intelligence of their people. (Cheers.) In this enlightened age, said Mr S., when the love of peace, knowledge, and Christianity was overspreading the earth, was there one Briton, or American, one wise of good man, who would not look upon a war between two such countries as England and America as one of the greatest calamities that could befall mankind? A war against interest, kindred, language, and religion, and for what?—not for principle; not for national honor, (the only justifiable cause for war between nations,) nor for conquest; but a war to settle the geographical lines of a treaty of boundary, the subject legitimately of negotiation and peaceable adjustment. (Loud cheers.) But England and America, he said, were too wise to enter into any such war. Neither, he was sure, would feel itself called upon in vindication of its honor, or in defence of its rights, to embark in war. The security for peace, he said, was in the wisdom and prudence and foresight of the rulers of the two countries, and in the virtue and intelligence of their people. (Cheers.) Their noble chairman, said Mr S., had done him no more than justice in supposing that he had done every thing in his power, both officially and individually, to cherish and invigorate the friendly relations of their two countries, upon the preservation of which he believed the prosperity and happiness of both nations essentially depended. He therefore only spoke the sentiments of his own country when he assured them that its people and government desired peace, solid permanent peace with all nations, but especially good understanding with Great Britain, upon terms compatible with the rights and honor of both.—(Cheers.)

Mr S. then asked whether he might be indulged for a moment in a brief notice of this association, and the great benefits it was calculated to bestow on agriculture. (Cries from all parts of the pavilion to go on.) He rejoiced, he said, in having had it in his power to attend upon the present occasion. Besides the opportunity it afforded him of witnessing for the two last days, proceedings so congenial to his feelings, it enabled him to express in person his deep sense of the high honor which the Society had done him, in deeming him worthy to become one of its honorary members. (Cheers.) He only regretted that it would not be in his power to repay such an honor by some corresponding benefit, worthy of such an association, and of the interest he felt at its success. He could, therefore, only offer the humble tribute of his homage and his best wishes. In such an assembly, it would, he was quite sure, be needless, if he were competent, to expatiate upon the subject of agriculture and its claims to support. He however felt a disposition to throw out one or two suggestions, which might not be entirely unworthy of consideration. (Cheers.) All, he said, concurred in assigning to agriculture a high place in the scale of individual and national interest—(hear, hear)—but yet he thought they did not give it the importance it merited, and to which it justly aspired. In other words, that too many supposed the object of agriculture was alone for

purposes of subsistence. Now a more fallacious opinion could not, he thought, obtain, than that the responsibilities of agriculture stopped at the production of food for eaters: far otherwise—the duties of agriculture, he said, were like those of morality; they spread beyond the circle of providing the means of subsistence, into a wide expanse created by the obligations arising out of a state of society, and were connected with all the great national interests. (Cheers.) Hence the support of government—the encouragement of commerce—the basis of manufactures—the subsistence of the learned professions, depended upon the importance and interests of agriculture. (Cheers.) It was the source from which all classes not only derived subsistence, but prosperity. As an object of universal benefit then, it was justly entitled to universal patronage. (Cheers.)

Mr Stevenson said, that agriculture had been justly considered national property; the whole country one great farm, and the inhabitants as one great family; in which, however, those who worked the least had often the most profit. Now if this was true, as he believed it to be to a certain extent, then those who were not farmers had as great an interest as the farmer himself, inasmuch as the whole class employed in agricultural districts and labor were the first to be subsisted, and that of the other classes out of the surplus; and of course the larger the surplus the greater would be the profit. This was a selfish argument, it might be said; but yet he thought it not the less strong. (Hear.) Of all the modes which had been resorted to in aid of agriculture, the most beneficial were associations of this character—societies for the collection and diffusion of knowledge; the introduction of useful experiments; the writings of able and distinguished men; and that excitement and emulation so essential to all improvement. Science was absolutely necessary to modern agriculture—theory and practice reflected light on each other, and this was the more felt, as of all pursuits there was no class so wedded to old habits, and which are so unyielding, as those who cultivate the soil. This was the case both in the old and new world. He rejoiced, therefore, in the giant strides which agriculture was making in every quarter of the globe, under the beneficial aids of practical science. This was, he said, one of the great benefits which this society would accomplish. (Cheers.) If any man doubted the extent to which science had benefited agriculture, let him visit England and Scotland—England, really, which had justly been said to be the garden of all Europe. And why was it so? simply because its entire surface was cultivated upon principles which were brought to the test of the most rigid and severe experiment; because agriculture was scientifically and philosophically pursued, and because she had such excellent farmers. (Cheers.) It was indeed delightful to witness the system of farming and rural economy throughout the land. If a foreigner wished to know what England really was, he must go into the country and mix with her farmers and yeomanry.

It had been said, he believed, by one of the princes of the reigning family, that the pride of England was in her yeomanry. He re-echoed the sentiment, and was happy to belong when at home to that class. Next he said, to the proud distinction of being an American citizen, was that of being a farmer. (Cheers.) Who could look upon such an assembly as this without feeling himself elevated and gratified? (Cheers.) We see here all classes

united in this great work. The wise and good, the public and private man, those who fill high places, mixing with the farmers and cultivators of the soil upon perfect equality, and the spirit of peace and charity shedding around their holy calm, refreshing alike to the feelings and the intellect. (Cheers.) It was, he said, upon this Society and its wide spreading and far extending purposes, that the eyes of Europe and America were now fixed with a steady gaze. He hoped there would be no disappointment. Viewed in relation to their own country, there was every motive for supporting it—but viewed in relation to its effects upon other nations, as had been justly said, the motive for exertion rose into a much higher and nobler sentiment: it became then the cause not of their country or his, but that of mankind; and who so poor or sordid in spirit as to think only of himself or his country, when the great question was whether the earth should be inhabited and cultivated by enlightened and virtuous and religious men, or by debased and ignorant human beings and hordes of savages? (Cheers.) In conclusion, he could only repeat his thanks for the kindness and honor done him, and his best wishes for the success of their glorious association. He trusted in God, that it might fulfil its high purposes, do honor to its founders, and benefit mankind.

Mr S. proposed as a toast, the health of their noble President, the Duke of Richmond, with three times three, and sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

For the New England Farmer.

#### IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING BIRDS.

MR BRECK—In my communication on the origin of the borer and my mode of extracting them, I spoke of a narrow gouge as being the best instrument with which I was acquainted for this purpose. The remarks you made in relation to it, saying that "the bill and long tongue of the little speckled woodpecker were quite as effectual," have induced me to send another communication—not that I dissent, but to say that I fully concur with you. I believe from what I have seen and known by experience in farming, that if sportsmen were treated as they ought to be, encroaching as they do upon the public rights, the interest of the agriculturist would be greatly promoted: the birds no longer frightened away from our habitations, would congregate in our orchards and gardens, and rear their young in our midst, and the husbandman might fold up his hands in complacency, for ought that could injure him in the shape of a worm or insect. Nor is this all: we should not only have our trees and gardens freed from insects, but music, sweet music would be heard from every 'bush and tree;' and who is there that does not like to hear the songs of the feathered tribe? Surely if ever there was music that was intended by the Deity to cheer the drooping heart of the farmer and impart joy and happiness, it is the music of the songsters of the grove. How often as he goes out in the morning to engage in the toils of the field, is his heart made glad by the joyful notes that burst from every quarter upon his ear, and sympathizing with the charming sounds, he goes whistling or singing to the plough, rejoicing in Him who created all and pronounced his works very good. Now who would alter this wise and merciful provision of Providence? None! none! unless it is the mean, base, low-lived, loafing sportsman—a set of scamps, destitute of all

moral restraint, who now are, and always have been, a nuisance to all good society.

But again: having our trees secured from the vermin which infest them, and the pleasure we derive in listening to their sweet music, are not all the benefits which we derive from the protection of birds. No—other advantages are numerous, and I presume my employer will not be affronted if I mention one which will result to him in this respect. During the whole time he has been a resident of the place he now occupies, he has never in the least manner discouraged the coming of birds upon his farm and garden by shooting them himself or allowing others to do so: and not even in the time of cherries, when it is customary to put up something in the tree to frighten them away, has he done it; but always allowed them to come and get what they pleased; consequently his trees are not so much infested with insects as his neighbors, and what is worthy of notice, the birds have planted the cherry stones in the grove and about the farm so liberally, that I have no doubt but what three hundred English cherry seedlings may be found upon the place of all sizes. These trees my employer intends to have taken up soon, and put in a convenient place for sale, which if disposed of at the common price, will bring a good round sum—more money than was ever gained in preventing the birds from eating a few cherries, that the owner might sell the more, without saying any thing of the many insects which the birds would destroy in the mean time.

The increase of insects is not only a sure result of killing the birds, but how often have I seen the sportsman discharge his gun into the small branches of the tree, stripping leaves, buds and bark entirely off, and oftentimes cutting off quite a number of the fruit. Cannot and shall not these things be prevented? There is a law to prevent our property from being injured, and if a man injures our trees by shooting into them, ought he not to suffer the penalties of this law? Surely he had, and that too with a double force; but who has ever yet prosecuted a man for shooting birds in his orchards? has it been done by any man? if so he deserves the praise and good wishes of every farmer. If it has not been done, if we have patiently submitted to this outrage upon our property in times past, let us resolve we will do it no longer—let us (the farmers) awake to this subject and say it shall be so no more, and exert ourselves to put a stop to such gross insult and abuse. If you order the sportsman off your premises, he is affronted and thinks he is doing no harm. What strange ideas some men have of property at the present day, to think they may do what they please upon their neighbor's grounds. Would they be pleased to have their own premises thus invaded and their property destroyed? We think not. They know they do wrong, or they would not run away at the approach of the owner. We concur with your friend in considering "the person who destroys the birds on his premises, in the same light as though he robbed his purse."

For one I hope there will be more interest taken in the preservation of birds, so that the time may soon come when they shall become our familiar friends, and feel that we are their protectors rather than enemies.

Yours, &c.

J. M. HARTWELL.

Medford, Mass., Aug. 25th, 1840.

#### MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 15.

The variety of fruits was not so numerous this morning as usual. The specimens exhibited, however, were good.

Mr Manning, of Salem, exhibited the Large Red and Green Sweet and Gravenstein apples—the latter a good fall apple. Also, Gross Rousselet (of New Duhamel) and Petit Blanquet pears.

By Mr Walker, of Roxbury, fine English Green Chissel pears.

By Nathaniel N. Dyer, of Abington, the Ginseng apple.

From S. Downer, Large Sweet and William's Favorite apples—both fine specimens.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury; William's Favorite and two other varieties of apples—both very large.

From Messrs Winship, Brighton; a new Seedling pear, raised from seed of the Heathcot.

From B. V. French, Braintree; Garden Striped, William's Favorite, River and Garden Royal apples—all fine specimens; the latter a seedling.

From John Hovey, Roxbury; very fine specimens of the William's Favorite apple.

From Samuel Swan, M. D., Medford; the Hovey Sweeting—a large and very beautiful apple, more pleasing to the eye than to the taste.

From S. Pond, Cambridgeport; Bingham, White Gage, Pond's Seedling and Apricot plums and Julian pears.

From Capt. J. Clark, Dorchester; variety of Weeping cherries.

From E. M. Richards; beautiful specimens William's Favorite, Sugar-loaf Pippin and Red Juneating apples.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; large specimens of Love Apple (Tomato.)

For the Committee,

J. L. L. F. WARREN.

SEED CORN.—We take this opportunity—so as to be in season—to remind our agricultural friends that if they would have the best seed corn and improve their kind for another year, they must not neglect to select the earliest and fairest ears this fall, and preserve them carefully for seed. They may be gathered by the hand from the field as soon as the husks turn white, and should then be traced and hung up where the air will circulate freely all winter, and where the rats and mice will not reach them. In all fields some ears are earlier than others. The earliest selected for seed, will insure a field nearly the whole of which will be ripe as early next year as the ears you gather out for seed this season. If you allow the later ears to be taken for seed, you will find a late crop the next fall. The surest way, therefore, to improve a crop is to be careful in selecting the seed; for it is a universal law of nature that "like begets its like."—*Maine Cultivator.*

A foreign paper says that a short time ago a farmer of the village of St. Dunnet, desired one of his sons who is 79 years of age, to have the horses put to the plough, and went to a field with it. Having worked some time he said, "My children, tell your friends that your ancestor, after his hundredth year, ploughed the field which gives you subsistence. I yesterday reached my hundredth year. Let us return thanks to God."

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1840.

## BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The women have at last taken in hand the completion of this patriotic erection; and, as is their wont, to "cap the climax." It has stood long enough to the burning shame of the men, the descendants of those who fell there, and now living in the full enjoyment of the blessings purchased by that noble sacrifice, in a half finished state, until at least some have feared that our liberties might be lost before this commemoration of them should be completed. The orator, at the laying of the corner stone, spoke charmingly of the rays of the sun reflected from the top of this noble spire; yet many a patriot of '76, whose heart was illuminated by the brilliant suggestion, has "died without the sight." But the women, we trust, will now do it; and, if they will get the money, we promise them in this case, that the "confounded" question, as the abolitionists call it, about "woman's rights," will not be called up. They shall have all the merit of carrying up the cap-stone, and of placing upon its glittering summit to their own honor, an imperishable garland.

They are determined to raise at least twenty thousand dollars, and this with pledged contributions, will complete the erection. For this purpose they propose holding a Fair in Quincy Hall, Boston, on the tenth of September, where they will sell all sorts of their nice handy work; and as the fairest of the Fair will be there in all their brilliancy, it will be quite an affair. We are not certain that any of the women themselves will be on sale, though they will be in the market house. Many of the fairest, we know, have long since been taken or spoken for; but upon the presumption that "there are as good fish in the sea as have ever been taken out," we can answer for it that the specimens of the caught fish will present all the encouragement that can be desired to every bachelor to throw in his line.

All the proceeds of the sale (abating the last alluded to,) will go to the completion of this patriotic erection. We invite therefore, the patriotic and liberal of all classes, sexes and parties to attend and help on the good work.

We add, in conclusion, "by authority," to our friends the horticulturists, that a table will be devoted to the sale of fruits and flowers, and presided over by as ready and silver-tongued saleswomen as even Paris can afford. We beg them therefore, to contribute liberally on the occasion from their green-houses and gardens, fruits and bouquets of any and every kind, promising that they shall be gratefully received; and requesting at the same time that they may be labelled with the donor's or producer's name, that the honor of their production as well as the liberality of the donation, may be awarded where due.

H. C.

## LETTER FROM MR COLMAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1840.

JOSEPH BRECK, Esq.—My Dear Sir—I learn that some of my friends at the East are anxious to know what has become of me. This will, I hope, excuse my answering their kind inquiries through the Farmer.

Not being very well, after the publication of my Third Report, with the consent of the Executive, I left home for an absence of three or four weeks, to visit the marl districts in New Jersey and Virginia, to see the application and effects of lime on the crops in Pennsylvania, and especially to look at the silk establishments in Penn-

sylvania, District of Columbia and Virginia. I wished, likewise, to see the Ohio stock and some of the stock and upfields of Kentucky, if my time admitted of it; thinking that in all these respects my inquiries would be directly available to the benefit of the farmers of Massachusetts.

My indisposition increased in my progress through Virginia, and in descending the Western waters I became so sick that it was necessary to put myself at once under the care of a physician, and I was confined some weeks. Exceedingly anxious to return home to my family and duties, I left my sick chamber too soon, and when I reached this place was entirely unable to proceed further.

Under the best medical treatment I am very fast regaining my health and strength, and hope to proceed home in a very few days and again enter upon my duties. In the mean time, though under extreme debility of body, thank God my mind has been left to me, and I have not altogether lost my time, nor been diverted from the objects of my commission as far as my infirmity would admit; and hope in due time to convince my brother farmers in Massachusetts, that in sickness and health I have nothing more at heart than to render them and their great art all the service in my power.

I am, with respect and esteem, your friend,  
HENRY COLMAN.

## DR. JACKSON'S GEOLOGY OF RHODE ISLAND.

We have had the pleasure of meeting with this work by loan on our way, and have recreated a few hours of debility and sickness with its perusal. It shows what skill can do in making something out of little; for the geology of Rhode Island presents few materials for a report. What a pity it is that the Dr. could not have discovered some gold or diamond mine beneath its surface! After all, its lime, its iron and its coal are valuable, and ought, perhaps, to satisfy her. We have no time nor strength for extended remarks. We are re-entering, thank God, with imperfect but with renovated and improving health, upon our public duties; and shall avail ourselves of a convenient season to notice this interesting work more at large. Dr. Jackson's learning is unquestioned; his exactness most praiseworthy; his perceptions rapid, and his industry indefatigable. His geology we shall not discuss at any great length; but as for his agricultural notions, in which he is pleased in the kindest manner to express his difference of opinion from ourselves, we shall be ready entirely to acquiesce in them when they are more exactly defined, and when we have the proof. At present, as far as we understand them, his proof is either deficient, or to our notions it is against the conclusions to which he arrives.

H. C.

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 29, 1840.

Bouquets by John A. Kenrick, John Hovey, Rufus Howe, Hovey, & Co. and S. Walker.

Dahlias by Josiah Stickney, Esq., Col. Wilder, Hovey & Co., Messrs David McIntire, H. H. Hovey, John Hovey, Parker Barnes, L. B. Haskell, John A. Kenrick, J. L. L. F. Warren and S. Walker.

Among the various specimens of the Dahlias exhibited, we were much pleased with Castander, by D. McIntire; Priurose, by Col. Wilder; Unique and M. Scult, by J. Stickney; Stone's Yellow Perfection and General Washington, by Hovey & Co.; Marquis of Northampton and M. Scult, by S. Walker.

Mr S. R. Johnson presented some fine Roses and Balsams.

China Asters by H. H. Hovey, John A. Kenrick and J. L. L. F. Warren.

For the Committee,  
S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

Owing to the arrangements making for the Annual Exhibition, on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst., there will be no show of fruits or flowers at the rooms on the 5th inst.

Contributors of fruits and flowers are respectfully requested to send their specimens on Monday and Tuesday next. The exhibition will commence on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Per order,  
S. WALKER,  
*Chairman Com. Arrangements*.  
Boston, Sept. 1st, 1840.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet at 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday next at half past 11 o'clock.

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

## FLOWER COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Flowers are respectfully requested to meet at their rooms on Saturday next, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. A punctual attendance is desirable, as stands for exhibition of the Dahlia will be then assigned.

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

## EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The specimens of fruits exhibited this day were all very fine—particularly the peaches, which have rarely been surpassed at former exhibitions, and for a weekly display the tables were very well filled.

The President, Hon. E. Vose, presented beautiful samples of the Grosse Mignonne and Alberge Peaches; also, the Large Red Sweeting Apple, of extraordinary size.

From Mr Manning, two new varieties of apples, which we believe have not been before shown here, called the "Duchess of Oldenburgh" and the "Charlowski"—both very handsome—and the following Pears: Juliene, Summer Rose, Beurre, of Mons and Duquesne d'Ere—the two last of the London Hort. Society; also, the Domine Diel Plum.

E. M. Richards exhibited very large and fine specimens of Seedling Peaches, and a peach called the "Belle of Beaucaire"—a beautiful looking fruit; also, William's Favorite, Red Juneating and Summer Pearmain apples.

Specimens of Peaches, all very splendid, were exhibited as follows: Mignonne, by Mr W. Oliver; Grosse Mignonne and Coolidge's Favorite, by S. Dower; Rare-ripes, Teton d' Venus and George the Fourth, by J. L. L. F. Warren; Rare-ripes, by Mrs T. Bigelow, and Coolidge's Favorite, by Capt George Lee.

By Jacob Hittinger, Charlestown; very fine Nectarines.

S. Pond exhibited a large quantity of Pears and Plums—among them we noticed Juliene and Cushing Pears, and Smith's Orleans, Lombardy, Diamond, and Isabella Plums. The Cushing pears and Orleans plums were uncommonly large and fine.

Pears without a name, by J. Fisher, Brookline.

By Capt. Seaver, of Dorchester; very large apples, without a name.

By Dr Brewer, a very large specimen of the Seckel Pear, from Newark, N. J.

By J. L. L. F. Warren, Prince's Imperial Gage and Green Gage Plums.

A dish of a very small variety of the melon, (called the Mandrake,) beautifully striped, from the garden of Mrs T. Bigelow, Medford, attracted considerable notice.

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

**FRUIT COMMITTEE.**

The Committee on Fruits are notified to meet at the rooms, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday, the 5th day of September, at half past 11 o'clock, for the awarding the Welles' premium of twentyfive dollars for the best seeding summer apples, which shall have been produced or brought into notice since the year 1829  
Sept. 23, 1840. E. M. RICHARDS, *Chairman.*

**EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.**

From E. M. Richards, Esq., Dedham; very superior specimens of the fruit of the Egg Plant.  
From Hon. E. Vose, Dorchester; large Lima beans. These were pronounced by the Committee to be the finest specimens ever exhibited at the hall.  
By Mr J. Hovey, Roxbury; Tomatoes.  
By Mr J. A. Kenrick, Newton; Tomatoes.  
For the Committee,  
AARON D. WILLIAMS.

Judge Pitman is expected to deliver the annual address before Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry.

Nos. 11. and 111. of H. C.'s communications on Banks and the Credit System, will appear in our next.

**MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

A stated meeting will be held at the rooms of said Society, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

E. M. RICHARDS, *Rec. Sec'y.*  
September 2d, 1840.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1840.**  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 520 Beef Cattle, 640 Stores, 7500 Sheep, and 1630 Swine.

**Prices.—Beef Cattle.**—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were not sustained. We quote First quality, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 25. Third quality, \$3 75 a \$4 75.

**Stores.**—Two Year Old at \$14 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$28.

**Sheep.**—Dull. Many lots were sold for less than they cost in the country. One 75c., one 92c., \$1 12, \$1 20, \$1 33, \$1 62, \$1 75, and \$1 88.

**Swine.**—Lots to peddle at 3 1-2 for sows, and 4 1-2 for barrows. Also lots at 4, more than half barrows. At retail from 4 to 5 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, weeks ending August 30.

August, 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	24	67	77	68	W.
Tuesday,	25	60	76	62	N. E.
Wednesday,	26	54	82	67	S. E.
Thursday,	27	57	78	68	S. E.
Friday,	23	58	73	64	S. E.
Saturday,	29	60	73	65	E.
Sunday,	30	62	78	71	S. E.

Fair every day at 12 o'clock.

**HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**

The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will take place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th, 10th, and 11th September.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of the science of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 7th and 8th of September, and the specimens sent will be retained, subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented is respectfully requested.

By order, SAMUEL WALKER,  
*Chairman Com. of Arrangements.*

Boston, August 26th, 1840.

**SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.**

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 17.

**Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale**



A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be for warded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Brighton, August 12.

**HYACINTHS.**

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Paeonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Paeonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 26.

**BOY WANTS A SITUATION.**

A smart active boy, about 16, wants a situation with a farmer where he can have an opportunity to learn the practice of agriculture, with whom he wishes to stay until of age. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 26.

**PATENT SPRING BALANCE.**

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. July 15.

**TO NURSERYMEN AND GARDENERS.**

A well established Nursery and good Vegetable Garden, situated in the State of Massachusetts, near a market for vegetables, and where there is a good demand for trees, together with every convenience for a man with a family, will be let on accommodating terms to a good tenant for a term of years. Address a line stating name and reference (post paid) to J. P. MERRILL, care of Messrs. Breck & Co. Seedsmen, Boston, previous to first of October. August 12.

**BUDDING FRUIT TREES.**

Cuttings of fruit trees for budding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. ROBERT MANNING. Salem, July 15.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturer, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 29.

**CASES OF TOOLS.**

Just received from England, a few cases of superior horticultural tools, for gentlemen or ladies use, a splendid article in mahogany cases. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GARDENERS' KNIVES.**

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c. April 22.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	UNIT	PRICE	TO
ALUM, American,	pound	5	53
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 37	5 59
Pot, " " "		4 87	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,			13 50
prime,			10 00
BEEFWAX, yellow,	pound	37	40
white,	"	25	23
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	11
dairy,	"	15	13
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,			
sperm,			37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	10	
dozen,	dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,	barrel	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	1 75	2 25
Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 50	1 75
Haddock,	"	87	1 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	11 00	11 25
No. 2,	"	9 00	9 25
No. 3,	"	4 12	4 37
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	15 00	16 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 12	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 62	5 75
Richmond canal,	"		5 50
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"		3 25
Meal, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	62	65
southern flat, yellow,	"	53	55
white,	"	57	59
Rye, northern,	"	57	60
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	36	38
southern,	"	25	28
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
southern and western,	"	9	10
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound		
2d quality,	"		
LARD, Boston,	"	11	12
southern,	"		11
LEATHES, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	28
do. country do.	"	23	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	26
do. dry hides,	"	20	22
New York red, light,	"	19	20
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	18	20
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 00	
Winter,	"	1 10	1 12
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linsed, American,	"	80	85
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	16 00	16 50
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	15 00	16 00
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel		3 50
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	6 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	45	45
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	45
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	38
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	35	40
No. 2,	"	23	25
No. 3;	"	18	20

Northern pulled.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE BISHOP AND HIS BIRDS.

A worthy bishop, who died lately at Ratisbon, had for his arms two fieldfares, with the motto, "are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" This strange coat of arms, had often excited attention, and many persons had wished to know its origin, as it was generally reported, that the bishop had chosen it for himself, and that it bore reference to some event in his early life. One day an intimate friend asked him its meaning, and the bishop replied by relating the following story:—

Fifty or sixty years ago, a little boy resided at a village near Dillengen, on the banks of the Danube. His parents were very poor, and almost as soon as the boy could walk, he was sent into the woods to pick up sticks for fuel. When he grew older, his father taught him to pick the juniper berries, and carry them to a neighboring distiller, who wanted them for making Hollands. Day by day, the poor boy went to his task, and on his road he passed by the open windows of the village school, where he saw the schoolmaster teaching a number of boys about the age of himself. He looked at these boys, with feelings almost of envy, so earnestly did he long to be among them. He knew it was in vain to ask his father to send him to school, for he knew that his parents had no money to pay the schoolmaster; and he often passed the whole day, thinking, while he was gathering his juniper berries, what he could possibly do to please the schoolmaster, in hope of getting some lessons. One day when he was walking along, he saw two of the boys belonging to the school, trying to set a trap, and he asked one what it was for? The boy told him that the schoolmaster was very fond of fieldfares, and they were setting the trap to catch some. This delighted the poor boy, for he recollected that he had often seen a great number of these birds in the juniper wood, where they came to eat the berries, and he had no doubt but he could catch some.

The next day the little boy borrowed an old basket of his mother, and when he went to the wood, he had the great delight to catch two fieldfares. He put them in the basket, and tying an old handkerchief over it, he took them to the schoolmaster's house. Just as he arrived at the door, he saw the two little boys, who had been setting the trap, and with some alarm he asked them if they had caught any birds. They answered in the negative; and the boy, his heart beating with joy, gained admittance into the schoolmaster's presence. In a few words he told how he had seen the boys setting the trap, and how he had caught the birds, to bring them as a present to his master.

"A present, my good boy!" cried the schoolmaster; "you do not look as if you could afford to make presents. Tell me your price, and I will pay it to you, and thank you besides."

"I would rather give them to you, sir, if you please," said the boy.

The schoolmaster looked at the boy as he stood before him, with bare head and feet, and ragged trowsers that reached only half way down his naked legs. "You are a singular boy!" said he; "but if you will not take money, you must tell me what I can do for you; as I cannot accept your present, without doing something for it in return. Is there anything that I can do for you?"

"Oh, yes!" said the boy, trembling with de-

light; "you can do for me what I should like better than anything else."

"What is that?" asked the schoolmaster, smiling.

"Teach me to read," cried the boy, falling on his knees; "oh, dear, kind sir, teach me to read."

The schoolmaster complied. The boy came to him at all his leisure hours, and learnt so rapidly, that the schoolmaster recommended him to a nobleman, who resided in the neighborhood. This gentleman, who was as noble in his mind, as in his birth, patronized the poor boy, and sent him to school at Ratisbon. The boy profited by his opportunities, and when he rose, as he soon did, to wealth and honors, he adopted two fieldfares as his arms."

"What do you mean?" cried the bishop's friend.

"I mean," returned the bishop, with a smile, "that the boy was MYSELF."

DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE UNTO.—The horse of a pious man living in Massachusetts, happening to stray into the road, a neighbor of the man who owned the horse, put him into the pound. Meeting the owner soon after, he told him what he had done; "and if I catch him in the road again," said he, "I'll do it again." "Neighbor," replied the other, "not long since I looked out of my window in the night, and saw your cattle in my meadow, and I drove them out, and shut them in your yard—and I'll do it again." Struck with the reply, the man liberated the horse from the pound, and paid the charges himself. "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.—We find the following in an old Vermont paper: The number of regulars furnished to the revolutionary army, were, by New England, 147,441; by the Middle States, 56,571; by the Southern States, 56,997. It appears by the above, that New England, consisting of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut furnished more troops for the defence of the country, than the other nine states, by 3872. The number of troops furnished by South Carolina, was 6,448; Massachusetts, 67,907. Georgia, 2697; Connecticut, 31,939.

TO TAKE OFF THE IMPRESSION OF PRINTS.—Take Venice or Windsor soap, which must be cut into small pieces; a certain quantity of potash, with as much quick lime, and boil the whole in a pot. Wet the engraved side of the print gently with this liquor, then apply to it a sheet of white paper, and roll it several times with a roller, in order that the impression may be complete.

NEW INVENTION.—It is said, that a cute Yankee, in the Old Bay State, has invented a kind of musical clock, that he has attached to a cradle, and the musical department *sings* the baby to sleep. This cute *labor saving* machine, it is thought will induce many wary bachelors to forego their celibacy, and venture upon a series of connubialities.

A PROFITABLE VOYAGE.—Mr Hatch informs us that the ship Hector arrived at New Bedford, from the Pacific, last evening, with a cargo of twenty seven hundred barrels of oil—having been out only twenty-six months! The cargo is worth about *eighty thousand dollars!*—*Transcript.*

## URATE AND POUURETTE.

An establishment for the manufacture of the Manures called Urate and Poudrette has been erected, at a considerable expense, in the State of New Jersey, near the city of New York; and an act of incorporation has been granted by the legislature of the State of New Jersey, by the name of "The Lodi Manufacturing Company" for purposes of agriculture, wherein it is provided, that 500 shares, a portion of the stock reserved for subscription by farmers and gardeners, within a limited time, shall be entitled to receive 50 bushels of Poudrette yearly for five years, viz. in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, upon each share of \$100, which is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for those years, and after that period to receive an equal dividend with the other stockholders.

The Manufactory has gone into operation according to law; a sufficient number of shares having been subscribed for that purpose, and capital paid in; and the first dividend has been regularly paid to the subscribers—the next dividend is payable in September. But the Company needs a larger moneyed capital than it now has, to carry it on to better advantage. Inquiries having been made whether all the stock had been taken, and the difficulty at the present time of obtaining funds, to a sufficient amount, from a few individuals, has induced a renewal of this notice to farmers and gardeners, and every other person who may have spare funds, (as every person is now permitted to subscribe,) that there is yet a considerable portion of the reserved stock, which, by law, is to receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in Poudrette, one half in May, and the other half in September, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, not yet subscribed for, and the books are now open to receive subscriptions for the same, by any person, whether gardener, farmer or otherwise, at the office of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 73 Cedar Street, in the city of New York. Terms for the reserved stock, \$100 per share in cash; and for the other portion of the stock an instalment of \$25 per share on subscribing, and the residue (being \$75 per share) to be called in by instalments of \$5 per share, after thirty days notice.

These manures have been fairly tested and very generally approved of as being the cheapest and best manures, and more economically applied than any other known substance used for manure.

As the article can be furnished from the city of New York, only to a limited extent, (not more than sufficient to manure 35,000 acres annually,) it must follow, that in a few years it will necessarily be confined to the use of the stockholders alone.

It is important to agriculture, and the enterprise deserves the liberal support of every enlightened farmer. By order,  
WILLIAM M. WILSON, Secretary.

At an election for Directors of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, held at Jersey City on the 6th day of July, 1840, the following persons were elected Directors of the Company, to hold their offices until the first Monday in October next, namely, Anthony Dey and Jacob C. Dey, of New York; J. D. Miller, Andrew S. Garr and Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey.

August 12.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM HAWK'S STOCK.

The subscriber has on hand a few litters, from some of the largest and finest sows in the country, sired by Losing's and other imported boars. Also, the smaller class of Berkshire pigs, which are very beautiful animals, and delicious porkers. Either of the above stocks will be disposed of extremely low by applying to

Z. STANDISH.

N. B. The pigs will be neatly caged and shipped at New York, without extra charge, if required. Unquestionable reference will be given for thorough breeding.

Albany, August 19.

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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

N. E. FARMER.

### BANKS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

No. II.

The first exchanges of men were of what we call barter, in which one article was given directly for another—as a skin for a bushel of grain, or grain or skins for a cow; or other forms, in which articles were exchanged in kind. This, for various and obvious reasons, was a very inconvenient mode of traffic. Men presently found that some fixed representative of value was needed, by which exchanges could be made with more ease and with exactness. The precious metals have been adopted by all civilized and semi-civilized nations as this representative of value, this medium or standard of exchange; and by these means business or exchange or traffic is carried on with fractional precision. In themselves the precious metals are not so valuable as iron or lead or copper; that is, they are not susceptible of being applied to so many of the practical uses of life; but from their scarcity, and their little liability to corrosion or wear, they have been universally adopted as a currency or medium of traffic and exchange. It will be obvious upon reflection that the first and an indispensable requisite in a currency or standard of value or medium of exchange is, that it should have an *intrinsic, admitted, fixed and permanent value*. This, we repeat it, is essential; and must never be lost sight of. Without this, every thing would be thrown into confusion. The power of no government on earth can sustain a currency without this basis of confidence. The precious metals alone furnish that basis. Governments have often attempted by arbitrary enactments to fix a scale of prices, and to make other things than gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; but the consequences have always been disastrous. The currency thus attempted to be sustained by the force of law, has gone down in proportion to the violence of the efforts made to maintain it.

A bank, to have the confidence of the public, must rest its credit upon its perfect capacity to meet all its obligations promptly and perfectly according to their tenor: if its notes are on demand, whenever they are presented; if on time, when that time arrives. There must be no evasion, or hesitation, or delay. It is allowed to issue its credits in the form of notes, usually payable on demand at its banking house. If these notes are expected to have currency as cash, they may be as good as cash by being able always to command it.

Banks have been established on various foundations: sometimes on the pledge of real estate; sometimes on the pledge of public stocks; sometimes on the association of individuals, who united their joint credit and gave their own personal security for the redemption of their notes. Such a capital is in the first place necessarily fluctuating in its value; and in the next place, such bills are not convertible into specie, and therefore do not answer the purpose of exchange. Banks which rest exclusively upon mere personal credit, excepting

in some such extraordinary cases as that of Girard, are utterly unsafe. A bank is safe only when it rests upon a specie basis—a basis of gold and silver, and is prepared to cash all its demands on presentation.

The State understood this in the first creation of banks; and therefore it provided that no bank should go into operation until two thirds of its capital stock should be paid into the vaults of the bank in good faith, there to remain for the use of the bank in case a run should be made upon it, and for the security of the public against the insolvency of the bank. This wholesome provision, though remaining untouched on the statute book, has long since been utterly disregarded in the modern system of banking. It is obvious that there could be no actual loss to the public from keeping this specie on hand, because it would be represented in full by the notes of the bank; but had this wholesome provision been strictly maintained, we should never have heard of broken banks and the suspension of specie payments.

But it is said, since the multiplication of banks, this has been impossible, for no bank can keep out but a comparatively small portion of its capital, owing to the severe competition of other banks. This competition has undoubtedly its advantages; but in any case the same proportion of specie to its issues should be maintained; and no bank ought to be considered as safe, nor should be tolerated by law, where it has not always on hand a specie capital at least equal to two thirds of its issues or discounts. If there is a deficiency, it should at once, for the security of the community, supply that deficiency. It may be said that its creditors are all good, and the obligations of the bank will in any event be made secure. This may be true and ought always to be true; but the objection in the case is, that this property is not convertible. The true value of a bank note consists in being at once convertible into gold and silver; the moment it loses this capacity it at once depreciates in value, and the loss falls upon the holder; and sometimes to his most serious inconvenience.

It may be said again, that this condition of retaining such an amount of specie in the vaults of the bank is incompatible with the number of banks in the State or country. The answer to this is then, that we have too many banks. We have pushed the credit system too far. The truth is, all credit to be sound must rest upon a solid basis. There is no mystery in this case. Men make a great flourish about the principles of banking, as though they were so complicated that a common man could not understand them. A common man can understand the principles of common honesty in any case; and if the mysteries of banking differ at all from these, we leave it to those to explain who understand them. A merchant's credit is sound just in proportion to his ability to meet his demands exactly according to their tenor, and no farther. Extraordinary and unlooked for emergencies may arise, when he may ask an indulgence from his creditors. He will seek it with great hesitation. Corporations should be held to a severer

rule; and though we confess there may be great cases, such for example as the unexpected occurrence of a war, or some contingency, which might threaten at once to rob them of all their specie; yet in general they should be held to an absolute enforcement of the law.

Banks, then, resting upon a specie basis, and whose credit is secured by all the guards which human wisdom or virtue can devise, for nothing short of this should satisfy a wise legislator and an intelligent community, are of an immense benefit to such a community as ours. Besides the convenience of their notes and the facilities which they give to exchange, the concentration of capital so as to render it available to all classes where industry and enterprise are to be encouraged, and the actual increase of capital by fifty per cent., which can be done with safety under proper management, render a most important service to the poor, industrious and productive classes—advantages of which they can avail themselves by no other means. The banks of Massachusetts and New England, with some few most disastrous and humiliating exceptions, have hitherto maintained an undoubted credit throughout the Union; and they have been in a great degree the foundation of the prosperity of New England.

We shall speak hereafter of some of the abuses of banking and the credit system, if there are those who are willing to read our lucubrations. H. C.

August 21.

### BANKS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

No. III.

We promised a continuation of our remarks on these exciting topics. They may be worth little; they may be worth nothing. They may show only a profound ignorance of what are technically called the principles of banking. We can promise nothing other than the impressions and opinions of a mind honestly inquisitive after truth; of one whose knowledge of them has never extended to any of the mysteries of the art; and who has in the case no party or political feelings whatever to gratify. As we have before said then, let them pass for what they are worth.

A bank, in the first place supposes, that there is an actual accumulation of capital upon which it is to be founded; otherwise it has no substantial basis. It certainly is not enough for the security of the public that certain individuals, however respectable and responsible, pledge to the community their own personal credit and issue their notes of hand as currency. No such bank as this would be relied on. Each of these individuals is liable to failure. The notes might be paid on demand or not, as it might happen; and that, which is first of all things demanded in a bank, a foundation of perfect confidence, would be wanting. The object of a bank is to loan money; but what sort of a bank is that which has no money to loan. The credit of a bank must be unquestioned. Its notes must be regarded as equivalent to their nominal amount in specie, and at any time convertible into specie

at pleasure; otherwise they become liable to distrust, depreciation and fluctuation, which subjects the holder to serious and oftentimes ruinous losses. No bank can maintain its notes at par value where there is any question of the ability and readiness of the bank to redeem them according to their tenor.

In the original incorporation of banks in the Commonwealth, this was perfectly understood and provided for. There were men engaged in the establishment of the first banks, who had passed through all the miserable fluctuations of the revolutionary currency; and many of whom had pungent recollections of these times, without doubt, in piles of this pictured government money lying in their drawers, which perhaps had fallen in their hands to a value less than the paper on which its nominal value was stamped. On this account it was provided in the general banking law, that before a bank went into operation, two thirds of its capital should be "*bona fide paid in in gold and silver, to be kept there for the use of the bank.*"—This provision still remains on the statute book. Had it been always enforced, we should never have heard of the failure of banks or the suspension of specie payments. Nor would the public have ever suffered loss or inconvenience from this, what some would term, hoarding the specie; because this specie might always be represented by the bills of the bank, which under such circumstances, being always convertible into specie at pleasure, would, as a currency, be far more convenient than specie.

We lay it down as a fixed principle, that a bank ought never to fail. A suspension of specie payments, a refusal to pay its notes in specie on demand, agreeably to their tenor, is a failure; is a bankruptcy in every sense of the word. The discussion of the question by the banks whether they shall suspend specie payments, and how long they shall continue this suspension, and when they shall resume, and how far they shall resume, is an outrage upon all justice and right; and so far from being countenanced or commended, ought to be signally rebuked and visited with the severest retribution of the laws.

If it be said that there is not specie enough in the country on which to found such a system of banking, then it seems we have not the capital for secure and honest banking; and ought not to have a bank, which cannot thus provide for itself; or otherwise we ought to seek foreign capital, which would always be to be had, if full confidence could be placed in our system of banking. It is because our system of state banking, I do not limit the remark to Massachusetts, has been justly deemed entirely insecure, that our State bank stocks find little or no market in Europe.

But it may be asked, to put an extreme case, suppose a bank with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital, and the full amount discounted should be run upon for specie. Upon our supposition she has but one hundred thousand dollars in specie to pay with if called upon. Now in the first place no such run is likely to take place, certainly if other banks are managed on the same just, honorable and legal principles. If attempted it could not be done at once without giving some time for the bank to provide for such an emergency. But the thing itself is scarcely possible, as it supposes all the notes of the banks to be concentrated in a few hands; or a conspiracy among the holders of the bills to effect the ruin of the bank, a thing which will not happen, unless the bank by its misconduct brings itself under suspicion. But let

us suppose an extreme case. We have no hesitation in saying that the Bank should, by any sacrifice whatever, meet its demands punctually, fully and exactly. Failure or refusal to do this, should never come into its calculations. We know many high-minded merchants, men of whom it is only just to say, they rank among the nobles of the land, who act only and fully upon these principles. They would not fail or suspend, while they had any means of avoiding such an occurrence. In the late difficult crisis they made most tremendous sacrifices, by paying exorbitant interest to the Jews and sharpers, who lung round them like the Cossacks upon the flanks of Napoleon's army in his retreat from Moscow. They might have suspended, but they felt their mercantile honor, which they valued next to their lives, was at stake, and they would not, while they could, ward off the blow, though it might require in order to maintain their honor, the surrender of the last dollar, the hard earnings of many a year's labor and toil.

A bank surely should act upon as high principles of right and duty. Unless by some wholly unlooked for emergency, such as the sudden breaking out of a war, or revolution in the government, a bank should consider a failure or suspension impossible. We use the terms as synonymous. A suspension of specie payments from inability to meet its demands exactly according to their tenor, is bankruptcy; and its effects are always disastrous; first in the depreciation of its stock, and second in the depreciation of its bills or notes, by which suffering and loss are often widely and severely extended; and lastly in the general distrust which it at once creates towards all banking institutions and all paper currency. When a bank assumes the right to suspend at its pleasure, and gravely, with an arrogance which we hardly choose to designate, in defiance of law and right, chooses to discuss the question of how long the suspension shall continue, we should like to inquire whether its customers are at liberty to act upon the same principle; and whether its heaviest debtors will be spared and indulged when they choose at their pleasure to suspend the payment of their notes which the bank has discounted? Shall a corporation, enjoying singular privileges in the community, be allowed to violate all principles of commercial honor and right in a case where an individual in debt to the same corporation, would be held to the extreme rigor of the law, and be degraded from the high standing which he occupied, if he failed to meet his engagements? It is not enough in such case to say the bank is secure; its means are ample, and it will presently meet all its engagements. This may not be generally known, or may not secure universal confidence. Its stock and its notes are at once depreciated; and those who hold them cannot wait for an ultimate settlement, and must dispose of them at a most serious loss. At the failure of the Commonwealth Bank in Boston, for example, thousands and thousands of its bills were sold at 50 per cent. discount; though it was well known that under the law rendering the stockholders responsible to the amount of their shares, it was not probable there would be any eventual loss upon them. The stock of the United States Bank, much of which was bought at 125 dollars per share, owing to its suspension has commanded only 50 dollars in the market. How many of its stockholders must be utterly ruined by such a result.

Honor and punctuality are the soul of a commercial community. It is much to be feared that they

are not estimated as they ought to be. If the effects of a failure to meet his engagements exactly and punctually, were always limited to an individual, the evils of failure would be comparatively trifling. But it is not so. In an active business community, men of business are desirous to employ all the means they can command. They incur obligations on the presumption that the obligations of others to themselves will be punctually fulfilled. These obligations are spread in infinite ramifications like net-work over the whole community. A failure in one case may be felt throughout the whole, and the negligence, or inadvertence, or want of punctuality in some single individual, may bring inconvenience and ruin upon thousands.

We say, therefore, that a bank should not fail. It should not allow itself to be put into a condition to fail. Such a contingency should be hardly within the limits of possibility. The banks never would have failed and never would fail, if they strictly conformed to the provisions of the law as to the amount of specie in their vaults. But the answer to this is that the banks then could never do any business, and that there is not specie enough for these purposes. Then it seems in the first place we have too many banks, or otherwise they would do business to the extent of their capital, and this is all they ever should do. If in the next place we have not specie enough, then it seems the capital is actually wanting on which alone a secure banking system can rest. A bank should take no extraordinary risks. It is of no advantage to the community and seldom to the individuals themselves, to loan money to those persons whose credit is in any measure suspicious or uncertain. We know at least one bank in the State, to its high praise be it spoken, which, we believe, has in the course of twenty years of banking, never lost a single dollar from its creditors. This shows a vigilance, a rigid adherence to fixed rules and punctuality and sound judgment in the management, which are worthy of all praise. There is little danger of the failure of such a bank.

August 28.

H. C.

*Mutton Broth for the Sick.*—Have a pound and a half of a neck or loin of mutton; take off the skin and the fat, and put it into a sauce-pan; cover it with cold water, (it will take about a quart to a pound of meat,) let it simmer very gently and skim it well; cover it up, and set it over a moderate fire, where it may stand gently stewing for about an hour; then strain it off. It should be allowed to become cold, when all the greasy particles will float on the surface, and becoming hard, can be easily taken off, and the settlings will remain at the bottom. N. B.—We direct the meat to be done no more than just sufficiently to be eaten; so a sick man may have plenty of good broth for nothing; as by this manner of producing it, the meat furnishes a good family meal. This is an inoffensive nourishment for sick persons, and the only mutton broth that should be given to convalescents, whose constitutions require replenishing with restorative aliment of easy digestion. The common way of making it with roots, onions, sweet herbs, &c. &c. is too strong for weak stomachs. Plain broth will agree with a delicate stomach, when the least addition of other ingredients would immediately offend it.

How can a farmer expect to gain wealth who consumes all he raises and runs in debt for all he buys

## A BARN WORTH LOOKING AT.

The Shakers at Alfred, Me., as we learn from the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, have a barn 143 feet in length by about 50 feet in width, and three stories in height from the basement to the plates; on one end, say thirty feet beam, and at the other from eighteen to twenty feet. The entrance to the barn with loaded teams of hay or grain is on the third or upper story. As the building stands on a side hill reaching up and down lengthwise, the entrance is of no very steep ascent on the upper end of the barn. The load of hay is pitched down either upon the scaffolding over the cattle stalls, or where there is no stall to the double depth of the bays below. The quantity of hay or other barn material that this building will contain after leaving ample space for the cattle, is immense; and instead of disposing of the hay by lifting and pitching over head, the greater portion is merely thrown over.—The ample barn floor extending the whole length of the building, is constructed on the principle of a moderately inclined plane, so that the empty cart or other vehicle, separated from the oxen or horses, runs back itself to the entrance without backing the whole together, as is ordinarily done in common barns where there cannot be a passage through. This upper entrance and floor are at no time an interference with the floor below fronting the cattle stalls, from which they are supplied with their daily food. On this story, as an unusual convenience in a common barn, are apartments for keeping cows expected soon to calve, and for keeping the nursing calves. In the basement, beneath the cattle stalls, on the one side, the manure is dropped down to be kept under cover, and on the other side is a spacious cellar, in which root crops are kept free from frost during the winter. In the rear of the cattle-stall-side of the barn, is a large barn yard, hollowed out from the centre to the sides, so as to catch and retain the strength of every thing running into it. Into this yard, which had been cleared of every thing the past spring, a load of black muck or mud from the swamp at no very great distance, has been recently carted. The cattle kept here, or hogs running upon and working it over in the course of the summer, convert every material deposited in a yard thus constructed, into an extra quantity of the very best manure.

## FRUIT TREES.

The following extracts from a foreign work will show the young people of our country how they keep up a succession of fruit trees in Germany, and perhaps it may stimulate some of them to imitate so laudable an example.

"In the duchy of Gotha, in Germany, there are many villages which obtain a rent of many hundred dollars a year for their fruit trees, which are planted on the road-side and on the commons. Every new married couple is bound to plant two young fruit trees. The rent arising from the trees thus planted is applied to the uses of the parish or town.

In order to preserve the plantations from injury or depredation, the inhabitants of the parish are all made answerable; each of whom is thus on the watch over the other; and if any one is caught in the act of committing any injury, all the damage done in the same year, the authors of which cannot be discovered, is attributed to him, and he is compelled to atone for it, according to its extent, either by fine or corporal punishment."

"A gentleman at Colechester, England, makes it

a rule whenever he builds a cottage, to plant a vine against its walls, and two or three apple and pear trees near to it, or in the garden, and thus he confers a greater benefit on his tenant, by giving him an innocent source of gratification to his children, and an excitement to a little extra industry on his own part, than if had let him a comfortable, mean looking hovel, at half the rent."

A few ornamental trees and shrubs, disposed with good taste about a farm-house, add much to the beauty and pleasantness of the scene; and they never fail to make a favorable impression on the mind of a visitor, of the character of the inmates of the mansion. A season should never be suffered to pass by without some addition being made by the young people, to the ornaments of the yard, garden or lane leading to the house. Some families have displayed their industry, taste, and good judgment in this respect so conspicuously as to command the admiration of their neighborhood, and to excite the curiosity of travellers to inquire "who lives there?"—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

## HEN'S EGGS.

I notice in the Farmers' Cabinet for 4th mo. last, p. 275, an inquiry as to the truth of the assertion, that hen's eggs which are round produce female chickens, and those which are long or pointed, produce males.

When a boy, I was in a situation to be able to indulge my fondness for fowls, and often raised chickens. Without ever having heard of the above facts, I discovered that the eggs which approached the nearest to roundness always produced females, and those which were pointed at one end always produced males. I acted accordingly, and always succeeded in obtaining females or males, according as I wished.

After a lapse of a number of years, being in Philadelphia market, I happened to mention the fact to one who raised chickens for sale, and who preferred the males, because they grew larger: the information was received with some surprise; but I advised the person to try it, and afterwards was informed of the entire success of the experiment, all males being produced by selecting the long or pointed eggs.

I since find the fact was mentioned by a writer over 2000 years ago. I. H.

## FLOWERS.

Flowers—of all created things the most innocently simple, the most superbly complex! playthings for childhood, ornaments of the grave, and companions of the cold corpse! Flowers, beloved by the idiot, and studied by the thinking man of science! Flowers, that unceasingly expand to heaven their grateful, and to man their cheerful looks: partners of human joys; soothers of human sorrow; fit emblems of the victor's triumphs and the young bride's blushes! Welcome to the crowded hall, and graceful upon the solitary grave! Flowers are, in the volume of nature, what the expression "God is love" is in the volume of revelation! What a desolate place would be a world without a flower! it would be a face without a smile—a feast without a welcome. Are not flowers the stars of the earth? and are not our stars the flowers of heaven? One cannot look closely at the structure of a flower without loving it: they are the

emblems and manifestations of God's love to the creation, and they are the means and ministrations of man's love to his fellow-creatures, for they first awaken in his mind a sense of the beautiful and good. The very *inutility* of flowers is their excellent and great beauty, for they lead us to thoughts of generosity and moral beauty, detached from and superior to all selfishness, so that they are sweet lessons in nature's book of instruction, teaching man that he liveth not by bread alone, but that he hath another than animal life.—*Zion's Advocate.*

*An Orchard destroyed by Canker Worms.*—The orchard of Mr Jabez Giddings, of Rocky Hill, has been overrun with worms for seven years—and is now entirely killed; so that he has determined to cut it down.—Thus he has, by these insects, been deprived of seven years' fruit, and finally of a fine orchard,—which he is now under the necessity of clearing off—all for the want of a little care and labor. By spending an hour per day for six months in the year, and \$1 per annum for tar, an orchard of 50 trees might be preserved. The expense of this operation would not be more than \$20 per annum to any farmer, and most of them would perform it with their own hands, without being felt. The result would be the preservation of the trees, plenty of fruit for family use, and a surplus that would bring at least \$50 a year in the Hartford market. The fruit used at home is a full compensation for carrying the remainder to market. According to this calculation, the balance, in 7 years, is \$210 loss, besides interest. But an orchard that produces an annual income of \$30, is as good as \$500 at interest—this being added, makes Mr G.'s total loss from neglect, over and above all necessary expenses for preservation, not less than \$750— or on an average of \$107 per annum—more than \$2 a year for each tree suffered to be overrun by Canker Worms.—*Hartford Courant.*

*Antidote against Mice.*—Mr McDonald, of Scalps, in the Hebrides, having some time ago suffered considerably by mice, put at the bottom, near the centre, and top of each of his stacks of grain, as they were raised, three or four stalks of wild mint with the leaves on, gathered near a brook in a neighboring field, and never after had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese, and articles kept in store, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the articles to be preserved.

*Poultry.*—When, says M. Bosc, it is wished to have eggs during the cold season, even in the dead of winter, it is necessary to make the fowls roost over an oven, in a stable, in a shed where many cattle are kept, or to erect a stove in the fowl house on purpose. By such methods, the farmers of Auge have chickens fit for the table in the month of April—a period when they are only beginning to be hatched in the farms around Paris, although further to the south. It would be desirable that stoves in fowl houses were more commonly known near great towns, where luxury grudges no expense for the convenience of having fresh eggs."

By the growth of root crops and planting, Mr Coke, the great English farmer, has increased the rental of his estates from 25,000 to \$200,000 per year.

## AN ENGLISHMAN'S ACCOUNT OF OUR COUNTRY.

In the British Farmer's Magazine for July, we find the following notice of Mr Edmund Edmund's letter to the farmers of England, after having been to the United States to look after a *pauper* he had sent out. He has given to his countrymen a curious account of the agriculture of our country, so mixed up with ignorance and prejudice, that we think our readers will be amused by the perusal of it.—It is lucky Mr Edmunds escaped as he did with life, after having his ears greeted "with the loud horrid noise of the bull toads, which weigh from three to four pounds each." We sincerely hope he will not venture the lives of any more of his *paupers* on this side the Atlantic; for after hearing his description of our climate and the dangers to which we are exposed from heat, cold, grasshoppers and bull toads! we shall set him down guilty of manslaughter at least, by thus endangering their lives. No—let him keep his *paupers* at home, and feed them on fat bacon and cabbage, rather than send them here "to slave in the heat, toil in the cold, and starve on pickled pork and potatoes." J. B.

"A WORD TO THE WISE"—*A Letter to the Farmers of England.* By Edmund Edmunds, Braunston, Northamptonshire; a Farmer, lately returned from the United States of America.—London: Hamilton & Adams. 1840.

A very sensible, and we are inclined to think a very faithful (!!!) account of a land, of which we are further inclined to think more lies have been told than of any other of our emigrating points.—Mr Edmunds had *heard* much of America, especially from a *pauper* whom he had been the means of sending out thither, and who represented it as a land flowing with little short of milk and honey. He resolved to *see* and judge for himself, and it is the object of the letter in question to give the results of his investigation.

"I went up to Palmyra, a pleasant village in the State of New York, because there I was to meet my son, a young man about twenty years of age, for whom in England I had no more chance of taking a farm than I had for myself; and there too was the man whom I had prevailed on the parish to send out, and who, knowing the interest I had taken in his welfare, had written to me such letters of his great prosperity. But how did I find him? Did I find him the gentleman farmer his letters had led me to suppose he was? No. I found him as poor as when he was the village cobbler of Braunston, and I may say apparently less comfortable in every point of view. The land which he had boasted of as his estate was not his own; and he was looking forward to the approaching harvest with dread of the heat and labor with which it was to be gathered."

We should like much to have the result of the son's experience, the young man of 20, above alluded to, and to know how far it corresponded with that of his father. Meanwhile, we shall give such extracts from the letter of the latter as we think may interest the general reader.

"The Americans always reckon by dollars and cents, each cent being the hundredth part of a dollar; but as I am not writing for Americans but Englishmen, I shall give the value of every thing in English money.

"As respects the land, *I was not at all deceived.* It is light and easy to till. An acre a day may be ploughed with two horses abreast driven with reins. The land being fertile the crops for a while grow very luxuriantly, exciting hopes which are not unfrequently disappointed; for supposing a crop of wheat should escape the blight, or, as the Americans call it, the rust, which in two or three days will so utterly destroy a whole field that there shall not be a grain of corn in it; supposing it should escape, what from the excessive heat all the low lands are particularly subject to, yet from the heat alone, when it does no particular injury, the vegetation is so quick, and the grain ripens so long before it has had time to perfect its growth, that the kernel is very small and light, and altogether very inferior to what it would be in a better climate. Wheat, in a good season, will not yield more than from about 15 to 20 bushels an acre, and being small and dry it lies close, and weighs from 60 to 64 lb. per bushel. In the States further west, it averages about 25 bushels per acre; but the price is lower, in consequence of its having to travel so many hundred miles to market, in order to its being exported, or to supply the Eastern States. If a crop of wheat in Ohio is larger than in the State of New York, it is of less value; so that the farmer's gain is about equal in each State.

"As I took out with me a bushel of good English wheat of the primest quality, I sometimes could not restrain my English feeling when I heard the Americans proudly boasting of the produce of their country, and vainly talking of it, as if the like could never be seen. When they seemed to be all agreed and had quite settled the point in their own mind that there was no wheat like their own, out I used to pull my sample of good bold English wheat, fat and plump, and showed them, to their great surprise, such wheat as I knew their country could not grow. When I did this on board a steamer, they came round about me like bees—all the cry was, 'I wonder much,' 'I wonder much?' 'and does such grain as this *really* grow in England?' and then one and another, forgetting his American independence, was presently asking for a few grains just to set in his garden.

"The Americans grow great quantities of Indian corn, which, being natural to the soil and climate, will yield from 30 to 100 bushels per acre, according to the land, and the good husbandry with which it is farmed. It is set in rows wide enough for a plough to go between, about the end of April or beginning of May; it grows from five to eight feet high, and puts forth a number of broad leaves, which are good fodder for cattle. It is a great article with the American farmer, and, as a never failing crop, it is his chief dependence, and much relied on by him for the keep of *all* his stock through the severities of an American winter.

"The land would grow good Swede turnips, but they are not cultivated. It would not pay to give men a dollar a day, that is four shillings, and their board, to pull them up and house them; the farmer has no stock that would pay to eat them, and they would all perish if left in the ground.

"The meadows, generally speaking, look pretty good, and will average about two tons an acre; but the hay, made of red-top or timothy grass, growing from three to four feet high, is very coarse, and there is not much nuture in it. The stock which are grazed in such meadows never become fat. If they are in good order as stores, that is as much as you must ever expect to see. I never

saw any thing at all like fat beef or mutton in the thousands of miles I travelled.

"During my stay, I spared no trouble or expense to gain all the information I could collect, being very desirous to know whether America was what it had been represented or not. And from my own observations, I made those calculations which every man of my age and experience ought to make, before he thinks of settling down in a country which appears one thing in American books and private letters, and another as it is observed with the eye of an English farmer capable of forming a correct judgment.

"The American horses, with their long tails, are *all* of the nag kind, vary in price from £10 to £30, and are, taking them generally, so very good, that I may say they are superior to our own. They are well made, good tempered, and are mostly used for harness, and a span or a pair abreast in a light wagon, will trot along well. The Americans take great care of them, and will give them corn twice a day, when there is plenty of grass, yet they are never in any better condition than what we call good working order. But I regard America as a country in which neither man nor beast can thrive, for there is but very little enjoyment for either. Every living creature must feel, more or less, the close sultry heat of an American summer, and the piercing cold of an American winter.

"As I should be sorry to misrepresent any thing, though so much was misrepresented to me, I must now state that the cows are very good and useful for a dairy. They are of every breed, and worth from £8 to £10 each. In their frame they are what we should call beasts of six or seven score a quarter. But the farmer, who should keep ten or twelve for a dairy, is subject to a very great loss in the calves. There being no market for veal at 6d. or 7d. per lb. as in England, the calves that are not wanted for rearing, after they have been kept about ten days to draw the cow's bag, are knocked on the head, skinned, and thrown to the pigs, the price of stock being so low, the farmer has no inducement to rear more calves than he is likely to want to keep up his own stock, and to *save buying.*

"The sheep, a mixed breed of Spanish merino and Saxony, are worth about six shillings a head. They are very much like an ill-bred Southdown in poor condition, and will cut from 2 to 3 lb. of wool each. When fed on an American pasture, they weigh about 10 or 12 lb. a quarter, and the meat, whether beef or mutton, is worth 2 1-2d. or 3d. per lb. The lambs, which when fat are worth four or five shillings each, are weaned at the latter end of April, or the beginning of May. In consequence of the winters being so very long and cold, the springs are late; and the ground being covered with snow the greater part of the winter, the farmer is obliged to fodder his ewes from the middle of November till the middle of May on hay and Indian corn. Now I would ask, what is to pay for keeping, we will say, fifty ewes for a year, and for shepherding them as they ought to be attended to, in a country where men and cattle suffer so much from the oppressive heat of the summer, and the piercing cold of the winter? If we reckon that fifty ewes have one lamb each, and they seldom have more, and supposing them all reared without the loss of a single sheep, for I am quite willing in my calculations to give America every advantage, what then? why the farmer, after twelve months' keep, has got fifty ewes that will not cut more than 3 lb. of wool one with another, and he has, at most,

fifty fat lambs, worth £12 10s., for they will not fetch more than five shillings each. In England, the keeping of sheep is, in every point of view, a profitable part of farming; but what is to be gained from it in America? As I thought on the keeping of sheep in America, and compared it with the same stock in England, I could not help saying to myself, 'this is indeed fine farming,' and is this part of the farming for which I have left the shores of old England and all its comforts, to come here and be surfeited with pickled pork, and toil like some poor wretched negro slave in South Carolina, and live, too, as I have never been accustomed to do, on a perfect level with my laborers. What if there is 'no rent to pay,' the land must be bought and paid for; and what is there to pay you any interest for money expended in land and stock? What is there to enrich you after years of servitude, and enable you to return to England, to end your days where they began, surrounded with the comforts which an Englishman is privileged to enjoy? Is the reader thinking what a fine opportunity I had of improving their breed of sheep, and immortalizing the name of Edmunds as the great benefactor of the country? What a fine opening for becoming a great sheep breeder! Though I did not cross the Atlantic in pursuit of fame, yet I was not insensible to the importance of introducing a very superior breed of sheep, and it was for that purpose that I took with me eight such excellent long-wooled tups. But did they maintain their English character and good properties, and keep up their healthy appearance? No. I saw them degenerate daily, faster than I thought it possible for any creatures to do. When they landed they were in good condition, but I could not keep it up. Though I set great store by them, and they were all the stock I had to attend to—though they had the best pasture the country afforded, and were well shaded with trees—had as much as they could eat of oats, peas, Indian corn and potatoes—still they got poorer and poorer, worse and worse every day, till at last they became very thin, and their wool so harsh, without any moisture or nature in it, that it was certain they would never cut a good fleece again. But the heat was so intolerable to them, that they had no more comfort of their lives than I had, who at that time was obliged to change my shirt at least twice a day, though I had nothing to do but to sit still in the house.

"From my own experience, I can only speak of the overpowering heat of the summer, that moist, relaxing, melting kind of heat, which unfits a man for every thing and makes existence almost a burden. I may venture, however, to assert with truth, and therefore without any fear of contradiction, that the winters are most severe. Cows with their tails frozen off, would have given the lie to any American who should have maintained that their winters were not more severe than ours. But I heard enough of their winters from the Americans themselves, to convince me that a winter's residence in the State of New York is not more desirable than my summer one, which has made such a lasting impression on my mind."

Again—

"Of the States west of New York I can say but little, except that every one told me how subject they were to the ague, and that if I went to settle in either of them I could not escape it. This report I have had confirmed, and my opinion is, from all I have heard, that there is not so great a difference in any of the Western States as any one

would suppose. A nephew of mine complained exceedingly of the heat of Illinois, and I have no doubt he would have found the winters very cold, if after coming to England he had determined to return to his claim, which he had marked out, and which, as far as the land was concerned, held out every prospect that America could present to a young man well qualified for encountering the difficulties which every settler must expect. I am convinced from my own experience, that the Englishman who goes to the United States must expect to find himself not only destitute of the comforts to which he has been accustomed, but many inconveniences which he did not reckon upon. The intolerable bite of mosquitoes; houses swarming with bugs, and so full of black flies that they get into every thing; they are in your tea cup, half a dozen at a time, before you can swallow your tea, and you must pick them off your butter, soft with the heat, before you can spread it on your bread. The chirping of *myriads* of crickets and grasshoppers, trifle as it may appear in comparison with mosquitoes and bugs, is so wearisome, that it becomes quite a nuisance; and as for the American forests, they are as gloomy and dull as any thing you can imagine. No singing birds to delight and cheer you, and for a while make you forget, *if you can*, the country you have left behind. 'No voice of the turtle is heard in the land;' but, after sunset, the doleful croaking of three or four sorts of toads, with the loud horrid noise of the bull toads, which weigh from three to four pounds each; such are the sounds which break the death-like silence of a grand American forest, with its lofty pines and magnificent trees of almost every description.

"There is, no doubt, a great deal of sickness and innumerable deaths occasioned by the exhalations which arise from the swamps, and which are not likely to be drained till labor is cheaper and produce of more value. There is, in fact, *no capital*—and where there is no capital you cannot expect improvement.

"But the one grand objection to the United States is that of which I was most ignorant—the *climate*. It does not suit the Americans, and it cannot suit an English constitution, to work in a country where there is not, for many days, a breath of wind stirring, and where it is impossible to conceive heat more close and sultry; the thermometer in the summer is often, for days together, at 90 degrees in the shade; and in the winter 30 degrees, and even lower than that, below zero. If a man have 'bones of iron and flesh of brass,' he may be proof against all such great extremes; but if he have the constitution of men in general, let him be ever so stout, he will soon look as thin and sallow as his neighbors. Go where you may, and look which way you will, you never see the ruddy bloom of health which meets you every where in England, nor old men and women of between eighty and ninety, as you will see in almost every English village. It is the climate that carries off the population so fast, that I doubt whether it would ever become a populous country, were it not for the immense tide of emigration flowing in, more or less, from every country in Europe; more than 4000 emigrants having arrived at New York in four days. It is the climate of America which is the grand obstacle to its prosperity—it is the climate which disheartens and sickens the man who dwells under its influence; for it is a power which he cannot resist; other difficulties might all be overcome, but with this he struggles in vain."

He at length resolves to return to old England:

"Let not my reader suppose for a moment that I was the only person who returned to England with such views of America, that I would on no consideration ever go to it again. There were hundreds who left the very day I left, and I know that thousands and tens of thousands were left behind because they could not return; and if, after all I have heard, and seen, and felt, I did not warn my fellow countrymen, and let them reap at home all the advantages of what I learnt abroad, at no little cost and trouble, I should be wanting in the discharge of a duty which I consider my brother farmers have a right to expect from one who, I trust, will never be chargeable with indifference to the happiness and welfare of any man. *I was deceived*, and I would not have you deceived, and go out to America with expectations which I am sure cannot be realized. Every person who intends to settle in a distant country, should know well the climate of the country in which he intends to settle; that I can say, from my own experience, is the *first* and most important point; for if the emigrant is to do any good, he will need all the advantages that a temperate climate can afford, to give success to his exertions. Now, the climate of America, as I observed its effects on others and *felt* them too, on *my own* constitution, does not promise the enjoyment of that health and strength, without which human life soon becomes a burden, and the prospects of success are but very hopeless. Though I went out with some capital, quite as much as was necessary, and with a determination to work and make the best of every thing, and with no idea of setting up for a fine gentleman, yet I could not discover any thing in America that held out those prospects which I certainly was led to hope for, and which every man naturally expects to find who has left his own country. If a man of sober and industrious habits—and it is no use for men who are not sober and industrious ever to think of emigrating to *any* country—I say again, if a man of sobriety and industry, and a few hundred pounds in his pocket, must, if he goes to America, slave in the heat, and toil in the cold, and get nothing better than pickled pork and potatoes, he had better stay at home, and eat fat bacon and cabbage in England, and make the best of what little he has in his own country, amidst his own relations and friends, than banish himself from all those comforts of life to which he has been accustomed, and sail away to a country where *produce is cheap, labor dear, money scarce, and climate unhealthy.*"

*Hoing Ruta Baga.*—On ground of any common degree of fertility, the distance of one foot at least should be allowed between these roots, except they be in drills three feet asunder, when they may be suffered to stand a little nearer. If sown broadcast, eighteen inches square should be allowed to each root. If the land is rich enough, they will be so much larger in consequence of this increased space, as considerably to increase the amount of the crop, and greatly diminish the labor of harvest.

We have observed, on the best soil, well manured previous years, where the crop had been sowed broadcast, and two feet square allotted to each plant, roots weighing from ten to fifteen pounds, and yielding about fifteen hundred bushels per acre. If the soil be poor, the roots must be much nearer together, as they will not grow large, and number must be made to compensate for magnitude.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1840.

## THE LABORING CLASSES.

The condition of the laboring classes in Europe and in this country is exciting strongly the attention of the reflecting and humane. It is not our intention, certainly at this time, to go into the subject. Among the laboring classes are comprehended many more than most persons, at first glance, apprehend. The merchant at his desk, is often one of the hardest of laborers; and Mr Dane, of Beverly, who compiled a most valuable digest of the laws, valuable to every class in the community, and spent regularly for more than forty years, sixteen hours a day in close application to this business, certainly labored as intensely and severely as any man that can be found among us. If we look at the hard student, who in many cases by the offspring of his mind, renders extensive, essential, and permanent aids to the community, and to the laboring and mechanical community in particular, and see his pallid and wasted features, and hear his complaints of indigestion, disturbing dreams, fruitless efforts and sleepless nights, we shall be disposed to include him among the hardest of laborers.

But the classes which are generally referred to in speaking of the working classes, are those who work with their hands, with their muscles, with their bodies. The sufferings of these classes are in many countries extreme, and have just claims to all the commiseration which the humane can feel for them. In many countries they are poorly fed, or rather starved; not half clad, live in unhealthy, subterranean, wet, ill-ventilated habitations; and are doomed to toil, which is almost incessant, leaves no time for domestic comforts and scarcely for sleep. Philanthropic minds look at these things with exquisite pain, and are devising means to remedy these terrible evils. They are shocked at the anomaly, that those who produce the loaf must always be satisfied with the under-crust, however burnt or hard-baked, and not always get the whole of that; and that the finest of the flour and the whole of it goes into hands which are not so much as soiled with making the bread, after the corn has been grown.

We feel in many cases the extreme injustice of this; but where is the remedy? There may be alleviations, but there can be no perfect remedy until the whole constitution of society is changed, and until human nature is changed. Whoever thinks to change the constitution of society or to change human nature, may as well think of levelling the Rocky mountains and of making the Mississippi flow into the Oregon. Some minds with large hope fancy they see day-light on this subject; but our hope is small, and though we have been dreaming for some time about the good that is to come to human nature presently, we do not think the night is passed; we do not believe that even midnight has yet come. Our melancholy convictions are founded upon two considerations. First, Christianity among us, as a law of universal justice and universal love, is a mere name. We have scarcely yet learnt the first three letters of the alphabet. Secondly, the disposition and tendency to abuse power is the great sin of human nature. Where is the man who can say that in this matter he is blameless? Now then as soon as you give men education, property or political power, and, as we term it, elevate them in the community, they feel the power; they become antagonistical to the class below them, on whose labor they depend; they cease to wish to bring

them to an equality with themselves; they abuse their power. In general the novelty of the possession of power renders these people liable to its grossest abuse. Manumitted slaves make the most cruel of all task-masters; and men raised from the lowest oppression to rank and power, have always proved the most unrelenting and despotic. Under these circumstances, what hope is there for ignorance, weakness, poverty and mendicancy in its struggle against intelligence, selfishness, and political power? Look, say you, to the justice and humanity and magnanimity of society? Yes! look to these with a witness, as you would look to the tiger to drop the lamb, into which he has just fleshed his teeth; and is now regaling on the sweetness of the fresh blood.

In our country, thank God! we can hardly be said to have such a class as we have described. In Great Britain no laboring man can ever expect to become a freeholder; nor to rise above the condition in which he and his ancestors before him have trodden the beaten round of toil. In our country a man may become any thing which he chooses to make himself. He may be a freeholder; and he and his children may aspire to the highest dignities of the State; and to the undisturbed possession of the fruits of his honest industry. Cheap land and of the highest fertility may be had almost for asking. Every man is at liberty to choose his own profession and for his children after him; and industry and frugality joined with moral integrity, are sure (extraordinary contingencies excepted,) of competence and honor.

If the laboring classes—we speak particularly of the male portion, for women are bound by customs and circumstances which prevent their commanding their condition—forefeit their independence or fail to maintain it in our country, it must be their own fault. The great danger of this lies to a considerable extent, in the melancholy fact of their forsaking the pursuits and employments of agriculture and the wholesome equality and manliness of rural life, to crowd into cities, to become petty traders, ostlers, bar-keepers, porters, servants, coachmen, footmen, and indeed any thing and every thing, however servile, by which they can without *too much work* acquire ready money. Of this numerous class of young men, supplied as it is by the most costly drafts upon the country, though as we well know, there are many honorable exceptions, yet the great mass become perfectly effeminate; spend in dress and dissipation as much as they earn; fall a prey to the numerous temptations of city life; or become abandoned to the gross vices of which they are frequently called to be the ministers or panders for others. We have so little hope of human nature, that we see no remedy for this; and fear in spite of all the noble aspirations and confident labors of philanthropy, the world will go on as it is. H. C.

## DEATH OF DR HENRY PERRINE.

The papers recently announced an attack by the Florida Indians, in number one hundred, upon Key West, and the cruel destruction of many of the inhabitants; among the rest the valuable man whose name is at the head of this article. He was eminently distinguished by his botanical researches and his devotion to natural science. His communications to the public press on these subjects have been numerous and many of them instructive and valuable. He had been employed by the government in the cultivation of valuable tropical plants, with a view to their propagation in the States; and his researches and experiments promised to be of much utility. It is but recently that we received a long communication from him, written with all the enthusiasm of scientific pursuit. But a mournful Providence has prematurely sealed his fate.

This Indian warfare is horrible. The savages give no quarter. How upon any principles of human nature can it be expected to be otherwise? We have robbed and defrauded them. We have carried among them the two greatest of curses, the small pox and whiskey.—Whole tribes, as Catlin says, have fallen at the contaminating touch of the white man. We have undertaken to teach them what we call Christianity—a matter in which we seem to be rather poorly instructed ourselves; and the arts of civilization; and when they had made some progress, then we coveted their green fields and golden crops, and have driven them, when the most atrocious frauds failed us, at the point of the bayonet from their homes and the sepulchres of their fathers.—Now we are hunting them with blood hounds; and they perceive that the hour of their utter extermination has arrived. What have we not to expect from savages, in the last gasp of their death struggle! We have a friend who crossed the country with a party of twenty persons, from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia river. He was six months among the Indians, without seeing a white man, save those of his own party. In this whole time he says his quiet was never menaced nor his life in danger but once, and this from a tribe at war with those among whom he was. He found nothing but kindness and fidelity. Our opinions of human nature are not very exalted; yet after all we believe that there is something in the heart of man, however tawny the skin, which always responds to generosity, kindness, honor and justice, where they have not been outraged and violated; and therefore we believe that for most of the Indian wars in which our country has been so often up to the elbows in blood, the guilty responsibility rests upon ourselves.

These considerations, however, do not at all mitigate the sadness of the calamity which we now deplore, nor lessen the duty of the government to afford adequate protection to our frontiers. H. C.

*Farms in England.*—Nine tenths of the cultivated lands in Great Britain are leased to tenants, who pay from two to five pounds sterling per acre, annual rent. Now, admitting taxes and labor and other expenses to be no higher here than there, it will at once be seen that our common cultivation will no where do much more than pay the price of rent; but by superior productiveness, occasioned by superior cultivation, the British farmer is not only enabled to pay rents and taxes, finding every thing for husbandry, and all articles put upon the ground, and all utensils by which the ground is worked, but he obtains also, wealth from the pursuit of his calling. Mr Curwin stated the produce of an English farm of 894 acres in the year 1811, to be £8,578—equal to \$38,000. On this ground were carried in that year, the almost incredible quantity of 13,746 one-horse cartloads of manure, and in the next year 10,250 more! Suppose the rent of this farm to be \$12 an acre, the expense of manure and its application \$12 more, and the interest on outlay, taxes, and additional labor of cultivation, &c. \$12 more; still there will be left, as profit, \$10 an acre; leaving a clear gain of about ten thousand dollars to the tenant.

A hay farm, near London, of 160 acres, was rented for \$12 an acre, or 1920 dollars a year: the tenant commenced with a great outlay for manure—an outlay which would here be considered at least equal to the value of the land before it was manured; a large outlay for farming implements and for accommodations and wages for laborers; and yet he has been constantly accumulating riches from this farm, after paying all expenses.—*Monthly Visitor.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 375 Beef Cattle, 530 Stores, 4300 Sheep, and 1160 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected, probably occasioned by the limited number at market, and the increased demand this week for the 10th. We quote First quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Second quality, \$5 25 a \$5 50. Third quality, \$4 00 a \$5 00.

Stores.—Yearlings, \$8 a \$11. Two Year Old \$14 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$28.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$1 12, \$1 25, \$1 37, \$1 53, \$1 75, \$1 92, and \$2 00.

Swine.—Lots of 50 to 100 to peddle 3 1-2 for sows, and 4 1-2 for barrows At retail 4 to 5 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, weeks ending September 6.

Sept. 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	31	67	85	72 S W.
Tuesday,	1	56	72	68 N. W.
Wednesday,	2	62	77	69 S.
Thursday,	3	57	70	61 N. W.
Friday,	4	46	69	59 N. E.
Saturday,	5	54	60	56 E.
Sunday,	6	56	67	58 N.

**HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**

The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will take place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th, 10th, and 11th September.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of the science of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 7th and 8th of September, and the specimens sent will be retained, subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented is respectfully requested.

By order, SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

Boston, August 26th, 1840.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.**

Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, will be sent to all who apply: in that Catalogue many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

Also, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries for silk—Scotch Larch, Lindens, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Pæonies, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840. eptD1

**NOTICE.**

The Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, hold their election at their hall, in Pawtucket, on Wednesday the 21st inst. (having been postponed from the 9th inst.)—to meet at 9, A. M. An address will be delivered at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Hon. Judge Pitman. Dinner will be provided for the members, at the expenses of the Society, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Butter offered for premiums must be entered by 7 o'clock, A. M., on said day. WM. RHODES, Treasurer. September 9.

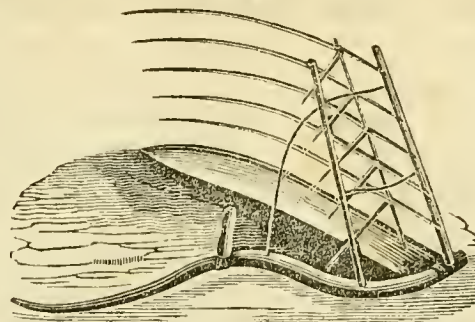
**SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.**

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 17.

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GRAIN CRADLES.**



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

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

**Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale**

A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be for warded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded by mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Brighton, August 12.

**HYACINTHS.**

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 26.

**GARDENERS' KNIVES.**

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c. April 22.

**BOY WANTS A SITUATION.**

A smart active boy, about 16, wants a situation with a farmer where he can have an opportunity to learn the practice of agriculture, with whom he wishes to stay until of age. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 26.

**PATENT SPRING BALANCE.**

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. July 15.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 29.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	barrel	5	5 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 37	5 60
Pot,		4 87	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,			13 50
prime,			10 00
BEEWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,		25	23
BRISTLES, American,	"	33	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	11
dairy,		18	25
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,			
sperm,			37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	10	
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,	barrel	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,	"		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,		37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 25	2 50
Bay, Chaleur,		1 87	2 25
Haddock,	"	1 00	1 12
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel		12 75
No. 2,			10 50
No. 3,			5 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	16 00	17 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 12	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 62	5 75
Richmond canal,	"		5 50
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"		3 25
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,		59	60
white,		56	57
Rye, northern,	"	57	60
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	36	33
southern,		25	23
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		13 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished		23 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
southern and western,	"	9	10
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern serewed,		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound		
2d quality,			
LEAD, Boston,	"	11	12
southern,	"		11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	28
do. country do.		23	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	26
do. dry hides,	"	20	22
New York red, light,	"	19	20
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Best Boston dry hides,	"	13	20
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 00	1 03
Winter,	"	1 10	1 12
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 50	15 50
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 50	4 00
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	45
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	35
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
{ Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
Northern pulled. { No. 1,	"	35	40
{ No. 2,	"	23	25
{ No. 3,	"	18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ANECDOTE OF THE HORSE.

On a tour to the White Hills, I rode a fine light-grey saddle pony, by the name of *Federal*; he and I had become well acquainted, and he was a most noble-hearted fellow; I thought I could see the best way to ascend, and he clambered up by my directions—he would do anything for me. We got at last upon the peak, where was a level of some yards square, and *Federal*, who had never before been so high in the world, as we slackened the rein, turned three times round to enjoy the prospect, and then set up a scream of delight! it was not a neigh or a whinner, nor any common mode of speech for a horse—it was a regular *hurra!*

After a while, we turned to descend, and I gave *Federal* the rein; it seemed at times a ticklish job, but he managed it well; he stopped now and then and made a survey, as carefully as could be done by a civil engineer, turning, and tacking, and working ship like an old sailor amongst breakers, and being careful, and surefooted, he came down as safe as a tortoise. But we brought up at last against a fence, having taken a different route from that by which we ascended; we rode at the fence fairly, but *Federal* stopped short—tried it again—it was no go—I stopped a moment, I felt sure that he would have done his best for me at any time, and would have broken his neck sooner than have refused, had he known exactly what to do: I therefore talked kindly to him, coaxed him, patted his neck, and when I saw his head raised up two or three inches, and his ears pricked up brightly, and felt the muscles of his side swell under the saddle, I knew he had caught the idea—that was all he wanted—I gave him the hint to try it, and over he went, like a swallow, and at least two feet higher than needful, for he meant to make a sure job of it. He no sooner touched the ground on the other side of the fence, than he wheeled about, looked at it, snorted, as much as to say “what do you think of that,” and trotted on. During our journey afterwards, *Federal* was looking out for an excuse for leaping; a log of wood, a run of water, or a low culvert he uniformly pricked up his ears at, and leaped over, giving a snort each time, to express his joy at having accomplished a new feat. *Federal* needed only to understand what I wanted, he would then do his utmost towards its accomplishment: no whipping, pulling, jerking, or spurring would ever have compelled him to take the leap at the fence; but with a moment to think about it, and a little kind flattery, he flew over like an experienced hunter. A horse may be taught, like a child, by those who have won his affections, but the method of teaching is to show him distinctly what you wish him to do, and not to beat him because he does not understand you, and perform at the outset.—*Boston Times*.

## UNREASONABLE FEAR FROM THUNDER.

A young man who for some years was so terrified by thunder and lightning, as to be on the point of falling into fits at their approach, found very great benefit from the following reflections, which a friend sent him for his most serious and frequent consideration.

Unreasonable and excessive apprehensions, caused by thunder and lightning, chiefly originate in prejudice, or in an erroneous idea that they are

constantly the effect of God's displeasure and ministers of his wrath. Were men to consider that this phenomenon, so alarming in appearance, is the effect of natural causes, that it contributes to the welfare of mankind in purifying the atmosphere, charged with noxious exhalations, removing the danger of pestilence, reason and gratitude would cause them to rank them among the many other favors of Heaven.

To diminish these ungrounded apprehensions, the timid should be informed that of 750,000 persons that have died in London, within a space of thirty years, two only fell victims to lightning. They should also be informed that they unreasonably prolong their fear at each shock. He who has time to dread the consequences of a flash of lightning, is already out of its reach.

It is the lightning alone that can hurt us, and if we have seen it, it is folly to grow pale, and tremble at the clap of thunder, and to stop our ears against the noise, which announces all dangers to be past.

The greater the interval between the thunder and the lightning, the more removed is the danger.

If with our finger to the pulse, we can count in the time twelve or thirteen pulsations, we calculate that the storm must be three miles distant. But the very best preventive against this or any other alarm, is the testimony of a good conscience. Tranquil and firm, the just man fears not unreasonably the judgments of Heaven. He knows that at the order of God, all nature flies to arms against the sinner, and at the same time feels that the just man is under the safeguard of Heaven.

His Creator, the God whom he loves, is the Master of the Universe, and rides on the wings of the lightning! He has his time for threatening, and his time for punishing. Fear should be a stranger to those whose glory it is to love God, and to confide in Him even when the earth shakes to its very centre with His thunder, and appears to be groaning in the agonies of dissolution.—*Poughkeepsie Journal*.

## HOW TO ACQUIRE HEALTH.

Walker, in his “Original,” lays down the following rules for attaining high health.—They are worth remembering:

“First, study to acquire a composure of mind and body. Avoid agitation or hurry of one or the other, especially just before and after meals, and while the process of digestion is going on. To this end, govern your temper—endeavor to look at the bright side of things—keep down, as much as possible, the unruly passions: discard envy, hatred and malice, and lay your head upon your pillow in charity with all mankind.—Let not your wants outrun your means.—Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but only think what is right to do in the sight of Him who seeth all things, and bear without repining, the result. When your meals are solitary, let your thoughts be cheerful; when they are social, which is better, avoid disputes, or serious argument on unpleasant topics. ‘Unquiet meals’ says Shakspeare, ‘make ill digestions,’ and the contrary is produced by easy conversations, a pleasant project, welcome news, or a lively companion. I advise wives, not to entertain their husbands with domestic grievances about children or servants; not to ask for money, nor produce any unpaid bills, nor propound unreasonable, provoking questions.”

## URATE AND POUURETTE.

An establishment for the manufacture of the Manures called Urate and Poudrette has been erected, at a considerable expense, in the State of New Jersey, near the city of New York; and an act of incorporation has been granted by the legislature of the State of New Jersey, by the name of “The Lodi Manufacturing Company” for purposes of agriculture, wherein it is provided, that 500 shares, a portion of the stock reserved for subscription by farmers and gardeners, within a limited time, shall be entitled to receive 50 bushels of Poudrette yearly for five years, viz. in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, upon each share of \$100, which is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for those years, and after that period to receive an equal dividend with the other stockholders.

The Manufactory has gone into operation according to law; a sufficient number of shares having been subscribed for that purpose, and capital paid in; and the first dividend has been regularly paid to the subscribers—the next dividend is payable in September. But the Company needs a larger moneyed capital than it now has, to carry it on to better advantage. Inquiries having been made whether all the stock had been taken, and the difficulty at the present time of obtaining funds, to a sufficient amount, from a few individuals, has induced a renewal of this notice to farmers and gardeners, and every other person who may have spare funds, (as every person is now permitted to subscribe,) that there is yet a considerable portion of the reserved stock, which, by law, is to receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in Poudrette, one half in May, and the other half in September, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, not yet subscribed for, and the books are now open to receive subscriptions for the same, by any person, whether gardener, farmer or otherwise, at the office of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 73 Cedar Street, in the city of New York. Terms for the reserved stock, \$100 per share in cash; and for the other portion of the stock an instalment of \$25 per share on subscribing, and the residue (being \$75 per share) to be called in by instalments of \$5 per share, after thirty days notice.

These manures have been fairly tested and very generally approved of as being the cheapest and best manures, and more economically applied than any other known substance used for manure.

As the article can be furnished from the city of New York, only to a limited extent, (not more than sufficient to manure 35,000 acres annually,) it must follow, that in a few years it will necessarily be confined to the use of the stockholders alone.

It is important to agriculture, and the enterprise deserves the liberal support of every enlightened farmer. By order,  
WILLIAM M. WILSON, *Secretary*.

At an election for Directors of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, held at Jersey City on the 6th day of July, 1840, the following persons were elected Directors of the Company, to hold their offices until the first Monday in October next, namely, Anthony Dey and Jacob C. Dey, of New York; J. D. Miller, Andrew S. Garr and Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey.  
August 12.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.  
July 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM HAW'S STOCK.

The subscriber has on hand a few litres, from some of the largest and finest sows in the country, sired by Losing's and other imported boars. Also, the smaller class of Berkshire pigs, which are very beautiful animals, and delicious porkers. Either of the above stocks will be disposed of extremely low by applying to  
Z. STANDISH.

N. B. The pigs will be neatly caged and shipped at New York, without extra charge, if required. Unquestionable reference will be given for thorough breeding.  
Albany, August 19. 41

## 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

N. E. FARMER.

### BANKS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

No. IV.

We spoke at large in our last of the necessity of a bank maintaining an undoubted and unsuspected credit; and in order to this, of its resting its operations and credit upon a specie basis. This only can be considered as a perfectly secure foundation. The formation of banks was authorized in Michigan, whenever twelve persons would associate, and pledge for the redemption of their notes a certain amount of land. We do not know the precise form in which this was to be done; but we suppose these securities were lodged with some officer of the government; nor do we know by what rule the land was valued. The scheme, as might be expected, exploded; the notes immediately depreciated; they were not convertible into money; and we counted in a single paper published in Detroit the present month, no less than nine banks whose assets were advertised to be sold by the sheriff; these assets consisting of worthless debts, a banking house, and a few chairs and tables.

In New York the system of what is called free banking has been adopted. As we understand it, any number of individuals are allowed to associate for banking purposes and issue their bills, upon their depositing with the Comptroller of the State a specified amount of available stock, sufficient in his opinion to secure the community against loss, should they fail to redeem their issues. This is as yet an experiment; and liable to so many abuses, that we predict its failure in any extraordinary emergency. The notes of these banks, many of them, became at once distrusted and depreciated, until the government required that every bank wherever situated, should redeem its bills in specie in New York at half per cent. discount. There seems no good reason why the holders of the bills should be subjected even to this loss. Under this system of free banking, several fraudulent and mushroom banks have already sprung up, who have to a certain extent succeeded in their impositions; and there seems, in our apprehension, ample room for more. In the present deranged state of the currency, men are willing to take and give almost any thing in the shape of money; and it is wonderful with what philosophical forbearance and patience they submit to the loss. Most men, however, in such cases, are pretty careful not to make themselves the depositaries of any considerable sum for any length of time, but pass it off as soon as practicable after receiving it.

We believe that no bank is safe that does not rest upon a specie basis. We hold that no bank has a right to suspend specie payments at its pleasure, either for a longer or a shorter time. We hold that no bank ought to be indulged or tolerated in the community a day, which is not ready and prompt to redeem its notes in specie exactly according to their tenor. If these principles had been maintained, and they are no other than what

the law contemplates and enforces, we should never have heard of bank suspensions and failures.

The banks at present in the country are in very bad odor. The public indignation, exclusive of all party considerations, is loud and deep against them; and many of the best minds in the community have been led to distrust the justice and expediency of the whole system. The aim of every friend to the public good should be to correct the abuses which have crept into it. The notion of getting entirely rid of banks in our community, is perfectly idle. The people have so long enjoyed the advantages and facilities which they furnish, that they will not give them up. The United States government may refuse if it will, and as long as it will, the establishment of a national bank, and may pile its systems of cash duties and sub-treasuries one upon another as high as it pleases; but it cannot control the States in their legislation, and banks the States will have.

The banks have brought the odium they suffer upon themselves. While we accord all due praise to those banks who have conducted their business with perfect honor, and such there are in New England and out of it, we are compelled to say of a large proportion of the banks throughout the country, their conduct has been most fraudulent and atrocious. In Boston and its vicinity, where mercantile honor has always stood so high, to our deep humiliation at least eleven banks almost at the same time exploded, and scattered loss and suffering throughout the community. They violated, and therefore forfeited their charter. Their notes were immediately at a large discount: many are entirely worthless. The notes of some of them have been redeemed: the notes of several of them never can be, because nothing is left in the vaults, or as nothing *was ever there* to be left. The defalcations of banks in other parts of the Union have been tremendous. In Michigan millions were lost. In Mississippi, the famous bank of Brandon is supposed to have issued upwards of eighty millions of dollars, not a note of which is worth more than the paper on which it is engraved. The mammoth Bank of Pennsylvania, by its speculations and trading character, has depreciated its stock fifty per cent., and its notes are much below their par value. A traveller as soon as he passes out of New England and New York, is subjected to infinite vexations in the uncertain, worthless and depreciated currency which he is compelled to take. This comes of banks without capital, or banks violating their charters and acting in defiance of law as well as of justice.

That many banks have been created in New England without a capital as well as in other parts of the country, there can be no doubt. The law is explicit, that no bank shall go into operation "until two thirds of the capital stock are *bona fide* paid in in specie, there to remain for the use of the bank." Language need not be more direct. Now how is this provision grossly evaded. On a certain day commissioners are appointed and required to examine the means of a bank about to go into operation. The money representing the capital is

hired of some other bank for the occasion, for that day or that hour. None of it belongs to the bank whose supposed condition is examined. It is shown for the occasion; and as soon as the occasion is over, it is returned to the bank of which it hired or borrowed. When shown to the commissioners, some of the officers of the bank make solemn oath that it has been *bona fide* paid in as a part of the capital, and is there to remain for the use of the bank! Some people smother their consciences by calling this oath a mere formality, or as they denominate it, a "custom house oath;" but if it be not deliberate perjury, then we do not know the use of the terms.

A second abuse in banking is discounting upon stock. In a case as described above, where in truth little or no capital is paid in, where stockholders are allowed to have loans to the amount of seventyfive per cent upon their stock, the certificate being deposited with the cashier, the effect is obvious. If we suppose in the first place that no, or comparatively no capital was actually paid in, then the certificate is in a degree worthless so far as the public security is concerned; and in any case it is essentially diminished by the substitution of an individual's private security or note for three quarters of the amount, for that which ought to represent so much actual specie. Such a bank then rests not upon a specie capital, but for at least three fourths of its capital where stockholders avail themselves of their privilege, upon the mere notes of individuals without even an endorsement.

A third abuse of banking is, where, as in too many cases, the getters up of the bank are themselves borrowers, not capitalists or lenders of money. It is obvious to what abuses the funds of the bank may be applied, and what motives to favoritism are presented, when those who have the exclusive control of the moneys of the bank, themselves want to use them. No director or officer of a bank should, under any circumstances, be allowed the use of the money of that bank or to become its debtor. The public have justly felt indignant, when in times of severe pressure, the notes of good customers have been refused to be discounted, while at the same time the directors of the bank, by a system of log-rolling, could obtain money; and by the agency of a broker, purchase out of doors these same notes, which were refused to be discounted at the bank, at a large discount, and then lodge them in the bank at their full value, of course as security for the money which they themselves had borrowed, making themselves a large per centage without incurring any responsibility whatever. These practices, we do not say to how great an extent they prevail, certainly not at all with men of honor and principle, are too well authenticated to be denied.

Another abuse, of which great and just complaint has been made, has been favoritism in making loans. Oftentimes one man can obtain his thousands where another, whose security was equally sound, could not obtain his hundreds. A bank, we admit, has a perfect right to loan its funds according to its best discretion, where the security is

satisfactory; and an individual or a corporation requiring funds and operating on a large scale, do not act for themselves alone, but their success and operations involve, of course, the interests of many others; but it is obvious that in proportion to the amount the risk is increased; an offensive monopoly is allowed; and in a business community, in times of severe pressure, where so many are struggling for existence, a bank instituted for the general good should deal with an equal and impartial hand. What is to be said of cases, where in a bank with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, two individual directors obtain almost as a permanent loan, more than sixty thousand dollars: in another case, where the bank has a capital of a million, a single individual is favored to the amount of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and another case recently disclosed, where in a season of universal distress and pressure, a single house of brokers and speculators, could obtain a discount of more than two millions of dollars. We leave others to answer.

Another too common abuse of banking powers has been excessive loans. Nothing can justify going beyond their legal rights in this respect. This however is often done; and we have known a bank, with two hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital, discounting to the amount of more than a million. The public have no security where such practices are allowed.

We might add considerably to the catalogue of banking abuses; but we forbear, save in naming one. A bank should engage in no form and in no case whatever, in trade or speculation. The legitimate object of banking is not, in the mercantile sense of the term, the making of money. A bank is not a trading house nor a broker's office. The proper object of a bank is a place of deposit of surplus capital in a situation of perfect security, and where it can be loaned for the benefit of the community. It has a right, therefore, to legal interest for the money deposited, to the discharge of all its necessary expenses, and to any profits which may accrue from the use of money deposited in its care. It may likewise lawfully avail itself of any advantages arising from the exchange of foreign money, and for the negotiation of exchange with distant places. In all these respects the public are essentially benefited; and these may be managed with perfect security to the bank. But it is not so when a bank enters into trade or speculation of any kind: it then clearly departs from the true principles of banking. It exposes its stock to loss and its notes to depreciation; and therefore assumes risks, which were never contemplated in its charter; and especially as by its extraordinary command of funds it may in many cases monopolize any branch of trade, and control the business operations of the community in a way in which they will not and ought not readily to acquiesce.

The United States Bank of Pennsylvania presents a striking lesson on this subject. The true history of its transactions in cotton is not known. If it obtained and forwarded the cotton of the planters with a view to save itself from loss from the large debts of these planters, the motives are commendable: but the fault lies in so largely extending its discounts. If its object was a mere speculation in cotton, as any other mercantile concern, this was wholly foreign from its proper objects, and no one but the parties concerned can lament the retribution which has fallen upon it. If its object was, as is professed, to secure the cotton

planters from loss, by monopolizing the supply and so maintaining the price of cotton, it has seen the folly of attempting by any artificial interference, to sustain a particular interest and to control the laws of trade. These great laws like the great laws which regulate every department of nature, are as fixed and uniform in their operation as the ebb and flow of the tide, and cannot be managed by human skill and cunning. Any attempt to subvert, escape from, or obstruct them, is as wise as Canute's determination to stop at his royal command the flowing of the sea, or, to use a humbler comparison, as it would be to shut the cellar door to keep out an earthquake. The course pursued by this bank, its losses, its suffering its bills to be dishonored, and the depreciation of its stock, have done an immense disservice to the cause of legitimate banking generally, and deeply and most injuriously affected the currency of the country.

H. C.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### BOOK FARMING.

MR EDITOR—Sir—On a visit to a young and neighboring farmer, one who has left the busy town for the peaceful country, as he says, and who reads the agricultural works of the day in his own defence, I saw many things about his house and premises which even I, an old farmer, with perhaps a pretty strong spice of prejudice, especially against book farming, at once could perceive were improvements upon the old plans adopted by my grandfather. I had called upon him to offer my services by way of advice, but I vow that before I entered the house, I was sensible that I had come to the wrong place for that business—so I made what is called a virtue of necessity, and held my tongue. Why, Mr Editor, before I left him, I found that he was the oldest in point of knowledge, and only wanted a little practice to render him by far a better manager than myself: I guess he talked "like a book," and had chapter and verse at his fingers' ends for every thing he did; and something better than that too, for he had the modesty to listen, while I described some of our old-fashioned modes of management, which, however, he would demolish, although very quietly, in about half a minute, by turning to his books, in which, I declare, he seemed to have the power to find just what he looked after; and the truth of his notions was, I am compelled to say, as plain as A, B, C. There is one thing, however, in which I think he is wrong: he says we do not, according to his calculation, plough deep enough. Now I think, if any thing, we plough too deep, and so I told him; but he only answered he was young, and was desirous of getting information by *buying* it, and was making *experiments* which would convince him of the truth or falsehood of the theory; and then he asked me if I had ever given the thing a fair trial? which I was bound to say I had not: and there, Mr Editor, these youngsters have the advantage over us—for nothing will satisfy them but rooting to the bottom of things; and it was in vain for me to say, as I did repeatedly, "he may be sure that I was right in my notions on that subject, and he would find it so."

His dairy cows, which he had bought but the last year, were all of the proper age and in full milk, for he told me, as often as he was convinced that he had a bad milker, he sold her right away and bought another; for, added he, "my books

tell me there is more than a hundred per cent. difference between a good and a bad milker, for while a good milker gives a *profit*, a bad milker gives a *loss*." This was physic to me, for I knew that one-half my dairy cows were too old or too young, and the other half far from good—so I said nothing.

But there was one thing in which he shamed me, and that was, the way in which he had changed the situation of his cattle yard, so as to prevent the drainage of the dung from passing over the high road and down the ditch, as had been the case for the last age or two, and this he had done so easily too, for, by digging up the bottom of the old yard two or three feet in depth in the centre, he had east it hollow, and obtained by these means many hundred loads of the richest mould, exactly in the place where it was required, and all without the cost and labor of carting, to act as a sponge to soak up the drainage of the yard during the winter; and now I found him turning it up with his long manure, a heap, I had almost said, as large as a little barn! this was killing two birds with one stone, you see, and I wondered how the idea could have entered his head—for I am sure it had never entered mine—but he took down a book where there was a picture of a cattle yard as natural as life, and pointed out the advantages of the alteration, and made a calculation of the saving it would be to him in the course of the year, in the article of manure, that quite astonished me; and then he went to work with his figuring to show the quantity of capital mould he had obtained, merely by digging; multiplying together, as he called it, the length and breadth by the height, and turning the whole into loads, without ever loading a bit of it—I declare it made me feel all-over-like to see him go from Dan to Beersheba in about a whistle!

But there was a machine in a shed at the end of the house, that was a caution to me: it was a large grindstone set upon rollers, so true, that with a single finger it might be set off as though it would go for a month: now that was a tool which I had promised to get for the last ten years, but never found time to do it, although it has cost me hundreds of hours, and something more than *time*, to go to the tavern a mile off, every time we want to grind a scythe, or hook, or axe, and operate upon an old, worn out, rickety thing, about as smooth as the back of my hand—a quality which it never before struck me was chosen by the owner and tenant of the tavern, for the purpose of keeping the noses of his customers so long at the grindstone, as to bring on a desire for drink; and, now I think of it, it is placed in the nine-pin alley! I would have passed without noticing it, but my young friend remarked, "here is the cheapest article I ever bought; it is large and cuts so readily that it is no labor to use it: I guess it has saved me about the amount of a rent already: all our tools, from the knives of the table to the hoes, spades, shovels, and pick-axes, are kept sharp, and it is a pleasure to work with them; at haytime and harvest, we generally give our scythes a touch every morning, which saves hours in the day and many a weary back, besides cutting the crops closer and cleaner: I cannot calculate the value of such a convenience, because I have never been without one!" but I thought I *could*, and from that moment determined to get one right away. He had many other strange things about him, a description of which I must reserve for another opportunity.

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

## CATTLE SHOW,

*Exhibition of Manufactures and Ploughing Match, at Westboro', Mass., Oct. 7, 1840.*

The Directors of the "Agricultural Society of Westboro' and Vicinity," propose a Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, and Exhibition of Manufactures, at Westboro', on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and will distribute as premiums, *agricultural publications*.

Competent judges have been appointed on the committees for awarding the premiums.

The undersigned, appointed a committee by the Directors of the Agricultural Society of Westboro' and Vicinity, to make all necessary arrangements for the 7th of October next, propose that premiums be awarded

- For the best milch cow,
- For the next best " "
- For the best bull not less than one year old,
- For the best bull calf,
- For the best 3 years old heifer,
- For the best 2 " " "
- For the best 1 year " "
- For the best heifer calf,
- For the best pair of working oxen, not less than 4 years old,
- For the best 3 years old steers,
- For the best 2 " " "
- For the best 1 year " "
- For the best ox fattened for slaughter,
- For the best boar,
- For the best breeding sow,
- For the best pen of fat hogs, not less than three, belonging to one person,
- For the best weaned pigs, not less than three in number.

The committees will have regard to the product of milk and butter, manner of keeping and time of calving of the cows, and the manner and expense of raising and keeping other stock, an account of which must be given to the appropriate committees on the day of exhibition. Persons intending to offer any species of stock, must give notice to the Secretary on or before the 6th day of October, the day preceding the Show, at 7 o'clock. The owners of working oxen or cattle are requested to furnish a chain for each yoke.

*Domestic Manufactures.*

- For the best butter, not less than 12 lbs.
  - For the next best " " 12 lbs.
  - For the best lot cheese, not less than 50 lbs.
- The butter must be exhibited in boxes, and the owners of butter and cheese must have a private mark, and any public mark must be concealed so as not to be known by the committee.

It is hoped that other articles of manufacture may add to the interest of the exhibition. A committee will examine all that may be offered. Publications are reserved and will be distributed in gratuities to persons who shall exhibit articles of skill and utility. Every article of manufacture must be entered and delivered to the person appointed to receive them, before 2 o'clock the day preceding the exhibition.

*Ploughing Match.*

- For the best work with double team,
  - For the next best work with do.
  - For the best work with single team,
  - For the next best work with do.
- The great object of this part of the exhibition is

to excite emulation in the use of the most important instrument of agriculture. The ploughs and oxen and ploughmen must be those used and employed on the owner's farm. Those persons who design to become competitors must give notice to the Secretary before the first day of October next. The ploughs must be on the ground designated precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M.

All stock offered for premium or exhibition, must remain in the pens until 3 o'clock.

Ploughing match will commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

An address will be delivered in the meeting house at 11 o'clock, immediately after which there will be a trial of working oxen.

Dinner will be provided for those who furnish themselves with tickets before 10 o'clock, which may be found at the hotel of D. Brigham, and at the different stores.

Premiums will be declared at the meeting house, after dinner, on the ringing of the bell.

The committees are requested to meet at the Town Hall, at 8 o'clock precisely.

G. DENNY,  
ABIAH STONE,  
J. A. FAYERWEATHER,  
THOMAS STONE,  
CHARLES P. RICE,  
*Committee of Arrangements.*

The publications will be distributed within twenty days after they are awarded; if not called for in two months, they will be considered relinquished.

LOVETT PETERS, *President.*

GEO. DENNY, *Sec'y.*  
*Westboro', Sept. 4, 1840.*

## PREVENTIVES OF SMUT.

We take the following from the British Farmer's Magazine, into which it is copied from Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger:

Having observed in a contemporary paper, instructions for dressing seed wheat, in which lime is recommended to be mixed with the blue vitriol, I am induced to beg the favor of your inserting the following observations. I have been an advocate, and as far as my limited sphere has allowed, an establisher of the vitriol dressing for wheat for several years; but, at the same time, I have most strenuously insisted upon the injurious effects of using lime with it, as at variance with the laws of chemical science. For instance, sulphate of copper, commonly called blue vitriol, is a chemical combination of copper with sulphuric acid: this acid has a greater affinity for lime than copper; consequently in the plan referred to, the acid passes from the copper to the lime, and forms sulphate of lime, which resembles in appearance and utility what is known by the name of plaster of Paris; and thus, just in proportion to the quantity of lime used, the vitriol is deprived of its preventive quality, and you get as a substitute a perfectly useless substance.—My directions are as follows: dissolve one pound of vitriol in a kettle of boiling water, then add as much cold water as will make three pails full of liquor, steep the wheat in the liquor about 20 minutes, turning and skimming it well; strain it off in a skep over another tub, and in 12 hours it is fit for use. The wheat, when thus dressed, will keep sound for many weeks, and the liquor which remains is equally efficacious for fresh wheat. The above plan, as far as my observations have extend-

ed, has never failed to secure a sound crop, and by adding double the above quantity of vitriol, the most bladdered wheat has been used with equal success. I feel confident, if the above directions be strictly adhered to, the use of the vitriol will be highly appreciated by every agriculturist in the kingdom.

JAS. B. CUTTING.

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

## SALT AND LIME.

Now I am an humble farmer, but this much I have tried as an experiment, though I have not exactly completed it, because I have not thrashed out the corn. I sowed two acres and a half of wheat, and to the first half acre I put an application of salt, and to the next half acre salt and lime, and to the next lime alone. This was on heavy land, and where I put the salt and the salt and lime, I am thoroughly convinced I had two comb an acre more. To the day the land was ploughed up, you could see to an inch where the salt and the salt and lime went, and there was one hoeing less required on that part than on the other. I have been particularly careful in separating the crops of the different half acres, and after a time I will give you the result: I think I shall have a good report to make of the salt and lime. I think salt and lime best. On the light frothy land, I think there would be a great increase from a mixture of salt and lime. Mr C. Johnson refers you to several gentlemen as giving testimony to the beneficial results—amongst others to Sir Thomas Ackland, who is a great experimental farmer, and to come nearer home, to Mr Chaltis, of Panfield, who, I believe, is since dead, and his certificate was, that he grew upwards of six bushels an acre more, and the wheat was worth one pound a load more.—*Mr Elwes, South Suffolk Association.*

The next subject was partly taken up by the chairman; I mean a mixture of salt and lime. This is an easy application: it is only for the farmer to buy 100 bushels of lime, and put 50 bushels of salt in a clamp dug as if for potatoes or mangel wurtzel; lay it altogether, and mix it up with water till it comes to the consistency of mortar; cover it up close, and let it lay three months, and then apply it to the field either by sowing or spreading it; 30 bushels an acre is the outside on land for barley, or wheat, or grass; and when the grass is subject to moss it will be very beneficial. Where lime is applied to pasture, there you are sure to see what is called Dutch clover, and you will always find it to be so.—*Mr Mapletoft.*

*Agriculture.*—If agriculture were the universal employment of mankind, and every one found his support from the labor of his hands, we should hear no more of treachery or violence: peace, tranquility, and contentment of mind and heart, would establish their residence upon earth. I have never yet met with the person with whom I would willingly change situations; nor have I ever to the present hour, felt any want, or the slightest inclination to covet the possession of what belonged to another.—*Klijogg.*

*Lime.*—A Pennsylvania paper states that a Mr Cadwell, of Valley township, near Danville, raised 400 bushels of wheat from a field of land the past season. Five years ago the product of the same field was but thirty bushels. In the mean time, Mr C. has spread 1500 bushels of lime on said land.

For the New England Farmer.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

MR COLMAN—The great improvements made in agriculture within the last twenty years, and the impetus given to it by agricultural societies, books and periodical papers, is evident to every man of observation. And that there is room for further and still greater improvement is beyond question.

Ploughing matches have proved that a yoke of oxen can plough at the rate of several acres a day, and they have also called into use a great variety of ploughs, and very much lessened the labor of turning up the glebe. But from the almost endless variety of patterns of this implement, there does not seem to be any one kind that in public estimation takes the lead of all others. And such is the dispositions of many persons to buy the cheapest priced article, that almost any thing in the shape of a plough will find purchasers, if 'tis nominally cheap; but there are others who are willing to pay liberally if they can be sure of a good article. I saw at your mechanics' fair in Boston, last September, several kinds of well made and handsomely finished ploughs; but I should have felt much embarrassed in awarding a premium without a trial of them in the ground. For one I am much gratified that there is to be a trial of the comparative merits of the several kinds now before the public. It is the only sure and right test, and to that mechanic who makes the best article let him have the credit of it till another can outdo him: it is the only way of making advances towards perfection. If 'tis a project of "fancy farmers" it is also a project that I fancy; and I am one of the "huge paw" farmers. Another important step towards improvement is the liberal premium offered by the Plymouth county society, in the management of three pieces of land of half an acre each; one by ploughing in with the sward a given quantity of manure; one by spreading and harrowing the same amount of manure after the land is ploughed; the third without manure. First year in corn; second in grain; third in grass,—the crops to be accurately measured and weighed. That course will decide the difference, if there is any, in the application of the manure; also the true value of it. There is such a difference in farming in the same neighborhood in many places, that if there is *but one* right and profitable way it is of great importance that it should be known. Within the distance of about one mile from where I am now writing, there are four or five farmers, who all manage differently. Farmer A. carts all his winter made and coarse manure and turns it under with his greensward in May. B. suffers his to lie in the yard and at the hovel windows through the summer, carts it out upon his sward land in September and October, and ploughs it under for his corn crop next season. C. breaks up his sward land in the autumn; next year sows to oats; in September carts out his manure and turns it in with the stubble for hoed crops the next year. D. lets his manure lie in the yard and at the hovel windows till fall; then carts it out into large heaps; next spring applies it all in the bill for his corn and potato crop. Yet each man thinks his own the best course. They do not vary from it, nor try any experiments, and none of them cart any muck, leaves or loam into their yards to mix with their manures to imbibe the light or retain the gaseous parts.

There seems also to be some difference of opinion among farmers in relation to improving their lands by ploughing in vegetable matter, whether in its green or dried state. A few weeks since I saw a very good farmer mowing a crop of oats, and drying them before ploughing in—while most farmers plough in such crops while green and full of sap. Now that one or the other way, is the best and most profitable is morally certain, and the only way of determining is by actual and carefully conducted experiments.

The late Col. Taylor, of Virginia, enriched and very much improved his large plantations by ploughing in dried clover, and has assigned his reasons for it in preference to the practice of turning in green crops, but they are too lengthy to quote in this sheet. In some parts of Pennsylvania they grow wheat every other year, let it remain in clover alternate years till it is fairly in blossom, then turn in their cattle and pasture it till time to plough for winter wheat. Their lands are continually improving by this course. A Mr Pomeroy, in reply to the printed questions of the trustees of your State Agricultural Society, stated it as his practice to plough in dried clover in preference to turning it in green. To this the trustees dissented. Mr Keeley, of Haverhill, has proved beyond all doubt the great value of ploughing in green vegetable matter, and of that fact I have no doubts myself.—But whether green or dried is the *best* course, I am not quite so clear about. It is a common saying, cultivate a *little* land and manure and cultivate *that* well. But you, Mr Editor, some time ago, broached a new and I think a more correct doctrine—that is, to cultivate a *good deal* of land, and that *well*: but that cannot be done unless we resort to some other means than the mere droppings of our stock for manure, and many good farmers are sensible of that, and are trying to enrich their grounds by ploughing in vegetable matter. Therefore it seems important that the question should be settled, as to the best and most profitable method of availing ourselves of this great auxiliary.

I had a few other hints in my "mind's eye" when I began this: but have already spun it out to such a length that I fear it will deter you from sticking the *type* for it. B.

Sept. 7, 1840.

### MANURING.

The bulk of the manure on a farm should ever be bestowed upon those crops designed for the support of the live stock, by which measure, and the use of the hoe or cultivator, these fallows, as they are very properly termed, will be in a most rich, clean and elegant order for the production of corn or grain of any kind; and this measure is absolutely essential upon soils apt to run riot from superabundant fertility, when fresh dunged and sown with grain broadcast, when the consequence too often is one continued bed of weeds and a forest of straw, borne down by its own weight, and destroyed by the rust. The true management of dung in the farm yard, is to get it ready for use, that is, to expedite a due fermentation as early as possible, by throwing it into convenient situations in heaps of advantageous size. Dung hills of moderate size are most favorable to fermentation, and are, besides, ready at hand for choice on any emergency; and it is very much better to continue at every opportunity, to make dung hills in proper situations, either at home or in the fields, than to

suffer the dung to lie all the season in the yard, trodden down hard by the cattle and exposed to a winter flood of rain. Every dung heap should rest on a foundation of mould, so placed as to catch the draining of the manure, which would else soak into the earth and be lost, but which, fully impregnating the bottom layer of mould, renders it nearly equal in richness with the rest: and the dung ought to lie loose, that there may be space for the act of fermentation. It would doubtless be advantageous to have the dung under cover, but such convenience is rather out of the question on account of the expense; nevertheless a covering of earth is no despicable substitute. Various receipts are given for the making of compost—some of them laughable enough, on account of the expensiveness, scarcity, or hard names of the ingredients; but the best way is for the farmer to get all the various articles of manure he can possibly lay his hands on, the fatter the better, and with them form his compost heap: the different ingredients should lie as equally as possible, nor ought lime or ashes to come in immediate contact with dung, but with earth or vegetables; and every practical man knows when to turn it over and divide and break the elods and adhesions.—*Lawrence.*

### EUROPEAN HUSBANDRY.

The new husbandry of England and Scotland presents a most gratifying fact, which ought to be realized and understood here. Our men of capital invest their money in almost any thing, sooner than in either purchasing farms or making improvements upon them. In England, the policy of the law is, to continue the ownership of the soil in a succession of families, so that the greater enterprise is to be found, not in the owners of the land, but in those who pay a high price for the use of it: the improvements there are more generally made by the tenants than by the owners. The eminent success of the venerable farmer of Norfolk—Mr Coke, of Holkham—presents a case worthy our admiration. The product of his whole estate when he came into possession, was little more than two thousand pounds per annum: twenty years ago his income from rents had advanced to twenty thousand; and it is now said to be more than *forty thousand* pounds, or exceeding two hundred thousand dollars! In adding this great increase to his wealth, Mr Coke has not made thousands poor, as he might have done, if his estate had been money, and that money had accumulated from use, even at no more than the lawful interest: the value of his property has been increased in the course of the time of his active life, from thirty to forty fold, and no human being under the sun is the poorer for it: he has lived all the time in a style of princely magnificence, and even what has been expended in mere ornament, has made the world no poorer, but dispensed favors to the poor, who have received in the expenditure, not what is wrung from the hard hand of labor, but the surplus that has been left after labor had received its full remuneration. The wealth of Mr Coke has been the increase of the capital of the country: the acre of ground that is now worth twenty and thirty for one, is worth nothing less to the community in which he lives, *than to himself*: its increased value to *him*, is also increased value to *them*.—*Hon. J. Hill's Address.*

*Wheat.*—More than one hundred and fifty varieties of this grain are known to exist.

## PLOWING.

Farmers have been considerably divided in opinion on two points connected with ploughs, or rather with ploughing; one of these regarding the manner in which the furrow slice should be turned over; and the other, the depth to which land should be ploughed. Some have contended that the furrow slice should never be laid flat, but always in such an inclined position, that the edge of one slice should just rest on the next one, leaving under the edge so raised, a vacancy nearly as deep as the thickness of the furrow slice. This, it is contended, is advantageous, by hastening decomposition, and by allowing water to pass freely off without injury to young plants. Other farmers maintain as strenuously that the furrow slice should in all cases be laid perfectly flat, or reversed in such a manner that a field after ploughing should be as level as before, the plough simply reversing the surface of the slice. In this, as in a majority of controverted points, our experience and observation leads us to conclude that both sides are partly right, and both partly wrong. We have found that, if on lands strong and with a tenacious or impervious subsoil, which retained for some time what water fell upon it, the furrow slice was slightly lapped, so as to leave a space below, young plants suffered less from a wet season, or an undue accumulation of water, than they would if the furrow slice was fully inverted, and the surface made smooth and even. On the contrary, we have been led to believe that on a light soil, or one inclining to be dry or porous, it was better to invert the surface completely, and by rolling, render the surface smooth, and its particles as compact as possible. A surface so treated, will retain its moisture longer than if left in a state more loose and friable, and the conducting power will be increased by the particles being brought more closely in contact. Let the farmer, then, whose subsoil is impermeable to water, lay his furrows as dipping as he pleases; the more space below, the better for him; but on a light porous soil, lay the surface flat, and make it as dense as it well can be. The benefit, which compressing sandy soils confers, is well understood in Norfolk, in England, where the treading of the sheep in feeding the turnips in the field, is considered not the least beneficial part of the culture required for the production of wheat.

Nearly the same remarks may be applied to the other controverted point, viz: that which relates to the depth of ploughing. The propriety or impropriety of deep ploughing must be determined by the soil itself; by its condition, in reference to a supply of vegetable matter in the soil, and the depth to which it has been formerly ploughed. Where the stratum of fertile soil is thin, and the subsoil, no matter from what cause, incapable of promoting vegetation, it is bad policy to bring this infertile subsoil to the surface, as a stratum in which seeds are to germinate. And where the soil is permeable to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, or as low as the plough can penetrate, and is filled with fertilizing materials, deposited by the processes of nature, or by manure applied to the surface in cultivation, then the plough may run deep without fear of injury to the present crop, and the certainty of benefit to the future ones. We think the true method of rendering any soil deep and fertile, is to plough no deeper, and bring up no more of the infertile earth at a time to the surface,

than can be thoroughly corrected by manures, to be incorporated with it, and thus made friable and productive. At each successive ploughing, if this course is followed, the soil will be gradually deepened and rendered productive to any desired depth. By pursuing this course of manuring and ploughing, Judge Powell rendered his soils fertile to the depth of fourteen inches, and where the roots of plants have this depth of good earth to range in and seek their food, the farmer can hardly fail of securing first rate crops. Every part of a soil so prepared, is fit for the germination of seeds to the lowest depth to which the plough can reach; and the more thorough the ploughing is given, the greater will be the surface exposed to the benefits of aeration, or the ameliorating influences of the atmosphere. One of the greatest differences between the old and the new husbandry, depends on this question of ploughing. In the old mode, the plough was used year after year to the same depth, and the manure applied with reference to the crop solely, while the improvement of the soil was wholly left out of sight. As a natural consequence, "there was no depth of soil," and when manure failed, the fertility of the land was gone, with scarcely a possibility of renovation under such a process. In the new husbandry, the permanent improvement of the soil, by gradual manuring and deepening, is kept steadily in view; and hence the accumulation and use of manures has received an additional importance. The garden is usually far the most fertile part of the farm, and this is brought about by the gradual incorporation of manures with the subsoil raised at each successive ploughing, until the requisite depth and fertility is gained. On lands long ploughed to a uniform depth, as they were under the old system, the pressure of the plough on the same surface, gradually formed an impenetrable strata, thus forming a fatal obstruction to the roots of plants, where it did not naturally exist. In England, on soils inclining to clay, and which have been under the plough occasionally, or almost perpetually for centuries, this impermeable *pan* is common, and one of the most decided advantages found to result from the subsoil plough, is the breaking up and demolition of this artificial construction to the spread and depth of the roots of plants. On the old cultivated fields of New England, the same difficulty exists more or less, and can be removed, and the soil rendered fertile by the same means so successful abroad.

The too frequent ploughing of land is not to be recommended in any case, and unless absolutely required to destroy foul weeds, it should receive no further moving than is requisite to fit it for a crop. The great mistake of Tull, was, that ploughing or pulverization would supersede the use of manuring. But experience shows, what indeed philosophy inculcates, that beyond a certain point, ploughing is injurious; and that, though essential benefits are derived to the soil from the action of atmospheric agents, manuring in some form, is indispensable to successful farming. It may be said that an application of manure should take place every time land is either ploughed and cropped. On land that has been brought to a high state of fertility, the decomposition of the rich sward will usually prove a sufficient dressing for a single crop; but for a repetition or rotation of crops, manures cannot be withheld without a certain deterioration of the soil, and a probable lessening of the crop. Ploughing and manuring must go to-

gether, and without this combination, each will be found defective and incapable of producing such results as are certain to ensue when both separate processes are skillfully united. We are therefore disposed to consider every decided improvement in the plough, as a sure indication of progress in agriculture; a proof that another step in the correction and dissipation of ancient error has been gained; and the way opened and the means provided for still further and more important advances.—*Albany Cultivator*.

From the same.

## PRESERVING WINTER APPLES.

MESSEURS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—Last April a year, I visited a friend, when he made me a present of a large dish of fine flavored apples, and it being out of season to have apples in such a good state of preservation. I inquired his mode of keeping them. He informed me that in the fall he made a box six feet long and two feet deep, which he sunk into the ground to a level with the surface, then he filled the box with sound apples, and covered it with boards in the form of a roof, but leaving an opening at both ends. The roof he also covers with straw and earth, to the usual thickness of an apple or potato hole. In this condition he leaves it till the apples are frozen, but as soon as a thaw comes, he makes it perfectly air tight, and in a few days the frost is altogether removed, and the apples are as fresh and perfect as when they were taken from the trees.

I am aware that this is an excellent plan, because I know that most of the apples and potatoes in holes rot and decay, in consequence of the warm and foul air accumulating having no opportunity to escape. I thought, however, to improve it. I consequently, last fall, buried my apples in the usual way; then I took four strips of one inch boards and nailed them together in the form of a chimney, leaving a vacancy in the middle, of one inch square; this I placed in the centre of the apple hole, the end resting on the apples inside, and the other end projecting two feet above the ground. This succeeded far beyond my expectations. The vacancy in the chimney was barely sufficient to permit the warm and foul air to escape, and not so large as to let the frost in to affect the apples. My family, during the winter, whenever they wished to have apples for consumption, only removed the chimney and reached in with the hand to get a supply, and then replaced it again; and I can assure you, that of eight bushels which were thus buried, only three rotten and five or six slightly affected apples were discovered, whereas my neighbors, who buried their apples in the old fashioned way, lost a large quantity.

WILLIAM J. EYER.

*Cattawissa, Pa. July 7th, 1840.*

*Importance of Agriculture.*—The world is in a fair way to be driven into an appreciation of the importance of agriculture, and the great truth will yet be understood, that to the labor of the husbandman, to the production of actual wealth from the soil, more than to all the transmutations and changes such wealth may afterwards undergo, is national prosperity owing. The interests of the world are identified; it is only when these interests are disarranged by ignorance or cupidity, that general distress ensues.—*lb.*

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1840.

## ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

It is highly gratifying to observe the renewed and strong interest now taken in agriculture. Some years ago this interest seemed to be at its height, under the enlightened, indefatigable, and intense devotion of Sir John Sinclair and the Rev. Arthur Young. Aided by many intelligent coadjutors and enjoying the liberal patronage of the government, they effected immense benefits to the agricultural interest. They awakened universal attention. They obtained the establishment of a national board of agriculture; they procured surveys of all the counties of England, which were published by the order and at the expense of the board; and full and statistical returns of all the parishes in Scotland. These, Sir John Sinclair embodied in his general report of the agriculture of Scotland. In addition to this he published in two octavo volumes a distinct treatise of the husbandry of Scotland, one of the most valuable works ever given to the agricultural public; and after this, what he denominates his Code of Agriculture. This has been through several editions abroad, and has also been published in this country with notes by the American editor. This book was intended, from a general survey of the whole ground which he had passed over, to collate, combine, and condense the most valuable information and the most useful, practical and settled points and principles of agriculture; and must long remain a standard work on this subject. In addition to this he visited Flanders, and published some remarks on the agriculture of that country—a very imperfect work on that subject, because the kindling of a war between France and England obliged him suddenly to return home before he had accomplished his researches. In addition to this, an agricultural society in England had, at their own expense, sent out the Rev. Mr Radcliffe to Flanders, who published an interesting account of his tour, with very full details on the objects of it—a highly instructive volume.

At the same time Arthur Young published in many volumes his agricultural tours through the several parts of England, which are full of entertaining and practical observations. Many other highly intelligent writers entered the lists, and the science inseparable from the practice always advanced with rapid strides. About this time Sir Humphrey Davy, with his admirable genius and learning and attractive manner, could render a course of lectures on agricultural chemistry interesting to a very full attendance of the highest order of the nobility and gentry of both sexes. This was the "book farming" part of the business, which kindled a flame that illuminated all of England, and was reflected upon this country, where it was eagerly drank in by such minds as Washington, and other distinguished minds, particularly in our own good State of Massachusetts, in New York and in Pennsylvania. If nothing else came of it, it every where set the plough to work, and revealed to men the high importance of this great interest and its capability of improvement far beyond what it had already reached.

The Bath Society about the same time distinguished itself by its many valuable publications; and many individuals came forward with the communication of highly important experiments in cultivation. Great attention, likewise, was paid to the improvement, more particularly of sheep and horned cattle; and this attention

and interest seem to have been kept up without intermission to the present time.

We should be very glad, if the means, which are in our possession, were at hand where we write, to substantiate and exhibit the immense improvements which were effected under such influences and agencies. We shall have, we trust, some future opportunity of demonstrating this. We have only to say that they were most obvious and extraordinary, and amply compensated the labors and fulfilled the predictions of those patriotic individuals by whom they had been brought about. After a while, as it happens with all human affairs, the flood tide began to ebb; and for a while, with the exception of the improvement of the live stock of the country, as above alluded to, the attention to this great subject seemed to flag; and from the advancement of the science and the bettering of the practice, it was directed principally to the discussion and controversy respecting what are called the Corn Laws, which with a view to protect the landlord and grower of grain, forbid the introduction of foreign wheat or flour, until from scarcity or other circumstances, wheat has reached a certain price fixed by statute.

Things have now changed. The direct and practical improvement of agriculture is now claiming a deep interest throughout the United Kingdom. Men of science are turning their attention to it. Men of the highest wealth and rank are turning their attention to it. What is better than all this, the practical cultivators of the soil are turning increased and exact attention to it, and are communicating the results of their inquiries and experiments through the medium of the agricultural journals. The Highland Society of Scotland, has distinguished itself by the valuable communications which it has given to the public. A new national agricultural society has been formed, which embraces gentlemen of the highest rank and influence, and extensive landholders, and vast numbers of practical farmers, who hold their annual cattle shows, where every stimulus which distinction and substantial golden rewards can apply, are presented to competition and excellence. They have published four numbers of an agricultural journal, designed to be continued, and whose continuance is greatly to be desired, if the numbers already given are to be regarded as a fair sample of what may be expected. At their great meeting at Smithfield the last year, our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr Webster, addressed the meeting, being called up by a complimentary toast to his own country. This year the meeting was addressed by our Ambassador at the court of St. James, Mr Stevenson. We gave Mr Webster's admirable remarks on the occasion, and we hope the publishers of the Farmer will give Mr Stevenson's to their readers, which do him equal honor. [Mr Stevenson's speech has been published in the Farmer.] One sentiment embodied in it, coming from a Virginia planter, is sufficiently remarkable—viz:

"It (agriculture) became then the cause not of their country or his, but that of mankind; and who so poor or sordid in spirit, as to think only of himself or his country, when the great question was, whether the earth should be inhabited and cultivated by enlightened, and virtuous, and religious men, or by debased and ignorant human beings and hordes of savages?"

A noble sentiment, most truly, which if acted upon to its just extent, might well inspire bright hopes in the bosoms of the philanthropic and humane.

This encouragement to agriculture in England, we hail not merely with pleasure but enthusiasm. We want to say much more than we have room for. Its effects will scarcely fail to be felt in our country almost as

much as at home. We are now but twelve days apart. The London papers come to us wet from the press. The two great nations—the mother and the daughter—are beginning to have but one pulse; and every stirring of the waters in that land of our fathers, sends not its ripple but its wave to our shores.

Let us encourage a generous and noble competition in this most generous and peaceful of all arts. We are no longer in leading strings; and if we cannot move on in our agricultural improvement with an equal step, let us see that we do not lag far behind. H. C.

## FINE PEACHES.

We acknowledge the receipt of a generous box of delicious peaches from our friend E. Phinney, Esq, of Lexington, the product of his orchard. For size and flavor we have not seen or tasted any that will compare with them. Fruit of this description will sell for 37 1-2 to 50 cents per dozen in our market. Is not this a sufficient inducement to those who live at a marketing distance to raise good fruit? Does it cost any more to rear a tree producing good fruit than it does to raise a tree whose fruit is indifferent or bad? No; certainly not; and there is no excuse for inferior fruit. Every farmer may have as good fruit as this we have tasted, by first obtaining good varieties and then by paying proper attention to his trees. J. B.

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The premiums for the best Dahlia will be awarded on Wednesday, the 23d inst. The specimens must be in the stands before 10 o'clock, A. M. All the cultivators who intend to compete for the prizes are respectfully invited to meet at the Hall, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, as judges will then be appointed and arrangements made for the Dahlia show.

It is hoped that all the cultivators will be present at the meeting. Per order,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

Sept. 12th.

PERSIAN GARDENS.—There is no luxury in Persia comparable to their extensive grounds, planted with the choicest fruit trees. These grounds are left open to the stranger, and although belonging to many proprietors, their boundaries are merely a row of trees or a gutter of water. The Persian mode of irrigation is ingenious and complete, their soil most prodigal—their peaches, melons and grapes of a flavor unknown in Europe.—Then they have their olive grounds, which are very extensive; and the luxury on horseback of inhaling the odor in a thicket of flowers for miles around, must be felt in order to be appreciated. It is customary to form parties and spend whole days in the gardens, pitching a tent, &c., but this is unnecessary, since the night air gives no humidity. Give a "punard" or sixpence to the proprietor and you may remain in his garden all day and surfeit yourself with fruit, which forms much of the summer food of the Persians.—*Persian Reminiscences*.

QUINCE BUSHES.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, at Norwich, Conn., says that while quince bushes were generally killed in Connecticut last winter, he noticed a cluster of them standing in his native garden, just as they did forty years ago, and that the secret of their safety, he presumes, may be found in the fact that they stand close under the north side of a stone wall, which so shades them as to retard the starting of the sap until the hard frosts are over.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 380 Beef Cattle, 675 Stores, 4800 Sheep, and 975 Swine.

**Prices.—Beef Cattle.**—The prices obtained last week were fully sustained. We quote First quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Second quality, \$5 25 a \$5 50. Third quality, \$4 00 a \$5 00.

**Stores.**—Yearlings, \$8 a \$11. Two Year Old \$14 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$28.

**Sheep.**—Dull—lots were sold at \$1 12, \$1 25, \$1 42, \$1 66, \$1 75, \$1 88, and \$2 00.

**Swine.**—Dull, and prices have further declined. Lots to peddle 3, 3 1-8, 3 1-4, and 3 3-8 for sows, and 4, 4 1-8, 4 1-4 and 4 3-8 for barrows. At retail 3 1-2 to 5.

**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, weeks ending September 13.

Sept. 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	7	54	75	66	N. E.
Tuesday,	8	55	81	63	S.
Wednesday,	9	64	78	73	S. W.
Thursday,	10	64	82	62	S. E.
Friday,	11	56	70	55	N.
Saturday,	12	50	60	54	N. E.
Sunday,	13	45	62	57	N.

Fair weather every day at 12 o'clock.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.**

Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, will be sent to all who apply; in that Catalogue many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

Also, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and *Mulberries for silk*—Scotch Larch, Lindens, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Pæonies, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840.  
eptD1

**NOTICE.**

The Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, hold their election at their hall, in Pawtuxet, on Wednesday the 23d inst. (having been postponed from the 9th inst.)—to meet at 9 A. M. An address will be delivered at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Hon. Judge Pitman. Dinner will be provided for the members, at the expense of the Society, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Butter offered for premiums must be entered by 7 o'clock, A. M., on said day. WM. RHODES, Treasurer.  
September 9.

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**BONE MANURE**

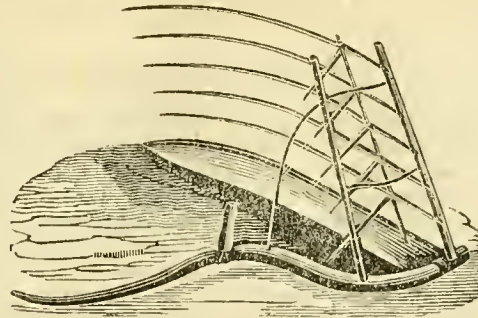
The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.  
March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

**HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS**

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.  
May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GRAIN CRADLES.**



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

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

**Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale**

A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Brighton, August 12.

**HYACINTHS.**

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials; should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
August 26.

**GARDENERS' KNIVES.**

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.  
April 22.

**BOY WANTS A SITUATION.**

A smart active boy, about 16, wants a situation with a farmer where he can have an opportunity to learn the practice of agriculture, with whom he wishes to stay until of age. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
August 26.

**PATENT SPRING BALANCE.**

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.  
July 15.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
July 15.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
July 9.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	5	5 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	5 50	5 75
Pot,	5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	14 00	14 50
No. 1,		13 50
prime,		10 00
BEESWAX, white,	37	40
yellow,	28	29
BRISTLES, American,	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	10	11
dairy,	18	25
CANDLES, mould,	13	14
dipped,		
sperm,		37
CHEESE, new milk,	10	
CIDER,	1 25	1 50
refined,	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,		32
in casks,		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		
southern, geese,	37	45
FLAX, (American)	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	2 50	2 62
Bay, Chaleur,	1 87	2 25
Haddock,	1 00	1 12
Mackerel, No. 1,	12 50	13 00
No. 2,	10 50	10 75
No. 3,	5 12	5 37
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,		
Salmon, No. 1,	16 00	17 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	5 37	5 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	5 62	5 75
Richmond canal,		5 50
Alexandria wharf,		
Rye,		3 25
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		
southern flat, yellow,	61	62
white,	59	60
Rye, northern,	57	60
Barley,		
Oats, northern, (prime)	26	33
southern,	25	28
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	19 00
do. do. finished	28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	10	11
southern and western,	9	10
HAY, best English, per ton,	15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,	10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	20	25
2d quality,		20
LARD, Boston,	11	12
southern,		11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	26	28
do. country do.	23	26
Baltimore city tannage,	22	26
do. dry hides,	20	22
New York red, light,	19	20
Boston, do. slaughter,	21	22
Boston dry hides,	18	20
LIME, best sort,	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	20	27
Sugar House,		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	1 00	1 03
Winter,	1 10	1 12
Whale, refined,	40	45
Linseed, American,		
Neat's Foot,		95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		
PORK, extra clear,	16 00	17 00
clear,		16 00
Mess,	14 50	16 50
Prime,	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,		4 00
Red Top, southern,	70	80
northern,		1 50
Canary,	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	2 25	2 50
Flax,	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	13	14
Southern Clover,		16
SOAP, American, Brown,	4	6
Castile,	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	45	45
American, full blood, washed,	40	45
do. 3-4ths do.	40	40
do. 1-2 do.	35	39
do. 1-4 and common,	35	37
Northern pullet,		
{ Pulled superfine,		42 46
{ No. 1,		35 40
{ No. 2,		23 26
{ No. 3,		18 20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE MOCKING BIRD.

Mr Rennie, in an article on American song birds in the Magazine of Natural History, has an interesting account of the mocking bird, which he says seems to be the prince of all song birds, being altogether unrivalled in the extent and variety of his vocal powers; and, besides the fulness and melody of his original notes, he has the faculty of imitating the notes of other birds, from the clear mellow tones of the wood thrush to the savage scream of the bald eagle. In measure and accents he faithfully follows his originals, while in force and sweetness of expression he greatly improves upon them. His own notes are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits. They consist of short expressions of two, three, or at most five or six, syllables, generally expressed with great emphasis and rapidity, and continued with undiminished ardor, for half an hour or an hour at a time. While singing he expands his wings and his tail, glistening with white, keeping time to his own music, and the buoyant gaiety of his action is no less fascinating than his song. He often deceives the sportsman, and even birds themselves are sometimes imposed upon by this admirable mimic. In confinement he loses little of the power or energy of his song. He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master. He cries like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about, with feathers on end, to protect her injured brood. His imitations of the brown thrush are often interrupted by the crowing of cocks; and his exquisite warblings after the blue bird, are mingled with the screaming of swallows, or the cackling of hens. During moonlight, both in the wild and tame state, he sings the whole night long. The hunters, in their night excursions, know that the moon is rising the instant they begin to hear his delightful song. His natural notes partake of a character similar to those of the brown thrush, but they are more sweet, more expressive, more varied, and uttered with greater rapidity.

## VIRTUES OF COLD WATER.

Our readers have seen it announced that a new set of medical aspirants in Germany profess to cure all diseases by the internal and external use of cold water. A considerable laugh has been raised at their expense, but for our part, we do not think they are altogether off the track. Using cold water—and that only—for a constant drink, and bathing repeatedly, will cure more maladies than most persons would imagine. Let the invalid who drinks excessive quantities of warm liquids, or liquids of a worse character, and who neglects to purify his blood with frequent ablutions—let him try the above experiment, and if he does not find himself better in the course of six months, his disease is probably of a nature which medicine itself will not reach. We do not, however, go altogether with the M. D.'s mentioned above; we do not believe cold water will do every thing, though we seriously think it will do much. Diet, air, and exercise, are the three great principles of health. We have known persons to be cured by these when pronounced incurable by the physicians. But such is our opinion of cold water that we think it deserves to be classed with the principles just spoken of.—*Philad. Ledger.*

*A Beautiful Sentiment.*—The late eminent judge, Sir Allen Park, once said at a public meeting in London:

"We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the sources from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the pages of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us, which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian hope is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its holy and healthful parts, to the Gospel."

When Noah planted the first vine and retired, satan approached and said—"I will nourish you, charming plant!" He quickly fetched three animals—a sheep, a lion, and a hog, and killed them one after another near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet he is then agreeable, gentle, friendly. That is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is like a lion, and says, "Who is like to me?" he then talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mire. Need it be said that he resembles the hog.

*A Good Reference.*—"Do you know Mr ——?" asked one friend of another, referring to an old gentleman who was famous for his fondness for the extract of hop.

"Yes, sir, I know him very well."

"What kind of a man is he?"

"Why, in the morning, when he gets up he is a beer barrel; and in the evening, when he goes to bed, he is a barrel of beer."

The Marshall in Cincinnati, who has furnished several paragraphs for the newspapers, in his rounds of census taking, gives the following: In the fifth ward of that city he states that he found two instances of the instability of fortune. In destitute circumstances dependents for the bread of the day on the labors of the day, were two women, one a grand daughter of a distinguished Governor of Massachusetts, and the other a cousin of a late Governor of New Jersey.

An Irishman from the bogs, having to put a letter on board a vessel, arrived too late, for the barge had put off for the vessel with a full sail; the Irishman ran along the shore and kept up with the boat. As it was going to weather the point, they lowered sail; the fellow being nearly exhausted, gave up the chase, crying, "arrah, honey! if you're going to strip to it, the devil himself can't catch you!"

Mr Marsh, a chemist, connected with the Royal Arsenal, England, has discovered that iron, which has remained a considerable time under water, when reduced to small grains, or an impalpable powder, will become red hot and ignite any object with which it may be brought in contact.

## URATE AND POUURETTE.

An establishment for the manufacture of the Manures called Urate and Poudrette has been erected, at a considerable expense, in the State of New Jersey, near the city of New York; and an act of incorporation has been granted by the legislature of the State of New Jersey, by the name of "The Lodi Manufacturing Company," for purposes of agriculture, wherein it is provided, that 500 shares, a portion of the stock reserved for subscription by farmers and gardeners, within a limited time, shall be entitled to receive 50 bushels of Poudrette yearly for five years, viz. in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, upon each share of \$100, which is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for those years, and after that period to receive an equal dividend with the other stockholders.

The Manufactory has gone into operation according to law; a sufficient number of shares having been subscribed for that purpose, and capital paid in; and the first dividend has been regularly paid to the subscribers—the next dividend is payable in September. But the Company needs a larger moneyed capital than it now has, to carry it on to better advantage. Inquiries having been made whether all the stock had been taken, and the difficulty at the present time of obtaining funds, to a sufficient amount, from a few individuals, has induced a renewal of this notice to farmers and gardeners, and every other person who may have spare funds, (as every person is now permitted to subscribe,) that there is yet a considerable portion of the reserved stock, which, by law, is to receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in Poudrette, one half in May, and the other half in September, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, not yet subscribed for, and the books are now open to receive subscriptions for the same, by any person, whether gardener, farmer or otherwise, at the office of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 73 Cedar Street, in the city of New York. Terms for the reserved stock, \$100 per share in cash; and for the other portion of the stock an instalment of \$25 per share on subscribing, and the residue (being \$75 per share) to be called in by instalments of \$5 per share, after thirty days notice.

These manures have been fairly tested and very generally approved of as being the cheapest and best manures, and more economically applied than any other known substance used for manure.

As the article can be furnished from the city of New York, only to a limited extent, (not more than sufficient to manure 35,000 acres annually,) it must follow, that in a few years it will necessarily be confined to the use of the stockholders alone.

It is important to agriculture, and the enterprise deserves the liberal support of every enlightened farmer. By order,  
WILLIAM M. WILSON, Secretary.

At an election for Directors of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, held at Jersey City on the 6th day of July, 1840, the following persons were elected Directors of the Company, to hold their offices until the first Monday in October next, namely, Anthony Dey and Jacob C. Dey, of New York; J. D. Miller, Andrew S. Garr and Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey.

August 12.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM HAW'S STOCK.

The subscriber has on hand a few litters, from some of the largest and finest sows in the country, sired by Loring's and other imported boars. Also, the smaller class of Berkshire pigs, which are very beautiful animals, and delicious porkers. Either of the above stocks will be disposed of extremely low by applying to

Z. STANDISH.

N. B. The pigs will be neatly caged and shipped at New York, without extra charge, if required. Unquestionable reference will be given for thorough breeding.

Albany, August 19.

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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 reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,  
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

N. E. FARMER.

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The month of September is the month for preserving fruits, &c., and for the benefit of our lady readers, who wish to furnish for their tables a supply of fashionable sweetmeats, pickles, &c., we devote this chapter of our domestic economy to those subjects exclusively.

Where the fruits to be preserved are very delicate, or sweetmeats of a superior quality are desired, white or loaf sugar will be best; but for most kinds of fruit, or ordinary preserves, good brown or maple sugar will do very well. Brown sugar requires clarifying or cleansing, which is done by dissolving it in a small quantity of water with a gentle heat, then, after cooling, stirring in the whites of eggs well beaten, and gradually heating the syrup until all the impurities rise to the surface, when they are to be skimmed off, and the clarified syrup left pure for preserves.

Any kind of fire-proof ware will do for the making of preserves, with the exception of iron; but as most of the fruits contain more or less acid, brass or coppered vessels tinned are the best. In no case should they be allowed to stand in any such vessel to cool, as injurious consequences might ensue. Stone, or china, or glass, make the best vessels for depositing sweetmeats in, as they furnish nothing injurious for the acids to act upon. After preserves are made, the pots must be covered close, kept in a cool place, frequently looked to, and if about to ferment, let the syrup be poured off, scalded, and returned to them while hot. A paper wet in good brandy and laid on the surface of the sweetmeats, will assist much in their preservation. As a general rule, a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit is sufficient; but some kinds of fruit require more, and others will do with less than an equal quantity, according to its ripeness or the acid it contains.

**Pears.**—When made into preserves this fruit requires three quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of pears. Syrup made as directed from brown sugar is good. Put the pears in the syrup and boil them till soft. The astringent or choke pears are good for preserving. A little ginger tied in a bag and boiled with the fruit improves their flavor, or lemon, or orange sliced, may be added at pleasure. To make *Pear marmalade*, boil the pears with the skins on; when soft rub them through a sieve, and put to each pound of pulp three fourths of a pound of sugar. Stew it slowly till it is a thick jelly. Marmalades must be stirred constantly, or they burn on the kettle.

**Quince.**—This fruit makes the best of preserves and one the least injurious to health. Pare and cut the fruit in slices an inch thick, taking out the cores carefully, so that the slices remain in the form of a ring. One pound of sugar is required for a pound of fruit, and white sugar is to be preferred. Dissolve the sugar in cold water, a quart to a pound, put in the sliced quinces and let them remain half a day. They are then put over a slow

fire, and boiled gently, always having sufficient syrup to cover the quinces. When a small splinter will go through them easily, they are done, and are to be turned out. In about a week turn off the syrup and boil it down so that there will be just enough to cover the fruit. They must be ripe to preserve good in this way. The parings and cores of quinces are used for *marmalade*, which is made by stewing them in a small quantity of water over a fire till soft, then rubbing them through a sieve, and adding to each pound of strained quince a pound of sugar. Put the vessel on a few coals, and stir constantly for one hour. When cold, it cuts smooth if sufficiently stewed, making a jelly of the richest kind.

**Plums.**—This fruit requires equal weights of sugar and fruit. Boil the plums slowly in the syrup for ten minutes; turn them in a dish and let them remain four or five days; then boil again till the syrup appears to have penetrated the plums fully. Put them in jars, and in about a week turn off the syrup, scald it carefully, and return it while hot.

**Apples.**—Tart mellow apples are the best for preserves, and they must be pared and the cores taken out with a small knife. Three fourths of a pound of sugar, a tea spoonful of ginger tied in a bag, and water to cover the apples, is allowed to a pound of fruit. The apples must be put into the prepared syrup when it is lukewarm; boil them till they are transparent; and when taken up and partly cooled, put in a little essence of lemon. In a week turn off the syrup, boil it, and return it hot to the fruit. The Siberian crab apple makes a superior sweetmeat, preserved as above, whole and without paring.

**Barberries.**—Barberries preserved, approach in their qualities the nearest to the East Indian tamarinds, and like them are frequently found useful in fevers. The fruit should be fully ripe and allowed to remain on the stems. The syrup must be rich, using as much sugar as fruit; when made, and lukewarm, put in the barberries and boil them till they appear penetrated by the syrup. An orange sliced is thought by some to improve the flavor.

**Tomatoes.**—An experienced lady gives the following directions for preserving this fruit. "Take them while quite small and green, put them in cold clarified syrup, with an orange cut in slices to every two pounds of tomatoes. Simmer them gently over a slow fire for two or three hours. There should be equal weights of sugar and tomatoes. If very superior preserves are wanted, allow two fresh lemons to three pounds of tomatoes, pare thin the rind of the lemons so as to get none of the white part, squeeze out the juice, mix the parings, juice and cold water sufficient to cover the tomatoes, and put in a few peach leaves, and powdered ginger tied up in bags. Boil the whole gently for three fourths of an hour—take up the tomatoes, strain the liquor, and put to it a pound and a half of white sugar for each pound of tomatoes. Put in the tomatoes and boil them gently till the syrup appears to have entered them. In the course of a week turn the syrup from them, heat it scalding hot, and

turn it on the tomatoes. Prepared in this way, they resemble West India sweetmeats."

**Water Melon Rinds.**—The rind of a good ripe water melon cut into small strips and boiled in water till tender, with a teaspoonful of saleratus and a dozen peach leaves to two quarts of water. The rinds are then to be taken out and soaked in alum water an hour. For the syrup, allow as much sugar as rind. Put the rinds in the syrup while cool, with ginger tied in a bag. Boil till the rinds are soft, and when partly cooled, add some essence of lemon. In the course of two or three days, take out the ginger, turn off the syrup, and boil it till there is just enough to cover the rinds; return it to them while hot.

**Pickling—general directions.**—Brass should be used for vessels in the process, thoroughly cleansed before using, and no vinegar allowed to cool in them. This precaution is necessary to prevent the formation of verdigris, an active poison. Boil alum and salt in the vinegar, in proportion of half a tea cup of salt and a table spoonful of alum to three gallons of vinegar. Vessels that have any grease about them will not do for pickles. Stone and wood are the only proper materials in which to keep pickles when made. All pickles should be stirred up occasionally. When any scum rises, the vinegar needs scalding. Pickles may be spiced or not at pleasure; and when the vinegar becomes weak from use, it may be thrown away and fresh vinegar substituted. Good, but not the sharpest vinegar, is the best for pickles.

**Cucumbers.**—The best are those that are small and green, and those of a quick growth. Turn boiling water on them as soon as picked; let them remain five hours, and then put them in cold vinegar, with alum and salt in the proportion of a spoonful of the former and a tea cup of the latter to a gallon of vinegar; add vinegar as you add cucumbers; and when you have done collecting cucumbers, turn the vinegar from them, and scald and skim it till it is clear, then put in the pickles and let them scald without boiling for a few minutes, and return them to their vessel while hot. Cucumbers may be preserved in salt or saturated brine, for any length of time, and then prepared for pickling by soaking and scalding. In the preparation of these pickles, no salt will be needed in the vinegar. Peppers are added to the vinegar while hot, and before it is turned over the pickles.

**Peppers.**—Take those that are fresh and green, soak them in salt and water eight or nine days, changing the brine each day, and keeping them in a warm place. If they are not wanted very fiery, make a slit in them and extract the seeds, being careful not to mangle the pepper. If it is desired to stuff them, chop white cabbage fine, season it highly with mace, cinnamon, cloves, and nasturtiums if liked, and fill the peppers with the mixture. Sow them up carefully and put them in cold spiced vinegar. Tomatoes may be treated in the same way, and when green are very good pickled with the peppers. Peppers are one of the best of pick-

les, but those used must not be allowed to grow hard or tough before gathering.

**Nasturtiums.**—Gather them when small and green; put them in salt and water, and change them once in three days. When the gathering is done, turn off the brine, and pour on scalding hot vinegar. Season at pleasure, though generally used without.

**Mangots.**—These are made of green muskmelons, as late in the season as possible. The common muskmelons make the best mangots. A small piece is cut from the side, and the seeds carefully scraped out; it is then soaked in salt and water three or four days; when taken out, it is sprinkled on the inside with powdered cloves, pepper, nutmeg, and filled with strips of horse radish, cinnamon, small string beans, small pieces of flag root, nasturtium, small onions, radish tops, &c. The crevices are filled with whole mustard seed. The piece of melon is then put back and a piece of white cotton cloth sowed around it. The melon is then placed in a jar, and vinegar prepared with alum, salt and pepper eorns, as for cucumbers, made boiling hot, is poured over it.

**Cabbages.**—Quarter the firm head of the cabbage; put the parts in a keg, sprinkle on them a good quantity of salt, and let them remain five or six days. To a gallon of vinegar put an ounce of mace, and one of pepper corns and cinnamon. Cloves and allspice may be added, but they darken the color of the cabbage. Heat the vinegar scalding hot, add a little alum, and turn it while hot on the cabbage, the salt remaining. It is necessary to turn the vinegar from the cabbage several times, return it again while hot. This makes them tender. Purple cabbages, the heads not large, but fine and firm, are best for pickling.

**Pickling Oysters.**—Boil and strain the liquor, first taking the oysters from it. Rinse the oysters and see they are free from pieces of shells. Put them in the liquor while boiling; boil them one minute, then take them out of it, and to the liquor put a few pepper corns, cloves and a blade or two of mace; add a little salt, and the same quantity of vinegar as oyster juice. Let the whole boil fifteen minutes and then turn it on to the oysters. If the oysters are to be kept any time, they must be bottled and corked as soon as cold.—*Albany Cult.*

**Herbs.**—There are many herbs used for culinary purposes, such as sage, summer savory, parsley, &c., and for medicinal purposes, such as tansy, wormwood, arsmart, penny royal, &c. which should be saved as they arrive at the proper state. They are generally in their greatest perfection, when the foliage is fully expanded, and they begin to flower. At this time in a dry day, they should be collected and dried in the shade. When the moisture is entirely exhausted, they must be pressed into masses of four or five inches square, papered and labelled. Put into a dry box and in a dry place, they may be kept almost any length of time. The farmer during the winter finds occasional use for herbs in treating diseased animals, and the want of them or the trouble of procuring them, in running over the neighborhood to beg them, is far greater than that of saving them.—*Ibid.*

A Cincinnati paper says that 400 miles of hogs were killed in that city the last year. That seems to be a new way of counting swine.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### MILKING.

“Is there any remedy to keep a cow from holding up her milk? or in other words, to make them give it down when weaning the calf? I have two cows that hold up their milk at such times, so that they would dry themselves up in a short time: one of them I have milked for two hours at a time, and could get but very little milk, and then let in the calf and she would give it down in a moment. I have been compelled to let my calf suck through the summer and fall to get any milk. Any information on the subject will be gladly received.

Middlebury, Ia., July, 1840. A. FREEMAN.

Gentle treatment at all times: accustoming the heifer to having her udder handled before calving; and milking her at first while the calf is about her, if she shows any disposition to retain her milk, will usually prevent a cow from holding up her milk. We have never had a cow addicted to this practice, and we know of no remedy for the habit, disagreeable as it is, when once contracted. A writer in a former volume of the *New England Farmer* asserts that placing a rope around the horns of a cow when in the stanchels and drawing her head high while being milked, will not only prevent her kicking, but is a remedy for her holding up her milk. This may be reasonable, as elevating the head must prevent that contraction of the muscles and curvature of the back, always observable when a cow holds up her milk or kicks. If any of our correspondents know a remedy, and will communicate it, it shall have a place with pleasure.

### DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

By far the greater number of small birds are supported by feeding upon insects and grubs. Each particular species of bird are fond of a particular species of insects or worms, as their favorite food; seldom can two birds of different species be found that are chiefly fed with the same kind of insects. Hence it follows, that by destroying birds we encourage the increase of the insect tribe; and by destroying a particular species of birds, we encourage the increase of that particular tribe of insects they are most fond of as articles of diet. It happens very fortunately that the birds which are most useful to man, as devourers of insects, are too small to be of much value to the sportsman. The sparrow tribe, on this account, are suffered to live, and a vast deal of service do they perform to the agriculturists, by picking up the worms and insects which infest his orchards, and the little grubs which are destined to become the enemies to vegetation after they have arrived at maturity. The woodpeckers, likewise, are suffered to escape on account of their unprofitableness in the market. These little birds are undoubtedly the means of saving whole forests from destruction by the ravages of insects; and were any particular species of woodpeckers to be suddenly annihilated, we should probably soon discover the office which they performed in the economy of nature, by seeing a certain kind of timber in our forests destroyed by that kind of insects which were formerly devoured by this species of bird.

It is well known that the locust tree, which affords some of the most valuable timber for posts in the country, on account of its hardness and durability, is very materially injured by a peculiar species of worm, from which all the care and ingenu-

ty of the most scientific agriculturist has not been able to protect it. In other parts of this country this valuable tree is not subject to the attacks of this destructive worm. Now may it not be a reasonable supposition, that the species of birds which nature has provided for feeding upon these locust worms, are wanting in this part of the country, and as a necessary consequence, this species of worms become exceedingly numerous and destructive? Agricultural societies have formerly offered prizes for the best means of destroying the locust worms. Might it not be a successful means of destroying them, to ascertain the kind of birds that feed upon them, and to encourage the propagation of them in this part of the country? It has been pretty well ascertained by naturalists that even those birds that are usually considered mischievous, perform services to the farmer which greatly overbalance all the mischief they do. Probably there is not a mischievous caterpillar in our orchards which is not the favorite food of some kind of bird; and could this bird only be known and its number increased, we might save the farmer from many a ruined harvest.

### LUCERNE.

This grass delights in a deep sandy loam. The land should be thoroughly cleaned of all weeds, or the seed should be sown in drills, so that the plants may be hoed until the weeds are subdued. Mr S. Howard states in the *Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette*, that he sowed a small quantity of seed in drills, the last week in May, on the “river bottom.” The last of July it had reached eighteen inches in height, when it was cut and fed green to hogs and milk cows, who both ate it voraciously. In four weeks it had again grown to the same height, when it was cut the second time: on the first of November it was again cut, the crop being heavier than either of the preceding. A piece of very flourishing red clover adjoining, on precisely similar soil, did not yield near half as much as the lucerne. Mr H. has no doubt but it may be cut, after the first year, five times in a season, and that it will yield a ton and a half per acre of hay at each cutting. The culture of lucerne has formed a distinguishing feature in the agriculture of France, where it has been in use for more than 250 years. The crop is there estimated at from five to seven tons to the English acre.—*Albany Cult.*

We understand, says the *Worcester Ægis*, that Daniel Webster and Isaac Hill have consented to attend the approaching Cattle Show in this town, and to deliver addresses on the occasion. Addresses will probably be given by other distinguished farmers, who are expected to be present on the occasion.

**Compost Manure.**—M. Quenard, an experienced cultivator of France, recommends as perfect, a compost prepared as follows: 1. A layer of green stuff taken from a pond. 2. A layer of quick lime, ashes and soot. 3. A layer of straw and green grass. 4. The same as first. These layers to be repeated as often as need be. Holes are then made through the several layers, and sufficient water introduced to saturate the mass and cause a thorough mixture of the vegetable and alkaline substances.

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

### MANURES.

With regard to the subject of manures, I do think that, highly as many farms are cultivated, well as many gentlemen husband those resources which their capitals give them, the subject of manures is not sufficiently attended to. On most farms, even where the state of cultivation is very high, manure, both as regards quality and quantity, and its due application to the different species of produce to which it ought to be applied, so as to produce the greatest and best possible results, is not in all cases sufficiently studied. It is to that I would wish to call your attention. Many artificial manures are now beginning to be used—I mean such manures as nitrate of soda, saltpetre, and so forth. But there is another kind of manure that is very little used by English farmers: I mean liquid manure. And upon this subject you will find an excellent article in the present month's number of the "Farmer's Magazine," to which I would direct your notice, and a perusal of which would well reward your time. But to meet all the circumstances in which the different kinds of manure can be fairly applied, I would strongly recommend to you the study of agricultural chemistry. The subject is neither so difficult as many imagine, nor does it embrace so wide a field as many gentlemen would at first suppose, who are thereby prevented to enter upon it. You must begin at the beginning, and if you make yourselves acquainted with the different parts of the earth, and go into the elementary substances that compose the vegetable world, you will be soon able to derive considerable advantages from it, when added to your experimental knowledge as a farmer. I am not so sanguine as to believe, that a good chemist would make a good farmer, as a chemist, but I am convinced that it would be better for the farmer, if he would add chemical knowledge to his agricultural knowledge and experience; for he would then be able to go a-head in the race with his brother farmers. Besides the advantages would also be great, in a pecuniary point of view; and to you who have the opportunity of viewing the "fair form of nature," and seeing the various changes which take place in the process of vegetation, it is also peculiarly applicable. It is very clear that chemical knowledge enlarges the mind of the individual so much as to impel him to "look from nature up to nature's God." He can then see how the Almighty chemist can, with three or four elementary principles, compose the most apparently dissimilar substance. The perfume of the rose, the various effluvia of different plants, are composed precisely from the same elementary substances, as well as the nutritious principle and the most deadly poison; but wonderfully elaborated by the Almighty chemist. While pursuing your vocations, will it not afford great gratification to you to be able to trace back the effect to the cause? and when the winter season arrives with its frosts and snows, you will know that it is preparing new forms of vegetable life to give beauty and plenty to the land.—*Mr Reynolds, Yorkford Farmer's Club, December, 1839.*

A very interesting discussion took place at the Braintree and Bocking Farmer's Club, February meeting, in which Mr W. Huntley, Mr Lungley, Mr Beadel, Mr W. F. Hobbes, and other gentlemen took part, and the meeting came to the con-

clusion that the practice of fermenting manure as is usually done, not only decreases the quantity, but deteriorates the value and effect; and that it is more advantageous to apply manure that has undergone but little fermentation. It was resolved that the committee should adopt means for ascertaining, by actual and careful experiment, the advantages arising from the use of raw, partially fermented, and rotten manure. The second subject also excited great interest; and the advantages of using what are called artificial manures for root crops came prominently before the meeting, as by means thereof a great saving of yard manure could be effected, which might be reserved for corn crops. Several gentlemen who had tried them upon a small scale expressed themselves well satisfied with the results; and that the most economical and effectual mode of applying them was by drilling the manure in with the seed. Some particulars were given by Mr Beadel of the result of applying saltpetre. He had tried it upon wheat, barley, and oats, upon sandy and clay soils: upon the wheat it had no beneficial effect, but when applied to barley it increased the produce of grain 15 bushels, straw 670 lbs. per acre; and the oats 20 bushels, straw 1940 lbs. per acre. Mr Huntley, also, had found great advantage from the use of saltpetre for mangel-wurzel upon heavy lands, by a great increase of produce. Several gentlemen having expressed a wish that the subject should be gone further into, it was resolved that it be resumed at the next monthly meeting of the club; and the party separated about half-past seven, much gratified with their first meeting. We cannot but congratulate the club upon this auspicious beginning, and we doubt not these meetings will tend to benefit the members themselves, and agriculture in general, by the spread of sound practical information. It is to be hoped that the example set by the Braintree and Bocking Club will be generally followed; the advantages resulting from the interchange of information, drawn from experience and practice of individuals, must do much towards raising agriculture to that position which its importance merits.

### EXTRANEOUS MANURES—NITRATE OF SODA.

It is reported, that a remark was made by Lord Kames, 90 years ago, that such improvements would be made in agricultural chemistry, that sufficient manure for an acre would one day be carried in a man's coat pocket; and that a trite answer was made to the remark, that the produce from such manuring would then be brought away in the waist-coat pocket. Now, although this period has not yet arrived, yet something approaching to the small quantity of manure necessary to give vigor to an acre of wheat, has been proved on Guilford Downs during the past year; not that this kind of manure alone was taken up by the crop, but that it formed a great stimulator to the extra growth there cannot be a doubt; bringing into activity probably some latent manures lying in the ground; for a strong alkali will convert oleaginous matters into saponaceous consistency, and in that state becomes soluble in water: hence it is taken up by the spongiolets of the roots in a liquid state. Those persons who consider quantity necessary in manuring ground are sadly mistaken, intimate mixture with the soil, and capability of becoming readily soluble, being necessary points for consideration. In March, 1839, Mr John Ryds, bailiff to Frederick Mangles, Esq., of Down Farm, Guilford,

dressed over many acres of wheat with 1 1-2 cwt of nitrate of soda to the acre, leaving about half an acre in the middle of the field undressed. The difference in the color of the wheat was seen in the course of 10 days; when nearly ripe, the straw had the appearance of being 9 or 10 inches longer than the other part, and much stronger; at reaping, seven rods of each part were measured, cut, and kept separate; the nitred part produced 24 sheaves, containing 11 gallons of wheat and 54 lbs. of straw; and where the seven rods were not so dressed, the produce was 16 sheaves, containing 6 1-2 gallons of wheat and 40 lbs. of straw.

From Bell's Messenger.

### USEFUL ANIMALS OFTEN DESTROYED AS HURTFUL.

Multitudes of animals are most unmercifully destroyed from ignorance of their uses, from an idea that they are noxious or injurious to some petty concern of a field or garden: and at the very time they are rendering important services to man, they are mowed down as if they were his sworn enemies, and had conspired against his life. Hence the rooks in some parts of England were at one time in danger of being extirpated, as we learn from the author of "A Philosophical Survey of the Animal Creation." "The rook," says he, "is a species of crow that feeds upon worms produced from the eggs of the May-bug. As these and all the winged insects in general are to be supported by the roots of plants, they deposit their eggs pretty deep in the earth, in a hole they dig for that purpose. The worms and caterpillars, upon which the rooks feed, are not exposed to the mercy of this bird till the earth is thrown up. Hence it is that rooks always frequent lands recently cultivated, that the sight of the husbandman with his plough puts them in action, and that they search with so much assiduity about the furrows newly formed. Wherever the banishment or extirpating of rooks has been carried into effect, the most serious injury to the corn and other crops has invariably followed, from the unchecked devastations of the grub and the caterpillar. Many birds besides rooks are destroyed, under the mistaken idea that they are injurious to the garden or orchard, at the very time they are most useful to both, in feeding themselves and their nestlings on grubs and caterpillars. The common sparrow, though proscribed as a most mischievous bird, destroys a vast number of insects. Bradley has calculated that a single pair, having young to maintain, will destroy 3360 caterpillars in a week. Also the blue titmouse often falls a victim to ignorance, in consequence of the injury it is supposed they do to fruit trees, though we have evidence of its being a friend rather than enemy to horticulturists. Quadrupeds, as well as birds, suffer much under slanderous imputations, as can be attested by the badger and the hedgehog."

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The 13th annual Fair of this institution will open at Niblo's Garden, New York, on the 5th, and continue open till the 16th of October.

HEAVY FLEECE.—It is stated in the papers, that Mr S. Brownell of Chautauque Co. in this state, sheared this season, 14 lbs. of wool from a Saxony sheep, which weighed, after the fleece was taken off, 130 lbs.—*Alb. Cult.*

## WINSHIP'S NURSERIES.

Many of our readers, probably, have never visited these celebrated nurseries, though they must be familiar with their name and character, for we believe there are but a few of our subscribers who have not at some time ordered trees or plants from them through us or otherwise. A ramble among the young and vigorous trees, shrubs and plants, collected from all parts of the world, must, when clothed in their foliage of various shades, and flowers of every hue, give pleasure even to the most careless observer of the vegetable creation: but to him who loves to observe and compare the endless variety contained in the vegetable kingdom, will esteem it a rare treat to devote a few hours in walking over these well kept grounds. Not long since we took a friend of ours from Maine to these nurseries, who observed, that although he had seen much to admire in and about the city, yet he had been much more gratified by examining the various species of trees and plants here than by all the rest he had seen.

The nurseries of the Messrs Winship were commenced about eighteen years since. Until that time the assortment of fruit trees for sale was very meagre in comparison to what it is now; and as to ornamental trees and plants, we may safely say very little had been done in the nursery line to form a collection for the accommodation of the public. If a gentleman wished for plants to ornament his ground, he was obliged to pick up a variety from the garden of friend A. and another from friend B., and so on, but after all he could obtain from all the sources, he could command but a scanty supply. A new era commenced in floriculture and ornamental gardening when the Messrs Winship, by untiring diligence and persevering enterprise, collected from Europe and America their extensive collection and offered their rare treasures to the public. It should be remembered that there did not exist at that time the same facilities for obtaining plants from abroad as we have now, and we think these gentlemen are entitled to much credit for their unceasing efforts and unremitting industry in bringing their nursery to its present condition.

The nurseries cover over 25 acres of ground, most of it quite level: the southern portion descends to the south, where a small streamlet winds its way at the bottom, giving a little variety, and affording facilities for watering and other advantages. It is situated five miles from Boston, on the Worcester rail road, and is the first stopping place from the city. A person wishing to visit the gardens from the city, may reach them in fifteen minutes; or, if they would prefer an omnibus, there is one that runs three times a day into the city and back. The grounds are intersected with numerous broad avenues and walks, by which every part is made accessible, and the great beauty of it is, these avenues and walks are always in fine order. The borders form an extent of at least one mile, and are filled with a great variety of herbaceous plants and shrubs, which through the season of flowers present a gay and brilliant appearance. There is on the establishment a well filled green house from which an extensive collection of choice plants may at any time be selected.

We were informed that the nurseries embrace the following varieties of fruit trees: apples 230; almonds 4; apricots 30; cherries 53; currants 22; gooseberries 105; grapes 65; mulberries 10; nec-

tarines 25; pears 200; peaches 103; plums 75; quinces 8; barberries 4; blackberries 10; raspberries 14; strawberries 30; nut trees 18.

Of ornamental trees, shrubs and plants—forest trees of the first class 63; second class 55; shrubs 197; evergreen trees and shrubs 67; honeysuckle and Azalea 43; hardy roses 300; Scotch roses 64; Pæonies 40; Chinese chrysanthemums 20; Iris 20; herbaceous perennials between 200 and 300 varieties.

To describe even some of the more prominent species would take more time than we could spare, and occupy more space than would be desirable for one paper. One of the most elegant trees, according to our fancy, is the Shephardia eleagnoides or Buffalo Berry. This beautiful tree was first noticed by Professor Nuttall during his travels in Missouri in the year 1810, and named after his friend, Mr Shephard, of Liverpool. The seeds of the original tree now in this nursery, were collected by Col. Saelling, of the city of Boston, and forwarded to John S. Skinner, Esq., of Baltimore, and from thence to the Messrs Winship. The tree is perfectly hardy and will thrive in almost any soil or climate. The tree forms an elegant continual ornament for any gentleman's grounds, being in summer clothed with a rich egg leaved foliage, bright green on the upper side, and delicate silver beneath; and in autumn and winter red, with thick clusters of its fruit. This latter is in size and shape like a currant, and in taste has a pleasant tartness, which I can liken to nothing else I have tasted. Preserved, it makes an elegant jam."

In ordering these trees it should be remembered that it is necessary to have a pair, otherwise they will not fruit, as they are male and female. Specimens of hedges formed of the Shephardia may be seen on the premises, and for this purpose will undoubtedly be a great acquisition to the country. The hedge in front of the house of Jonathan Winship, Esq. is perfect. It is six years from seed and two since it was set, and now forms a close hedge sufficient to keep off cattle. Specimens of hedges formed of the three thorned Acacia, buckthorn, arbor vitæ, &c., are also to be seen. Gentlemen wishing to plant hedges would do well to examine these specimens before they commence operations.

Many of the forest trees are of a large size; to those who wish to ornament their grounds or the road side, they will find every thing to their mind in this line and no mistake. Here are the English and American Linden, horse chesnuts, rock and other maples, English and American elms, superb Scotch and American larch, spruce, fir, arbor vitæ, mountain ash, silver leaved abele, weeping and hoop leaved willows, and many others too numerous to mention, every thing in fact to please the eye. The time is near at hand when all hardy trees that shed their leaves, may be moved with the greatest safety. Evergreens do best in the spring; hardy fruit trees may also be transplanted in the autumn. Peach trees should be moved in the spring, as they are liable to be winter killed if transplanted in the fall. We recommend to our friends to call and see for themselves and make their own selections, or send their orders to us and we will do it for them. J. B.

*Moths.*—The best preventive of clothes being infested with this destructive insect is, to take them out frequently and brush and air them.

## ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual exhibition by the Society will be at Georgetown, on *Wednesday, September 30th*. The Trustees and Committees will meet at Savory's Hotel, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

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

All articles of domestic manufacture must be entered with the agent of the Secretary, at the hall near the hotel, where they will be exhibited. After the Committee have closed their examination, the hall will be open for visitors.

Butter, cheese, fruits and flowers, will be deposited at rooms provided for this purpose, under the direction of the several committees who have charge of these subjects.

All animals or articles exhibited will be required to remain for the inspection of the public until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The ploughing match will take place on a field near the village, at 10 o'clock, A. M. under the direction of the Committees. The examination of working oxen will be immediately after.

The several committees will proceed in the discharge of their respective duties as soon as practicable after 10 o'clock. All claimants who have statements or information to give the committees will take care to be at their posts when the committees require it.

Gentlemen who have fine fruits or superior vegetable productions of any kind, and who feel an interest in advancing the objects of the Society, are respectfully requested to bring them forward.

In addition to the premiums heretofore offered, there will be paid the present year, one hundred dollars, by the State Society, for the best animals exhibited from this or any other county in the commonwealth.

Those who intend to plough, must give notice to the Secretary or J. Russell, Esq., at Georgetown, on or before the Monday next preceding the exhibition. The members of the Society and invited guests will dine together at half past 1 o'clock, P. M.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. the Society will meet at Rev. Mr Braman's meeting house, to hear an address by Asahel Huntington, Esq., of Salem; after which the reports of the several committees will be submitted, and the usual business of the annual meeting transacted.

*NOTE.*—The Committee of Arrangements have taken care to provide suitable rooms for the accommodation of ladies who may attend the exhibition, where they will be furnished with such refreshments as they may need, in the lower story of the hall, where the manufactures will be exhibited.

Per order,

JOHN W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

Dawers, Sept. 12, 1840.

*Use of Slates in ripening Fruit.*—A grape vine branch trained over a small slate roof facing the south, was noticed to be extraordinary early in perfecting its fruit. The grapes on this roof were ripe and black whilst those on the rest of the branch were yet green. This, effect, evidently due to the heat accumulated in the slates from the rays of the sun, has been advantageously applied in assisting the ripening of wall fruit.—*French pap.*

## ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION—THE ECCALCOBION.

This is a contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat. It differs from the Egyptian method of artificial incubation by means of *mammals*, or ovens heated immediately by fire, which was tried in Paris by De Reaumur, and in London by Mr Mowbray; and also from the more recent attempt at the Egyptian hall, by means of steam. In what way the heat of the Eccalcobion is produced, we are not informed; probably it is by hot water: certainly the operation is simple and effective, as abundant living proofs testify.

In an oblong wooden case, about nine feet in length, and three feet in width and depth, entirely insulated, and divided into eight compartments, each closed by a glazed door darkened, the eggs are placed on cloth, without any covering: here they remain for twentyone days, the period of incubation: at the expiration of which time, the chick liberates itself, and the next day is running about and pecking its food as lively as if it had the hen's wings to shelter it. The Eccalcobion is capable of containing upwards of two thousand eggs, and of hatching about a hundred daily; and though some failures occur from natural causes, the machine, unlike the parent bird, never addles the egg.

It is always contrived that one compartment shall exhibit the last stage of incubation; and this being open, the visitor may not only hear the faint chirp of the imprisoned chick, but watch its attacks on its oval cell, till, having broken the shell all round, it bursts the integuments and liberates itself. At first emerging into this new state of existence, the light and the human eyes gazing on the little chick, together with its extreme weakness, make it appear as if it would fain retire into its confinement again; it staggers, closes its eyes, and falls down in an apparently exhausted state, but soon revives, though but for a short time; as soon as it can take food, however, it gains strength rapidly. In the last stage of incubation, the egg may be held in the hand, or placed in a lady's bosom; where, if any fair visitor be so minded, the chick may come to light.

In a case fitted with lenses, placed before eggs in different stages of incubation, lighted by gas, the appearances through the shell may be observed; and on a table are placed the contents of several eggs at successive periods of incubation, showing the formation of the embryo, from the first day, (as seen under the microscope) to the complete bird, coiled up in its oval form. To trace the gradual development of the eyes, the bill and cranium, the heart and circulating system, the feet, feathers, &c., is exceedingly interesting.

The fledglings are placed in partitions and supplied with food, and the room rings with their chirping.

The Eccalcobion process is of course applicable to eggs of every species of bird, but none other than those of the common gallinaceous fowl have been reared: parties bringing the eggs of other birds, however, can have them hatched by the machine, as the same temperature (about ninetyeight degrees of Fahrenheit) is applicable to all, from the wren to the eagle. The introduction of the Eccalcobion into general use, will supply abundance of fowls for the table at a very cheap rate, and with very little trouble: the machinery of the Eccalcobion is also applicable to a variety of scientific purposes, where an even and pervading temperature is required; as it may be regulated at plea-

sure up to three hundred degrees of Fahrenheit.—*London paper.*

From the American Farmer's Companion.

## MANURES.

*Mr Editor*—As the success of the farmer in raising large crops in a great measure depends upon the amount of manure that he may accumulate, and the manner in which it is applied, it would, perhaps, be interesting to many of your readers, to know how they might be most successful in accumulating manure. For the benefit of such, I send you the following method, which has been tested for many years.

First, that part of the yard intended for the management of manure, is so formed as to be six inches lower in the centre than any other part, so as to retain more or less of the urine, which is the very essence of manure, and a portion of which is necessary to create fermentation; and that there be no loss in case of excessive rains, I have a pit at one end of the yard with drains leading to it, to catch all the superabundant liquid that may be drawn from the yard, which liquid, when fermented, I apply to the soil by means of a large watering pot made for that purpose. But to return—the yard being prepared, I cover it with refuse straw and other vegetable matter, about one foot in depth; this layer is covered with manure from the stables to about the same depth, taking care to keep the horse manure on one part, and the other kinds on the other part. I then cover the manure with another layer of straw, leaves, or any other kind of vegetable matter that I may have at hand, so as not only to prevent the strength of the manure from evaporating, but the refuse by this method will undergo fermentation and absorb the superabundant moisture that may be in the manure. The next time in cleaning the stable, I reverse the plan of covering with manure, potting the horse manure on that part where the cow manure was put at the first covering; so as to produce equal heat in fermentation—the horse manure containing the most heat of the two, and so I continue reversing the manure, and cover with alternate layers of refuse straw from time to time, until the whole is well fermented, which will be in about six months from the time of commencing. By this method, with twelve or fifteen head of stock, from a thousand to fifteen hundred loads of well fermented manure may be accumulated every year; but perhaps some may object to this method on account of the amount of straw and other refuse required to cover the manure with alternate layers. To such I would say, that leaves, bog roots, weeds, green bushes, and many other substances may be gathered on a farm, which, if mixed with manure, so as to undergo fermentation, will amply repay for the time and labor spent in gathering.

In the next place, the manner of applying manure. Now, all admit that it is applied for the purpose of nourishing the plants, roots or grain, to which it is applied—if so, reason and common sense will teach us that the nearer it gets to the root the better. Furthermore, we all admit that when it is applied as a top dressing, that a greater part of the strength is evaporated; on the other hand when ploughed in to the depth of six or eight inches, as is frequently done, in open and porous soils, much of the strength sinks beneath the reach of the roots; therefore, in order to avoid both extremes, when applied to corn ground, harrow it in

with the cultivator to the depth of about three inches, and when applied to wheat ground, after the ground is completely prepared, apply the manure and plough it in with the wheat, to about the same depth as that of corn, and with every other kind of roots in a similar manner.

AN OLD FARMER.

## PREMIUMS ON PLOUGHS.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, in their premium list for 1840, offer the following premiums:

1st. For the best plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the strength of the plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness—one hundred dollars.

It is expected that two ploughs of different sizes of the same model, will be produced.

2d. For the best plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat, regard to the qualities above mentioned—seventyfive dollars.

It is expected that two ploughs of different sizes of the same model, will be produced.

Competitors for these premiums will be admitted from any of the States, and claims may be sent to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Recording Secretary of the Society, in Boston, on or before the ninth day of October next.

The trial of ploughs has been appointed to be had in Worcester, on Tuesday, the 13th day of October next, and the Committee of Arrangements of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, have been charged with the duty of making the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

It is expected that the presidents of the several agricultural societies in the State, will constitute the committee for awarding these premiums.—*Worcester Egis.*

## FLOWERS, TREES, SHRUBBERY.

We are not about to philosophize at all, but we wish to ask the farmer—the man who has a house and lot with it—the owner of any spot of solid earth—why it is that he does not more often realize the power which he has to make himself master of a literal paradise? Our poets always talk of green leaves, and fresh flowers and noble trees, as things belonging, of course, to a blessed place. Our hymns tell of “flowery plains” and “trees of life immortal;” and all our representations of happy places and scenery, include them as a matter of course. Why cannot this be realized? The man who has a house, a garden, a yard, or a farm, can, with a little care, have all these, although he can lay no claim to wealth. There is wisdom in cultivating these lovely adornments; and although we promised not to philosophize, we cannot help saying that there is more philosophy in these notions than most good people imagine. There is reason as well as poetry. And he who has about his dwelling these children of the earth, will have, among the songsters of the air, and the fragrance and music which will come on the breath of summer through his open windows, that which will sweeten his intellectual associations as well as regale his senses.

Now, if this little article should be the means of planting a hundred trees and flowers, we should not be surprised to find out in the end, that it had cherished also a hundred domestic virtues.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1840.

## MANURES.

Experiments are reported as having been recently made in England with saltpetre, with much success. In the cases referred to it was applied to wheat; but its application to other crops has proved equally favorable and encouraging. It is not a new experiment. We know several cases in this country of its successful application, of which we shall speak hereafter; but we shall give the experiment now referred to in detail, because it seems to have been made with considerable care, and its results are professedly given with exactness.

The Harleston (England) Farmers' Club put it to their members as a subject of the highest moment, to make exact observation and experiments with various manures. Certainly no matter connected with the improvement of agriculture can be of more importance.—At a recent meeting the subject of saltpetre was discussed. Various experiments were reported. We select one of the strongest cases, they say, "the application of saltpetre as a top-dressing to wheat after pease, on a light land with a gravelly subsoil."

"One hundred weight per acre was sown by hand on the 6th of April, and to prevent any error which might have arisen from a difference in soil of one side of the field from another, the saltpetre was carefully applied on every two alternate ridges. The two crops were reaped, stacked, and threshed separately; and the result was an increase of six bushels of wheat, and upwards of two and a half hundred of straw per acre, obtained at an outlay of 27s. sterl'g only, as follows:

Produce per acre of wheat which had been manured with saltpetre,	St.	lb.		
	160	21-2		
Produce without saltpetre,	133	12 1-2		
			Increase,	26 4
Produce per acre of straw with saltpetre,	Cwt.	St.	lb.	
	23	4	13	
" " " without saltpetre,	20	7	8	
			Increase	2 5 5

Cost of the saltpetre was 27s. sterl'g per cwt. The wheat of course was winter wheat, and it was sown broadcast. A stone is 14 lbs.

The Society proceed to report:—"It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that saltpetre is a most valuable addition to our list of manures. Strong evidence has been given of the benefits conferred by it on wheat, clover, and other layers, and tares on light land; and on clover layers on heavy land: in each case the saltpetre was applied in the month of April, and at the rate of one hundred weight per acre. The effect would probably be increased (but this is at present unsupported by evidence) by applying only half the quantity of saltpetre at first, and the remaining part a few weeks afterwards."

The experiments which have come under our own observation, have been upon grass and wheat. The effect upon grass was quite remarkable. The wheat was in a growing state; the saltpetre applied when six inches in height; the quantity per acre not noted; the difference between the part not dressed with saltpetre and that to which it was applied was obvious and striking; the wheat was then in flower; it was intended that the result should be accurately observed; and we hope presently to be put in possession of it.

Any person of common observation, and at all interested in such subjects, cannot fail to observe the immense quantities of manure which are absolutely thrown away on our farms, in our cities, and about our roads and buildings. What a blessing it would be, if we had something of the reported frugality of the Chinese, on the score of cleanliness and health, as well as interest. How few of our farmers ever think of saving their soap suds. We fear, without meaning any reproach upon the gude housewives, that some of them do not hear of such a thing as soap suds as often as might be useful! But how few ever think of saving and applying it; and yet it is a most valuable manure; and by having a vault or pool in which to deposit a pile of loam, or large heap of earth, by regularly throwing the contents of the wash tub upon it, might be converted into the means of greatly enriching the land; and what tuns upon tuns of the most valuable liquid manure, by a little pains-taking and contrivance, might be obtained in the city, by farmers, who are now willing to come four and six miles and transport fire-fanged and dried horse manure at a cost, before it reaches their farms, of six and eight dollars a cord.

The French are now taking great pains to save the water in which the wool is washed at the woollen factories, full as it is of soap and animal oil, and find it a most valuable application to their lands. We have long known the value of the refuse wool; and we have stood by the mill-shute in Lowell more than once with feelings of serious regret, when we have seen the wash from their woollen factory, full of enriching matters, mingling with the waters of the river and passing off into the ocean, as so much valuable material absolutely thrown away.

Our highly respected friend Bement, of Albany, has made some very successful experiments with hogs' bristles, applied in his potato hills and in other forms. He speaks of their beneficial effects as quite remarkable; and we promise ourselves the pleasure of hearing from him on this and the use of various other manures, in which he has been experimenting. We can confidently rely upon his observations and experiments as intelligent and exact; and the results which he gives under his own hand, as certain. H. C.

## BOOK FARMING.

A writer in a late "American Farmer," in speaking of the Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts, is pleased to refer to the statement made in that Report of De Candolle's learned theory of vegetation, respecting the excretory organs of plants, and the belief of this philosopher and eminent botanist, that in many cases owing to the peculiar excretions of a plant, the ground on which it is grown becomes unfitted, until a different crop or some length of time has intervened, for the repetition of the same crop on the same land. This excretory power in plants has been most fully established by various striking experiments; and the theory, whether true or false, is not without very strong evidence, and certainly contains nothing unphilosophical or improbable.

The wise gentleman, however, says, as soon as he reaches this passage and reads of the digestive organs of plants, he admires the wonders of book farming, and lays down the paper in disgust.

Now we have high authority for "not answering a fool according to his folly;" but we should like to ask this gentleman, if we deemed him capable of understanding the question, why plants should not have organs of digestion? We should like to ask him if he ever heard of the sexes of plants—of the organs of generation in

plants, so that by art a species can be modified or changed? We should like to ask him whether plants can be fed and their growth hastened or promoted by artificial appliances? We should like to ask him how they take up their food from the earth and the air—and whether he ever heard of the sap vessels of plants, by which their circulations are carried on and their juices elaborated? But in truth, what would be the use of asking such a man any thing?

When men now-a-days undertake to talk about book farming, and to feed the prejudices and folly of the vulgar by their sneers at all curious inquiries into the most wonderful and curious of nature's mysteries, we should like to know of them what subject demands more strongly, what subject will more fully repay the highest efforts of the highest philosophy than agriculture? All the distinguished improvements which have ever been made in this art and science, have sprung not from the mere ignorant plodders, but from the application to the subject of the highest order of intelligent minds. Away then with the contemptible nonsense about book farming, let it come from what source it may. H. C.

## ROSE BUSH SLUG.

We publish the following communication without a signature, in a lady's hand-writing, in which the writer thinks she has discovered a remedy against the ravages of the rose bush slug. Should this prove to be the case, we have no doubt but what the Horticultural Society will award her the premium.

DANVERS, Sept. 5th, 1840.

To the Publisher of the New England Farmer:

Sir,—Having seen a notice in your paper last June, wishing for any one to inform you how to destroy the Rose Bush Slug, I send you a remedy which I have used successfully.

I should think the slugs had eaten more than half the leaves off my bushes: I thought there could not be one left one week longer. I took my castor of black pepper and shook it over my bushes three different times when the dew was on: the slugs ceased eating entirely, which leads me to think that black pepper will stop their ravages.

If in a future season this should prove a remedy with yourself and others, and the Horticultural Society's Committee should think me entitled to the premium, please direct a line to Ebenezer King, of Danvers.

P. S.—I think the slugs begin at the bottom of the bush; they took every leaf as far as they went.

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 19, 1840.

By Mr Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport; Surpasse, Virgalieu and Spanish Bon Chretien Pears; Lombard and Semionna Plums—fine specimens.

By J. L. F. Warren, Brighton; Porter apples; Prince's Red Rarerie and Royal or Teton de Venus Peaches; Musk Melons grown from seeds brought from Paris by Rev. Mr Pierpont—judged to be a new variety.

By Mr Edward Sharp, Dorchester; Large White Peaches.

By Mr Samuel Whiting, Dedham; Seekle Pears.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held September 12th, 1840—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the ladies and gentlemen who have so generously

contributed plants, flowers and fruits to the twelfth annual exhibition of the Society.

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Committee of Arrangements, and particularly to Mr Walker, the Chairman, for the manner in which they have executed their duty, in the decoration of the hall and other arrangements, which have added so much to the interest of the Society.

Attest, **E. M. RICHARDS,**  
Recording Sec'y.

We have just received from a subscriber a paper containing a list of premiums offered by the New Haven County Agricultural Society, to be awarded at their Annual Fair, to be held on Wednesday the 30th inst. As we did not receive it until our paper was all set up, we are obliged to omit the list of premiums.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.**—We have received from Mr S. Little, of Buxport, Me., a box containing a number of varieties of plums. Also, a box of fine native grapes from Mr Elias Holden, of Danvers, which we shall more fully notice next week.  
**J. BRECK.**

If (says the Albany Cultivator) a man would understand the value of agriculture—if he would learn to prize the art of all arts, the one that confers wealth and bread on the world—if he would see the true nobility of the country, the real sovereigns of the United States—if he would learn to look upon labor in its true light, honorable and useful to all—if he would have his heart gladdened at the successful results and rewards of honest industry, let him go among active, intelligent, practical farmers—men who in their practice enforce the same salutary lessons they embrace in their theory or inculcate with their pen.

The discovery of the means of destroying slugs by strewing common salt upon them, belongs to Dr Rousseau, who having thrown a small quantity of that substance on a plank in his garden, covered with those insects, all that came in contact with the salt perished.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.**—MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1840.  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 525 Beef Cattle, 720 Stores, 4300 Sheep, and 1125 Swine.

**PRICES.**—*Beef Cattle.*—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were not sustained. We quote a few extra at \$6 00. First quality, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Second \$5 00 a \$5 25. Third quality, \$4 00 a 4 75.

*Stores.*—Yearlings, \$8 a \$11. Two Year Old \$14 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$28.

*Sheep.*—Lots were sold at \$1 17, \$1 25, \$1 37, \$1 50, \$1 66, \$1 83, \$1 92, \$2 00, and \$2 50.

*Swine.*—Lots to peddle were sold at 3 and 3 1-4 for sows, and 4 and 4 1-4 for barrows. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5 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, weeks ending September 20.

Sept. 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	14	42	63	54	E.
Tuesday,	15	49	59	56	E.
Wednesday,	16	46	74	64	S. E.
Thursday,	17	57	74	66	S. E.
Friday,	18	60	80	67	S.
Saturday,	19	62	49	56	S.
Sunday,	20	61	70	64	S. W.

Fair weather at 12 o'clock, every day except one.

**MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. NOTICE.**

The Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at their Rooms, No 23 Tremont Row, on SATURDAY, the 3d of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, viz. a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Council, an Executive Committee, and Standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, the Synonyms of Fruits, the Library, and Finance.  
**E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'y.**  
Sep. 23, 1840.


**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase trees, are informed that we will select from the following nurseries Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs of every description that may be desired, and pay particular attention to their packing, and forward them to any part of the country.

From Messrs Winships', Brighton  
William Kenrick's, Newton.  
John A. Kenrick's, Do.  
S. & G. Hyde, Do.  
Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.  
Botanic Garden, Cambridge.  
Robert Manning, Salem.  
J. L. F. Warren, Brighton.  
Breck & Co., Brighton.

The present is the best time, to transplant all hardy trees and shrubs.  
Orders will be received for Plum, Pear and other Stocks, Hedge Plants, &c.  
**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**  
Boston, Sept. 23, 1840.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.**

 Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, will be sent to all who apply: in that Catalogue many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

Also, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries for silk—Scotch Larch, Linceus, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Pæonies, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

**WILLIAM KENRICK.**  
Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840.  
eptD

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains.  
**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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.  
March 4, 1840

**NAHUM WARD.**

**HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS**

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.  
May 6.  
**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

**PATENT SPRING BALANCE.**

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles.  
**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.  
July 15.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c.  
**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**  
July 15.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7 8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton.  
**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**  
July 9.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.**

		FRONT	11
ALUM, American,	..	..	..
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	..	..	..
"    "    "    "	..	..	..
"    "    "    "	..	..	..
BFANS, white, Foreign,	..	..	..
"    "    "    "	..	..	..
"    "    "    "	..	..	..
BEEF, mess,	..	..	..
No. 1.	..	..	..
prime,	..	..	..
BEEWAX, white,	..	..	..
yellow,	..	..	..
BRISTLES, American,	..	..	..
BUTTER, shipping,	..	..	..
dairy,	..	..	..
CANDLES, mould,	..	..	..
dipped,	..	..	..
sperm,	..	..	..
CHEESE, new milk,	..	..	..
CIDER, ..	..	..	..
refined,	..	..	..
BONE MANURE, ..	..	..	..
in casks,	..	..	..
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	..	..	..
southern, geese,	..	..	..
FLAX, (American)	..	..	..
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	..	..	..
Bay, Cbaleur,	..	..	..
Haddock,	..	..	..
Mackerel, No. 1,	..	..	..
No. 2,	..	..	..
No. 3,	..	..	..
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	..	..	..
Salmon, No. 1,	..	..	..
FLOUR, Genesec, cash,	..	..	..
Baltimore, Howard street,	..	..	..
Richmond canal,	..	..	..
Alexandria wharf,	..	..	..
Rye,	..	..	..
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	..	..	..
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	..	..	..
southern flat, yellow,	..	..	..
white,	..	..	..
Rye, northern,	..	..	..
Barley,	..	..	..
Oats, northern, (prime)	..	..	..
southern,	..	..	..
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	..	..	..
do. do. do. finished	..	..	..
HAMA, northern,	..	..	..
southern and western,	..	..	..
HAY, best English, per ton,	..	..	..
Eastern screwed,	..	..	..
HOPS, 1st quality,	..	..	..
2d quality,	..	..	..
LARD, Boston,	..	..	..
southern,	..	..	..
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	..	..	..
do. country do.	..	..	..
Baltimore city tannage,	..	..	..
do. dry hides,	..	..	..
New York red, light,	..	..	..
Boston, do. slaughter,	..	..	..
Boston dry hides,	..	..	..
LIME, best sort,	..	..	..
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	..	..	..
Sugar House,	..	..	..
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	..	..	..
Winter,	..	..	..
Whale, refined,	..	..	..
Ljoseed, American,	..	..	..
Neat's Foot,	..	..	..
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	..	..	..
POAK, extra clear,	..	..	..
clear,	..	..	..
Mess,	..	..	..
Prime,	..	..	..
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	..	..	..
Red Top, southern,	..	..	..
northern,	..	..	..
Canary,	..	..	..
Hemp,	..	..	..
Flax,	..	..	..
Red Clover, northern,	..	..	..
Southern Clover,	..	..	..
SOAP, American, Brown,	..	..	..
Castile,	..	..	..
TALLOW, tried,	..	..	..
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	..	..	..
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	..	..	..
American, full blood, washed,	..	..	..
do. 3-4ths do.	..	..	..
do. 1-2 do.	..	..	..
do. 1-4 and common,	..	..	..
Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine,	..	..	..
{ No. 1,	..	..	..
{ No. 2,	..	..	..
{ No. 3,	..	..	..

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE BLACKBIRD'S SONG.

It is not in the wild valley flanked with birch slopes, and stretching far away among the craggy hills, that the music of the blackbird floats upon the evening breeze. There you may listen delighted to the gentle song of the mavis; but here, in this plain, covered with cornfields and skirted with gardens, sit down on the green turf by the gliding brook, and mark the little black speck, stuck as it were upon the top twig of that tall poplar. It is a blackbird; for now the sweet strain, loud but mellowed by distance, comes upon the ear, inspiring pleasant thoughts and banishing care and sorrow. The bird has evidently learned his part by long practice, for he sits sedately and in full consciousness of superiority. Ceasing at intervals, he renews the strain, varying it so that, although you can occasionally trace a repetition of notes, the staves are never precisely the same. You may sit an hour or longer, and yet the song will be continued; and in the neighboring gardens many rival songsters will sometimes raise their voices at once, or delight you with alternate strains. And now, what is the purpose of all this melody? We can only conjecture that it is the expression of the perfect happiness which the creature is enjoying, when untouched by care, conscious of security, and aware of the presence of his mate, he instinctively pours forth his soul in joy, and gratitude and love. He does not sing to amuse his mate, as many have supposed; for he often sings in winter, when he is not yet mated; nor does he sing to beguile his solitude, for now he is not solitary; but he sings because all his wants are satisfied, his whole frame glowing with health, and because his Maker has gifted him with the power of uttering sweet sounds.—*Macgillivray's British Birds.*

## A BOTTOMLESS LAKE.

A writer in the Troy (N. Y.) Mail, gives the following account of a remarkable pond in Sussex county, in the State of New York.

"White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulus Kill, in the town of Stillwater. It is nearly circular. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance. Viewed from a little distance it seems of a milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable.

From the centre or dark portion of the lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up, of various sizes and forms, but all perfectly white. These float to the shore, and are thrown upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical up-risings; and the whole soil for several rods on every side of the lake, is composed of these shells, broken or decomposed by the action of the weather. In the centre of the lake, bottom has never been found, although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

Where then is the grand deposit from which has been swelling up since the memory of man, these countless myriads of untenanted shells? Is it possible that though far remote at an elevation of several hundred feet above them, this bottomless

well may, by some subterranean communication, be connected with the grand shell marl deposit in the eastern part of the State?"

## CHINESE FOOD.

With nothing more than a few beans, the meal of rice, and corn, and some spices and herbs, the Chinese prepare a variety of savory dishes. Horse flesh, rats and mice are standard articles of food, and sold publicly at the butcher's. Birds' nests are another article of food, but neither mud nor sticks enter into their composition. The nests are found in the rocks along the coasts of Tonquin, &c. and are built by birds resembling the swallow. They are constructed, as is supposed, of a small species of sea-fish, cemented by a glutinous matter exuding from the bird itself; and when fully formed, resemble the rind of a large candied citron. Bears' paws form another favorite dish. They are rolled in pepper and nutmeg and dried in the sun. When about to be dressed, they are soaked in rice water to make them soft, and then boiled in the gravy of a kid, and seasoned with various spices.—*London Weekly Review.*

## TO APPRENTICES.

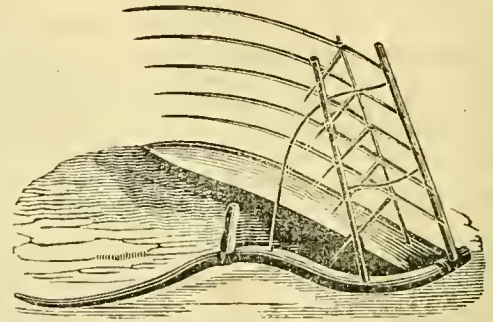
The only way for a young man to prepare for usefulness is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business. Never complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit that will make you respected by your employer and the community. Make it your business to see to and promote his interest: by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own. Second, be industrious in your studies. Few persons can complain of a harder master than Franklin's, yet he had laid the foundations of his greatness while an apprentice. Success depends not on the amount of leisure you may have, but upon the manner in which it is employed.

In Lambyaque, Peru, are to be seen the stupendous graves of the Indian kings, who must have died in the times of Incas. These stupendous mounds of earth are just upon the outside of the city, and are built of sun-dried brick, and are of the most gigantic dimensions: some of them are 3000 feet in circumference and over 150 in height, and must have required a long time and a deal of labor in their erection. One of them was opened in Truxillo, and silver and gold taken from it amounting to over \$2,000,000. A company of merchants have been organized, and are now opening several others in search of more hidden treasure.—*N. Y. Express.*

*Indian Superstition.*—Near Fort Leavenworth, in Platte county, Missouri, is the grave of a distinguished Pottawatamie chief. The editor of the Hannibal Monitor has often seen members of the tribe standing in sad silence before it. In the long summer nights, from nightfall to daybreak, a bird unknown, except by some of the woodsmen, pours out a melancholy strain of music. The Indians say it is the "spirit bird" hanging over the tomb of the chieftain.

There is a lady near Brooklyn, N. Y. 113 years of age. She says she can milk the cows as readily now as she could 100 years ago.

## GRAIN CRADLES.



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

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

## Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale



A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be for wanted to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Brighton, August 12.

## HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 26.

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

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.

N. E. FARMER.

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

### OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXCRETORY POWERS OF PLANTS, &c.

The lately discovered doctrine of the excretory powers of the roots of plants, although it was rather startling to us, and slowly received at first, is now beginning to be embraced by the generality of scientific men. The doctrine being first adopted and promulgated by several leading men, about the same time in England as well as on the continent, gained for it a ready acceptance with many, who, however, had some difficulty in explaining and proving what they professed to believe. That the soil immediately in contact with the roots and other parts of the plant which grows in it, must receive some kind of taint, either by exudation, respiration, or other mode of discharge of its fluids, is perfectly feasible; and that this taint is appreciable by our senses, both of sight and scent, is undeniable. But whether this taint or discharge from the plant be *poisonous*, or only *useless* to plants of the same kind which succeed, is the question not yet clearly decided. Objectors insist that it is not what is *left* that is deleterious, but what is *taken away* which renders the soil less suitable to the second crop of the same kind. Every different species of plant, say they, selects its own peculiar kind of food, and therefore the second cannot find so much as the first, unless the exhausted plot be replenished with that of which it has been deprived. But the abettors of the exudation notion, say this is impossible; that no replenishment of even the richest dress will operate so as to make the second as good as the first crop. This is, perhaps, carrying the idea of excremental poisoning too far; because a farm may be so exhausted under a *regular rotation* of cropping, as to be at last unfit to bear any kind of crop until again visited by the dung cart. We often see in cottage gardens onions and cabbages repeatedly grown on the same spot, without any material falling off, provided the annual application of ashes and other sweepings about the house are bestowed to assist the crop.

It is quite possible, however, that one species of plant may be not only unhurt by the exuvia of another, but even thrive in it, as beans and wheat are known to do, alternating for many consecutive years. And moreover, as beans, drilled and properly labored by horse and hand hoes, are a cleansing crop, and if the drills of this year were to occupy the intervals of those of the last, it might be possible, as Tull used to say, to grow beans every year upon the same field; but this, for many reasons, would not be eligible, even if practicable.

But some of those who strenuously support the theory of Professor De Candolle, relative to the injurious ejections of previous crops, not only insist on the validity of the professor's opinion, but maintain that it is consistent with a fixed law of nature, namely, that no plant is destined by nature to occupy constantly the same station. That they

are constitutionally endowed with powers or tendencies by which they desert or fly from the place of their birth; as if by a kind of perception they knew that their parents had devoured all the food which they would require for themselves.

We have many instances of the progeny forsaking the mother; some seeds have parachute wings to fly away with; others are contained in seed vessels, which when acted upon by the heat of the sun, burst with such elastic force as to scatter the seeds to a considerable distance around. By many other means are seeds dispersed: by winds, by currents of water, by birds and other animals. But besides seeds, plants have other modes of increase or extension: witness the numerous offsets and suckers produced by many different sorts of plants, and all these take divergent directions, so that they should not rob the parent or be starved themselves. The strawberry plant is a familiar example of how far the living progeny depart from the mother's station before they fix themselves in the ground. To these instances a hundred others might be adduced; all which go to prove that plants are constitutionally inclined to a change of place. Trees, indeed, are fixed to one spot; but they are ever finding fresh pasture by the extension of their leading roots, as is the case with all other perennial plants.

But, after all, the question recurs—is this diverging tendency a natural law of vegetation, or is it because antecedent production exhausts or poisons the soil, so as to render it unfit for the purposes of subsequent production?

We know that newly broken up land, whatever its quality may be, is always more suitable to any crop than that of the same quality which has been long cultivated; showing that there is a *something* in maiden soil which is fugitive. What that something is, has never been discovered by practical men, nor has it been investigated by the chemist, though an object well worth the researches of science.

That the fertility of exhausted land may be renewed by additions of manure, is well known; and it seems that the dress restores that which has been abstracted by the previous crops; or, at least, supplies a substitute. On the knowledge of this fact all our best systems of agriculture are founded; and whether land be exhausted or poisoned by previous cropping can make no difference in the culture, so that the rules of rotation, as established by long experience, are strictly attended to, and no cross-cropping pursued, unless for some manifest prospective advantage.

That a change of soil, and even a *change of air*, are beneficial to all kinds of terrestrial plants, are well confirmed facts; and nothing conduces so much to the advantage of the farmer as a frequent change of seed. Now, how a change of soil without it being of better quality, and especially, how a *change of air*, without reference to its temperature, can be so exciting and congenial to foreign or strange plants, is one of those mysteries in cultivation which we cannot readily fathom. It must be observed, however, that such effects are only

seen between the fortieth and sixtieth parallels of latitude; because beyond those bounds an interchange would be too extreme; though there are some exceptions to this rule, for the Mazagan beans of Egypt do well in this country, and some native plants of Siberia do equally well in Britain. But the farmer's range in making such changes is confined to the seed of corn, grasses, potatoes, &c.; and, next to obtaining clean seed of the *best varieties*, most suitable for his own land, is the procuring them from the most distant parts of the kingdom, or at least from some neighboring county.

From the same.

### REPORTING EXPERIMENTS WITH ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

In all our agricultural publications now issuing from the press, we see many accounts of experiments made for ascertaining the value of certain substances recommended as manures, either for top-dressing or ploughing in. Some of these accounts are elaborately, and, no doubt, faithfully written; and sometimes favorable, or, as it may happen, unfavorable. Sometimes, too, we are told of the same material having contrary effects on land of precisely the same character, especially if situated in distant parts of the kingdom. Now, these discrepancies may often arise from ignorance or want of consideration of the peculiar effect or action of the material employed.

Besides the various substances which have been used as manures from time immemorable, there are others, chiefly minerals, which are brought into use with various success. The reports of such trials are not always uniform; and defective in so far as the character of the weather or season following the application is omitted to be stated. In my own practice I have used soot extensively for top-dressing wheat, and have harrowed and rolled it in; but if a dry spring and summer followed, the soot was of no service. I have used chalk and lime as dressings for light gravelly land; but if a wet season succeeded, little or no immediate effect was observable. The same result followed the application of salt, on the same description of land, under the like circumstances of season. And the reason for the non-efficiency of these three last named substances was perfectly obvious: all three are ready absorbents of water from the air, and in dry seasons are eminently useful to growing crops; whereas, in a showery time, the crops need no such assistance.

Saltpetre and nitrate of soda are at present fashionable top-dressings; and those best acquainted with these substances affirm that they are often judiciously used. On wet tenacious land they can never be so efficacious as on dry sandy or gravelly soils; nor in wet seasons so much as they certainly must be in dry. If I be not mistaken in attributing to them such effects, they will always be considered as doubtful fertilizers; because they must be used before it can be ascertained, except by conjecture, what sort of season is to follow.

Mr Cuthbert Johnson observes, that "the agricultural uses of saltpetre have not been examined so carefully or generally as they ought to have been;" and G. Kimberley, Esq., of Trotsworth, "regrets that it has been hastily adopted, without reference, in many cases, to season, soil, climate or quantity; and as a few fortunate experiments have started into a fashion the use of these articles, so one or two unseasonable or improper applications have at once condemned them to neglect and oblivion."

Such reports show decidedly how necessary it is to know correctly the effects of those artificial manures; whether as the food of plants, or improvers of the staple; whether as excitors of vegetation or solvents of the nutritive matters already in the soil; and also under what circumstances of weather or season they are most active, or altogether neutral. These are questions for the agricultural chemist to prosecute; so that no farmer need work in the twilight, or be in doubt concerning the direct effects of any manure which comes recommended from competent authorities.

And in all future reports of experiments made with any of those uncommon articles of manure, the reporter should not omit to state what kind of weather has prevailed during the experiment; for the effects, especially of saline substances, are very much determined by the state of the weather.

J. MAIN.

{Our respected correspondent is right. Much of the success or otherwise of these, and many other manures we could name, must depend on peculiar circumstances of soil and season. We have heard saltpetre abused one year, and highly extolled in another; although tried on the same soil, the same description of crop, and by the same person.—Ed.]

#### HENERY.

This is a new term to us, and when we first noticed the article which is subjoined, we were at a loss to define its meaning; but we soon discovered that it was upon a subject that is too much neglected by our farmers, and laid it by for insertion in our paper. Our attention is again called thereto by the reception of a letter from one of the most eminent and successful agriculturists in the United States, the proprietor of the *Three Hills Farm*, near Albany, who, in discoursing of other matters, thus introduces the subject of poultry, which we think worthy the attention of all those who wish to enjoy the luxury emanating from the "*Henery*." It is also particularly worthy the attention of those residing near the markets, where they can obtain an average price of 18 3/4 cents per dozen the year round for eggs, and \$2 1/2 to \$3 per dozen for chickens. Mr Bement observes:

"I am now paying particular attention to poultry, have built me a poultry house and enclosed a yard for them to roam in. In this section considerable attention is being paid to poultry. Since I built my poultry house, several have followed suit, and I have no reason to regret the expense; for, from 60 hens, we obtained in six months, 2600 eggs; whereas in former years, when I kept from 80 to 100 hens, 400 and 500 were all we obtained during the year. Besides they are not half as much trouble on the farm."—*American Farmer*.

From the Maine Cultivator.

#### HENERY—NOT HENRY.

*Henery*, says our neighbor Adams of the Tem-

perance Gazette, is to *hens*, what piggery is to pigs, or rookery is to rooks,—he might have added, or hoggery to hogs, and cowery to cows. We are glad to find him so learned in these matters, and especially to see him willing to turn his knowledge to a *practical account*.

During a late visit in Winthrop, he noticed the *henery* establishment of Rev. D. Thurston, which as he thinks it an improvement on the common method of keeping hens, he thus describes in the last Gazette:

"IMPROVED HENERY.—We are not sure that *Henery* is a dictionary word, but we suppose that our readers will understand it. If not, we would say that *henery* is to hens, what piggery is to pigs, or rookery to rooks: a place where these useful feathered bipeds congregate and perform the appropriate duties of their station. We lately met with one of these establishments, which seemed to us so excellently adapted to its purpose, that we have thought it worth a brief description.

First, then, in the upper part of the barn is an apartment 12 feet square, boarded so as to prevent the escape of what is put within it. Here the fowls are to roost, lay their eggs, and perform all their in-door work. At the distance of a rod and a half from the barn, on the borders of the garden, is another apartment of about the same dimensions as the first, surrounded by a high fence, made of lath stuff, sawed two inches wide, and nine feet long, and put on close enough to prevent the hens from getting out. These two apartments are connected by a covered way, which passes from the scaffold of the barn in what some would call a *slantindicular* direction, to the fence, about three feet from the top, and is continued down to the ground in the inside of the yard. This is made tight top and bottom, and on one side, but with open work on the other side. Through this covered way, the inmates of the establishment pass when they choose, taking the air and enjoying the prospect, and when they come into out door apartment, they indulge, *ad libitum*, in their favorite amusement of scratching dirt and devouring gravel.

The result of the whole is, they are kept under perfect control, and yet enjoy all that liberty which is essential to their health and comfort, and when you want a fresh egg, you have only to lift a lid over a row of little apartments, in which their nests are made, and you will find at almost any time of the day, a plentiful supply. The little chickens too, as soon as they are large enough to make excursions abroad, will be ready to perform an excellent service in the garden, by devouring the grubs and insects. Thus the inhabitants of our villages and of our cities even, who have "scope and verge enough" to possess a barn and a garden, can keep as much poultry as they choose, without infringing in the least upon the laws of good neighborhood. Those who may wish to inspect the establishment we have described, may be gratified by calling on the Rev. D. Thurston, of Winthrop."

The plan, doubtless, is a good one. By such an enclosure, the fowls are kept from doing damage in cultivated grounds, are prevented from roving to their own hazard and injury, and will, if properly fed, lay their eggs and rear their young better, than if they enjoyed a more enlarged liberty. Care should be taken, however, when they are confined, to supply them liberally with water, gravel, lime and animal food—such as fresh meat, worms, &c.

In this way, people in large villages and cities can keep hens as well as if they lived on farms in the country. Indeed, it would be better for farmers if they would, at certain seasons of the year, keep their poultry in such an establishment.

We do not know as we understand the necessity or the benefits of *separating* the yard from the barn, by the distance of a rod and a half of unoccupied ground, connected by the "covered way," or tube leading from the barn to the yard. Our establishment differs from the foregoing chiefly in this particular. The yard is directly attached to the back side of the barn, from the wall of which a roof projects, under which are poles for roosts. This is a shelter from the rains and winds. On a level with the floor of the barn, two holes are cut, several feet distant from each other, sufficiently large to enable a hen to enter one and skulk out of the other into the yard again if she wishes. The hens like secrecy in these important matters. Within the barn is a long chest, covered by a lid, having a communication with the yard by the holes aforesaid. The chest is partitioned off into nests, where each hen is allowed to lay her eggs "alone in her glory," little suspecting, perhaps, that the top of her excellent place of concealment is liable to be opened, and her eggs taken away by human stratagem.

*Value of taking an agricultural paper.*—A gentleman residing not far from the limits of Maryland, to whom we have recently sold some fine animals, writes us, as the advantage of taking an agricultural journal near home, that he was on the point of sending to the eastward, where he would have paid more than double the price for the same quality of animals. He also remarks: "I recollect too, my manager on the Ohio told me had saved a valuable horse by some recipe in the *American Farmer*." Has it never occurred to the reader that in many instances he has been enabled to save the price of a dozen volumes of the paper, by the knowledge obtained from a single No. relative to the treatment of his cattle, horses, sheep, &c., or by some improved mode of operation in his pursuits? and yet how frequently it occurs that the small pittance required for a year's subscription is delayed far beyond that period, and the editor and publisher thereby deprived of the reward of their labors, from the sheer neglect of those who ought to be reminded by the reception of each No., of their moral obligation to "*pay the printer*."—*American Farmer*.

Many a firm when fresh, has been rendered sterile and unproductive in a few years, by skimming the surface. Deep ploughing brings up latent animal and vegetable particles favorable to the growth of plants, renders the soil loose and friable, and above all, prevents the ground from washing. Hilly land should always be ploughed in a circular direction, and if at the same time it is broken deep, it is rarely the case that hills will not retain all the rain that falls upon them.—*Agriculturist*.

*Product of the Monument Fair.*—We are authorized by the Treasurer of the late Monument Fair, to say that sufficient progress has been made in the settlement of the various accounts to authorize the belief that the net proceeds will not fall short of *twentyfive thousand dollars*.—*Boston Courier*.

## GRAND DAHLIA EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of Dahlias by the cultivators of this splendid flower, took place at the Horticultural Society's rooms on Wednesday, 23d inst. and closed on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock.

The flowers entered for premium were numerous, of beautiful form, and of all the various colors.

The principal contributors were Col. Wilder, J. J. Low, J. Stickney, Hovey & Co., Breck & Co., D. Haggerston, J. T. Buckingham, P. G. Seabury (of New Bedford), Jno. A. Kenrick, Wm. Kenrick, D. McIntire, F. W. Macondray, S. Sweetser, Wm. Bacon, W. Meller, W. E. Carter, P. Barnes, Messrs Winship, H. W. Dutton and Samuel Walker.

The following are the prizes awarded by the Committees, viz: Premier prize to Col. Wilder, for the best six dissimilar blooms, \$15. For the best Dahlia, of any color, a prize of \$5 to Col. Wilder. A gratuity of \$5 to J. J. Low for the 2d best single bloom, called the Springfield Major (?) The above three prizes were open to all cultivators.

*Division A.* Open to all cultivators of more than two hundred plants, in classes, viz: Class 1. For the best twentyfour dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$8, Col. Wilder; for the second best twentyfour dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$6, J. J. Low.—Class 2. For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$6, J. Stickney; for the second best twelve dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$4, Hovey & Co.—Class 3. For the best six dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$4, D. Haggerston; for the second best dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$2, John A. Kenrick.

*Division B.* Open to all cultivators of less than two hundred plants, in classes, viz: Class 1. For the best twentyfour dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$8, D. McIntire. Class 2. For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$6, S. Walker; for the second best twelve dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$4, S. Sweetser. Class 3. For the best six dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$4, W. Meller; for the second best dissimilar blooms, a prize of \$2, W. E. Carter.

The six premium blooms from Col. Wilder were, Primrose, Dodd's Mary, Marshal Soult, Rose Superior, Lady Bathurst, Suffolk Hero.

The best specimen bloom by Col. Wilder—*Primrose.*

The second best bloom by J. J. Low—*Springfield Major.*

Twentyfour blooms by Col. Wilder, viz: Lady Bathurst; Marshal Soult; Suffolk Hero; Glory of Plymouth; Healey's Penelope; Topaz; Castandi; Harwood's Defiance; Rival Sussex; Standford's Contender; Dodd's Mary; Ne plus ultra; Eva; C. Liverpool; D. Glory; Ovid; Sp. Rival; Lord Byron; Rosetta; Striata; Dennisii; Sir H. Fletcher; Stone's Yellow Perfection; Mrs Rushton.

Twentyfour blooms by J. J. Low, viz: Springfield Major; Suffolk Hero; Purple Perfection; Lady Dartmouth; Countess of Mansfield; Warminster Rival; Sunbury Hero; Blandina; Grand Purple; Queen of Scots; Sir H. Fletcher; Maria Edgeworth; Horsham Rival; Marshal Soult; Lilac Perfection; Exquisiter; Sulphurea Elegans; Mrs Rushton; Striata; Triumphant; Red Rover; Rival Sussex; Unique; Napoleon.

Twelve blooms by J. Stickney, viz: Lewisham Rival; Castandi; Ansel's Unique; Fire Ball; Virgin Queen; Eva; Striata Formosissima; Marshal Soult; Clark's Julia; Standford's Contender; Sulphurea Elegans; Essex Rival.

Twelve blooms by Hovey & Co., viz: Washing-

ton; Sulphurea Elegans; Independent; Cambridge Hero; Blandina; Royal Standard; Reliance; Madonna; Zeno; Unique; Horticulturist; Duchess of Richmond.

Six blooms by D. Haggerston, viz: Suffolk Hero; Beauty of the North; Mary Queen of Scots; Perfection; Fowler's Queen Victoria; Sulphurea Elegans.

Six blooms by Jno. A. Kenrick, viz: Beauty of Bedford; Unique; Dodd's Mary; Napoleon; Ariel; Dennisii.

Twentyfour blooms by D. McIntire, viz: Castandi; Hope; Miss A. Broadwood; Lady Bathurst; Lord Liverpool; Marshal Soult; Suffolk Hero; Fire Ball; Striata formosissima; Medona; Countess of Liverpool; Sir Robert Peel; Ne plus Ultra; Splendissimo; Clark's Julia; Bowman's Premier; Bontishall; Eva; Unique; Coronation; Rival Sussex; Middlesex Rival; Rienzi; Lord Injustly.

Twelve blooms by S. Walker, viz: Horsham Rival; Sulphurea Elegans; Fowler's Queen Victoria; Princess Victoria; Gem; Eva; Napoleon; Suffolk Hero; Duchess of Richmond; Ne plus Ultra; Unique; Bowling Green Rival.

Twelve blooms by S. Sweetser, viz: Summum Bonum; Cambridge Hero; Princess Victoria; Sesostris; Mrs Rushton; Unique; M. Edgeworth; Countess of Mansfield; Rienzi; Striata formos.; Marshal Soult; Quilled Perfection.

Six blooms by William Meller, viz: Hope; Lady Dartmouth; Quilled Perfection; Ne plus Ultra; Countess of Torrington; Countess of Mansfield.

Six blooms by William E. Carter, viz: Chandler's Magnificent; Mrs Rushton; Lady Milton; Eva; Golden Sovereign; Dodd's Mary.

The judges appointed to award the premiums on *German Asters and other annuals*, give the prizes on *Asters*, viz:

The first prize of \$5 to Hovey & Co.: the second of \$3 to J. J. Low.

*Annuals.*—The first prize of \$3 to J. Breck & Co.: the second of \$2 to Hovey & Co.

Per order,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

Sept. 25th, 1840.

## FINE NATIVE GRAPES.

We acknowledge the receipt of a box of fine native grapes from Mr Elias Holden, of Danvers.—We are partial to our native grapes, and think there are some varieties fully equal to the Isabella, and more sure of ripening. If they are not to be compared with the delicious foreign grapes of our green houses, they are better than none. The best varieties should be transferred to the garden and cultivated, until we can get a better sort, which we think may yet be done by planting the seeds of the best sorts, and then again from the seeds of these. In a few generations of plants, there is no doubt our own grapes may be very much improved, and perhaps made equal to any foreign variety.—Why should there not be the same chance of getting good varieties from the wilding grape as from the wild apple or pear? It will be a very important acquisition to obtain a hardy early variety of grape, which will flourish without protection and at the same time give fruit destitute of the acid, foxy taste of our wild varieties. That this may be done, we have no doubt, if we may reason from what has been done with every other species of fruit and flowers, where the experiment has been

made. To the horticulturist who has leisure, it would be an interesting experiment, and should a whole lifetime be spent in obtaining the desired object, it would be an ample remuneration, in thus giving to his country this additional luxury to the dessert. I. B.

## GRAPES.

It is believed that there are native grapes in our fields and woods, fully equal to any of the European table or wine grapes. Several individuals in Boston, have been busy in making collections of them, and have been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations. Mr Boyden, of Foxborough, has discovered a native white grape in that neighborhood, which is pronounced equal to the European Sweetwater, and can only be distinguished from it by a careful investigation. It will no doubt improve by cultivation, and if productive will be a valuable acquisition, as native grapes will need no pruning, and no protection in the winter. We found last year, among a quantity of the common wild purple grape, a few of a kind fully equal to any of the European varieties, having a thin skin, sweet, and free from the foxy taste so common to our native grapes. We made diligent inquiry for this vine, but were unable to procure it. If any of our readers find any vines furnishing superior fruit, they will do well to mark them now for transplanting early next month. The best kinds will command high prices when the good quality of the fruit becomes generally known.—*Newburyport Herald.*

## MANURE IS WEALTH.

In our intercourse with some of the farmers residing within forty or fifty miles from New York, on Long Island, we have been surprised at the instances related to us of the profitableness of farming. Some farmers, known to have labored and toiled hard, have continued yearly to fall in arrears until they have commenced buying manure. Fiftysix cents are given per earthen load at the landing, for the apparently worthless dirt swept from the street. This applied at the rate of twenty loads produces wealth. The very farmers who could not obtain a living by using only manure made on their farms, have in a very few years, not only freed their farms from incumbrances, but purchased others in addition, and are now, from the yearly profits of their farm, putting money out at interest. If then it is found so profitable to buy manure, and be at the various expenses attending the carting, how very important is it to give special attention to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of that made on the farm. There is no question but that almost every farmer can double the quantity of his domestic or yard manure, without scarcely any additional expense. It is thought too, that at least fifty per cent. of the nutritive properties of yard manure are lost by drenching of rains, excessive fermentations, and injurious application to soil. The more we consider this subject the greater does it become in importance, and justly regarded as the primary object in farming.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

The army worm must be a truly formidable scourge to the planter at the South. It is said to sweep off one hundred acres in a night, leaving neither leaves nor bolls of cotton on the stalk.—There is no possible way of arresting the legion.

From the Albany Cultivator.

#### NOTES OF A TOUR.

*Gentlemen*—In a recent tour of considerable extent and variety, in the eastern section of our country, I have met with many things to gratify the friends of agricultural improvement. Through the whole length and breadth of this favored land, the constant operations of industry, under the guidance of intelligence and taste, are clearly discernible. The rugged forests are every where disappearing, and their places supplied with green pastures, luxuriant meadows, or abundant crops; or if woodlands are still retained, the new growth of selected trees shoot up with a grace and beauty seldom found in the dense and matted masses of our native wilds. The log cabin gives place to the handsome cottage, and the slight, frail tenement of the pioneer, to the substantial farm-house or more elegant mansion of the wealthy husbandman. Nor does the career of improvement stop with the more convenient and accessible portions of the soil; every where nature is pursued in her remotest haunts, and every where subdued; and from the self-sustained luxuriant bottoms to the verdure-clad summits of the loftiest hills, the untiring energy of our Anglo-Saxon race is throughout conspicuous. The highways are made better and more direct, and the *lightning paths*, with their fierce engines glaring like meteors through the sky, convey the traveller from point to point with such rapidity, as to leave him all his time for his favorite pursuits or observations, requiring scarcely an appreciable portion of it for locomotion.

#### DRAINING.

One feature of recent improvement was peculiarly gratifying, and in it I thought I perceived the influence of what is too often sneeringly called *book farming*—a term, I venture to say, that was never sincerely used, but where stupidity or stubbornness reigned supreme. To a considerable extent, ditching and draining low lands has been practiced, and in every case with entire success. Land that before yielded scarcely a handful of coarse herbage during the season, by the expenditure of a few dollars in ditching and putting it into a state of cultivation, has been made worth 50 to \$150 per acre; for almost invariably the low swamp lands, when freed from water, are vastly the most productive. Much controversy exists as to the *mode* of draining best suited to our country, and the question yet remains unsettled. It is undoubtedly proper that the plan should vary with the situation of the land.

It would seem, on a hasty view of the subject, that the labored efforts of some well disposed persons to introduce the expensive modes adopted in Europe into our own country, are as inappropriate as if the attempt were made to introduce the paraphernalia of royalty or a church establishment into our republican institutions. Their system is *thorough underdraining*, principally with tiles or loose stones, placed at a sufficient depth to allow a coating of soil deep enough for all the operations of husbandry to be carried on as if no drains existed; and this is undoubtedly the *perfection* of draining; but the expense of this in our country would be from 50 to \$150 per acre; an outlay so excessive that we apprehend for half a century to come, it cannot be practiced here unless in the neighborhood of large cities, where land is worth from 300

to \$600 per acre for cultivation, the price of good farming lands in Europe. The system *may* be applicable and advantageous to this country, and it is much to be wished that some wealthy and patriotic individual would institute a series of scientific and practical experiments on this subject, and communicate the result, and it is possible it might be found, after all the expense, the capital would be more judiciously invested than if expended in additional land, to be cultivated in our hurried and imperfect manner. If once, however, but generally adopted, our whole career of border extension and colonization must be abandoned, and the constantly expanding wave of emigration must contract and speed its reflux force centreward again, for we have *run around* land enough on this continent already, to sustain, with proper cultivation, a nation of untold millions. Can our national taste for adventure and western emigration be checked and turned into the more sober and perhaps rational pursuits of a highly cultivated husbandry? We think not: a truce then to underdraining with us, for without the countless hordes that are yearly migrating westward, like the locusts of Egypt, we cannot pursue it to any extent.

There is much, however, we can do in this matter, and at a trifling expenditure of manual labor. And here I will mention one mode of underdraining, probably of Yankee invention, as I have never seen a description of it. It is performed in heavy clay lands, where ditches are most required, by excavating a trench, say of 12 inches wide, with perpendicular and parallel sides, to the depth of 12 inches; or if it is contemplating using a subsoil plough, to the depth of 16 inches, then from the centre of the bottom a sub-ditch is excavated, of 5 to 6 inches square. The sod taken off the entire width from the top is then inverted and placed at the bottom of the upper ditch, and becomes a durable cover when filled to the top, thus doing away with the large expense of tiles or stones.

Our system must essentially combine economy with utility, and this can be effected to a very great extent in *surface drains*. These should exist wherever water remains on the ground after rains, or when it is too much saturated with springs in the vicinity. No stagnant water should ever be allowed in a civilized country, for besides its effectual hostility to all useful vegetation, it poisons the atmosphere and becomes the prolific source of half our diseases and deaths. If a systematic course be pursued in all the operations of the farm, much draining may be effected with scarcely any additional trouble and expense. For instance, all clay and flat lands should be ploughed into narrow ridges, and every successive ploughing should be directed to make the more elevated portions higher, and the depressed ones still lower, always preserving an outlet, that the water accumulated in the last shall be carried off freely, and by this means the whole surface becomes a succession of surface drains without the expenditure of a day's labor to an acre. In many instances, however, main ditches will require to be cut for a considerable distance, to get sufficient depth and slope to carry off the water rapidly, and when the principal drain is made, the tributaries can be completed at a trifling expense, either with the plough and hoc or the spade. To illustrate my meaning, I will describe the manner of draining a piece of land I recently adopted. The lot consists of a stiff clay, running back from the Niagara river, with a gradual ascent

of not more than five or six feet for a mile. It is traversed through the whole distance with irregular undulations, but the ridges almost universally running parallel with the river. At right angles with the river and across these, I run a ditch four feet wide at the top, two feet at the bottom, and from one to three and a half feet deep, so as to preserve a uniform descent on the bottom, thus cutting transversely all these longitudinal ponds, for they were nothing else in ordinary wet seasons, and a little additional work with the spade or plough, effectually carries off all the surface water. The whole expense of this does not exceed one dollar per acre. Now let us see the profits of this operation. If this land be worth \$60 per acre, to cultivate in its original condition, and much of it has been sold at higher prices, and one fourth of it was covered with water, which was generally the case to a sufficient extent to prevent the growth of nutritious vegetation—by expending one dollar I increase the productive land by the addition of another third to the original amount, which is equivalent to increasing the value of the investment one third of \$60, which gives me \$20 gain for one expended.

I have seen an acre of marsh grown up with rushes and cat tails, that could be drained by one man's labor in two hours, and when done, it would be worth any two acres on the farm, and yet to this moment it has not got into the brain of the owner or a dozen of his intellectual predecessors, that this could or ought to be done; and it may have been the cause of half the diseases in the neighborhood for two centuries! These men have never been troubled with *book farming*—nor did they ever take the Cultivator: from such noddles, and such only, are we ever to look for hostility to either.

#### CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

In stock, I was glad to notice considerable improvement. Through New England there seems to be little difference in their herds for the last 20 years, except in the gradual improvement of their native cattle. And it is possible, after all, that our Yankee kindred may be mainly right as to *breed*. The accidental circumstance of the port for the embarkation of our pilgrim forefathers to their future varied and picturesque abode, happily afforded them a convenient source of supply from the herds of fine Devons that abound in the neighborhood of Plymouth, (England) and from them, with more or less admixture, have descended the present extensive herds of the eastern States. These animals, though habituated to a warm climate, which was but a temporary inconvenience, are entirely suited to the character of the country they were destined to inhabit: their smaller body, longer and sinewy legs, and especially their great susceptibility of taking on flesh, rendered them easy and profitable feeders, and their extreme richness of milk, superior working and excellence of beef, has justly made them a favorite breed to the present day. They do not give the extent of product on the same number of legs as the Short Horn, the Herefords, and some others; but if they yield as much or more for the quantity of attention and feed consumed, they answer all the ends required by the intelligent herdsman. The native cattle have, to a slight extent, been crossed with new importation of Devons, improved Short Horns and Ayrshires, but this has only been done to a limited degree, and with great carelessness; for on personal inquiry I have found that some of the most intelligent and liberal

mindful citizens, hitherto instrumental in procuring these animals from abroad, have not now a single pure blooded animal in their herds. There is the grand fault with our Yankee breeders, the total neglect of pedigree and purity of blood, for unfortunately their ancestors, in abjuring a hereditary nobility and the rights of primogeniture, carried their reform from the biped to the quadruped, and made genuine democrats of the whole race.

The principle of placing every man on his own merits, is undoubtedly a good one, though it may be controverting the authority of an omniscient providence to deny that the son of wise and virtuous parentage, is not more to be relied on, other things being equal, than the child of ignorance and sin; but in the animal economy there is none of that human dependence on ancestry, for no truth has been more fully established as a general rule, than that "like produces like." We must, then, in accordance with this principle, look for capacity in producing good animals, not only to what the individual under consideration is in itself, but also to what its ancestry has been on both sides for generations, as characters they faintly exhibited, or scarcely discernible in an individual, may, from its long inheritance be so grafted with the constitution, as to be reproduced in successive generations to a great degree.

In swine a considerable improvement has taken place, so far as a cursory view would enable me to judge: their legs and snouts have been shortened; their ears set up and trimmed off; their backs become broader, and a portion of their bristles put on the other side of their skin and converted into good pork, and the *toute ensemble* of the grunting tribe has been very perceptibly bettered. And this improvement, so far as my observation extended, has invariably been the result of the infusion of a large portion of the Berkshire or China blood. This origin was generally sufficiently obvious at the first glance, but in one instance where very fine pigs were shown me, with a long body, broad back, and sustained through the whole length, and terminating in a finely rounded ham; thin hair and no bristles; large of their age and kind feeders, yet entirely white, I was struck with the perfection of their form, and thought if rivals were to be found for the Berkshires, they were then before me; but looking a little farther on the same premises, I saw a fine, pure Berkshire sow, which on inquiry, proved to be the dam of the perfect pigs; the mystery was at once solved; they had embodied all their superiority from the female ancestry. There was another superior lot of pigs I saw at the Worcester hospital, produced from successive crosses of the China on the Bedford, which the intelligent head of that well conducted and magnificent establishment informed me, with ordinary keep, usually gained one pound per day for the first twelve months, at which age they are slaughtered. Their great size they get from the Bedford, and their great thrift from the China. The truth is, that the Berkshire and the China are the perfection of the hog kind; and these perfections have been so thoroughly bred into them for successive generations, that they impart a much larger share of improvement in a cross than any other, and perpetuate it through a remote posterity.

But on the subject of stock, as that of drains, it is too generally the case that our farmers are "penny wise and pound foolish;" they object to the first cost, when in both instances they would frequently be repaid the first year, and have their in-

vestment left as capital, yielding a large income annually thereafter. It is to be hoped the prevailing spirit of the age, whose every aspiration is onward, onward, will not fail to inspire them with a just appreciation of their true interests.

Very respectfully, yours,  
Buffalo, N. Y. R. L. ALLEN.

#### THE DURHAM COW "BLOSSOM."

Observing in the Pennsylvania Inquirer a short time since, a statement of Mr J. Gowen's celebrated cow *Dairy Maid's* yield of milk for one week, which he states is "unprecedented, being on an average rather over 33 1-2 quarts per day," I concluded to try my cow *Blossom*, a statement of whose milking for one week you will find below, and by which you will perceive she averaged for the week over 35 quarts per day, and yielded 13 1-4 pounds of well worked butter. Not having a spring house we are obliged to keep our milk in a cellar, which at this season of the year every one acquainted with the process of butter making knows would be unfavorable for a large yield. My dairy maid is firm in the belief that at a cooler season, or with a spring-house, the cream she had from *Blossom* for the week would have yielded 15 or 16 lbs. of butter.

Uncommon as this produce may be, I do not consider it more so than the fact of her having never been dry since she had her first calf, more than two years ago, and in the space of 25 months has produced five living calves, viz: on the 5th of April, 1838, she had her first calf (Delaware); on the 4th of July, 1839, she had twins (Liberty and Independence); and on the 16th of May, 1840, she had twins again (Romeo and Juliet); and I think I can safely say that during the whole of that time she has averaged full 20 quarts per day: she gave 25 quarts per day with her first calf, and made nearly 12 lbs. of butter per week.

As I consider it an injury both to the cow and calf to milk up to calving, we tried both last year and this to get her dry a few weeks before the time, but found it impossible, although we kept her off of grass for some days.

As you may suppose, such constant milking keeps her very much reduced: if she could be got dry for a time, so as to gain flesh, I think her yield would be much greater, but I am satisfied with it for the present, and until I see it beaten; when that is done I will try again, for the credit of little Delaware.

*Blossom* is a thorough-bred Short-Horned Durham, roan color, calved in 1835, bred by Charles Henry Hall, Esq., of New York, of whom I purchased her when two years old; she was got by *For's Regent*, dam the imported cow *Leonora*, (a great milker) by a son of *Lancaster*, &c.

Very respectfully,  
Woodside, June 29, 1840. SAM'L CANBY.

#### *Blossom's Yield of Milk for one Week.*

	MORN.	NOON.	EVE'G.	TOTAL.
June 13,	12 quarts.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 14,	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 15,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
" 16,	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	36
" 17,	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	35
" 18,	13	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 19,	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	36
			Total,	247 $\frac{1}{2}$

Being on average over 35 quarts per day.—*Delaware Jour.*

#### WATERMELONS.

If the facts connected with the culture and product of watermelons in this town, the present season, could be collected, we believe it would astonish the reader. On the sand plain, a little east of Mr Henry Sern's house, on land not sufficient, it was supposed, to bring white beans to maturity, Mr John M. Hendrick has a watermelon patch of between five and six acres, comprising about 2000 hills. He only manured the ground in the hill. It is about three weeks since he began to pick them, yet there are great quantities still unripe, and the vines are in blossom. The yield is almost incredible. From two seeds were raised five melons, two of 32 lbs. each, two of 27 lbs. each, and one of 16 lbs.; making 134 lbs. On the 28th inst., he picked about seven tons. The whole yield of the patch he thinks will average 75 lbs. to the hill. He has picked a number which weighed from 30 to 40 lbs. and he had one which weighed over 40 lbs. That the melons are of prime quality, we have had opportunity to know. Mr Hendrick has sold as fast as they became ripe. He has a log cabin on the field, where parties can enjoy a feast of the fruit. Mr Lombard and Mr Dart, at the south end of the town, have also raised large quantities—but we are not possessed of any facts in relation to them.—*Springfield Republican.*

#### PERIOD OF GESTATION IN COWS.

One of the most satisfactory experiments relating to the subject on record, is the one made by Earl Spencer, and the particulars of which are given in the second number of the English Agricultural Society's Journal.

The table given contains the results in the case of seven hundred and sixtyfour cows, and the following statements abridged from the paper, will exhibit some of the most important of the details:

*First.* It appears that the period of gestation varied from 220 days to 313 days; or no less than 90 days. Lord Spencer was, however, unable to rear any calves produced under 242 days. All under 260 days and over 300, he thinks are decidedly premature, or irregular.

*Second.* As 314 cows calved before the 284th day, and 310 after the 285th day, the average period of gestation must be considered as between 284 and 285 days; although the time stated in the work on cattle by the London Society, states it at 270 days.

*Third.* It appears, that omitting those considered as premature or irregular, the cows whose period of gestation did not exceed 286 days, produced 233 cow calves, and of bull calves 234; while from those whose period exceeded 286 days, the cow calves were only 90, and the number of bull calves was 152. This certainly gives some support to the opinion so prevalent among farmers, that when a cow exceeds the usual time, the produce will be a bull calf.

*Fourth.* There were 7 cases of twin cow calves; 5 cases of twin bull calves; and 11 cases of twin cow and bull calves. Earl Spencer has never had a case in which the sexes were different, in which the heifer was a breeding one; they have uniformly been what are termed *free martins*. The cattle of which the above record has been kept, are the pure improved Short Horn Breed, and one of the finest herds in Great Britain.—*Albany Cult.*

Treat your brutes like men.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1840.

### BANKS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Having spoken of the abuses of banks, we now proceed to say something of the abuses of credit. Credit is a most important element in every commercial community. It is difficult to see how the business of life can be carried on without it. Where the arts of life have made any progress, the division of labor is not only convenient but essential; and it will become more complete in proportion as society becomes more civilized and improved. Hence the necessity we are under of serving each other; and of one man's being able to command the services of others. Many of the operations of life in the arts and in all business concerns, require time for their accomplishment. We apply the labor and must wait the return. Every voyage must be considered as a system of credit. Every agricultural operation is, in a certain sense, an operation of credit. We invest our money and our labor with a view to a return at some future day. But then it is obvious that the capital or labor must be invested or there can be no return. No man expects a harvest without sowing the seed.

In business life, as we have said, credit is indispensable. It is power—the power of action, of improvement, of success, of wealth; without which the poor man would with extreme difficulty rise above his poverty; and unless we abolish all the present relations of property, would find the road to wealth and even to subsistence toilsome and discouraging. A young man with a disposition to labor and habits of industry, having acquired a trade, comes of age without a dollar. He wants a shop, tools, materials for his work, and subsistence until he can manufacture the articles of his trade, so as to obtain a return for his labor; and these he must obtain on credit, or he cannot obtain them at all. An enterprising young man, devoted to agriculture, wishes to obtain a farm. He must have implements, seed, manure, and stock. Now if all these are to be paid for before he can obtain them, in most parts of our country his case would be, if not hopeless, extremely discouraging. But if he can obtain such an establishment upon a reasonable credit, his industry and good management, stimulated by this very debt, will in due time enable him to become the freehold possessor of the farm. So likewise in almost every branch of business, men require other capital than their labor to render that labor effectual.

We might illustrate this subject much more fully, but the value and utility of a well regulated credit are too obvious. It is an immense advantage to any business community and especially to a young community, to have an accumulation of capital of which to avail themselves for use, for production, for improvement; and it would be the same as if it did not exist, if the possessors of this surplus accumulation were in any respect forbidden or prevented from using or loaning it. We are much in the habit of looking upon a creditor, a capitalist, a lender of money with disrespect or hostility. But why should it be so? If he abuses his power to purposes of oppression, if he violates the law by the exacting of enormous or usurious interest, if he takes severe or cruel advantage of the necessities of the distressed, he may justly be blamed and condemned. But if, on the other hand, he is ready to loan his money for the benefit of the community, and takes no improper advantage, he is most justly entitled to a fair, certainly to a legal compensation for its use, and is to be regarded as a benefactor to the community. Nothing can be more absurd than the clamor often raised against the introduc-

tion of foreign capital into the country and the consequent amount of interest money we are obliged to pay for it. No honest man can for a moment object to payment for the use of this capital. The borrowing is of our own choice, and every reflecting mind must perceive of what great advantage, under proper use and management, it may be made to our young and growing country.

Of the abuses, or we may say, the bad uses of credit, we shall say little. It is a great error to suppose that we cannot have too much credit or too much capital. We have always too much when we have more than we can apply to legitimate and useful purposes; and are thus tempted to undertake hazardous and extravagant enterprises and speculations. We have had some lessons on this subject which ought not to be forgotten. In 1836, when the country was deluged with bank issues, individuals instead of making application for loans were importuned to borrow; and we have been credibly informed that such was the eagerness of some banks (since of course defunct) to loan their money, that their notes were left at grocer's stores in some parts of the city, in order to find customers. Indeed, it was the object of the banks, as far as possible, to extend their issues, and this of course induced them to discount far beyond the limits of safety; and the natural consequence was loss and ruin, often to both parties, the borrowers and the lenders. The loss and ruin however, in many cases to these parties were merely nominal. Such banks having been established without actual capital, and the borrowers being in general equally destitute, by the failure of the banks or of their enterprises, they were in no worse condition than when they began their operations; but the loss fell upon those who held the bills, who had received them for other property, or for their labor; and upon them it operated as a serious fraud.

Two great evils come from a redundancy of borrowed capital in the community, or in other words, from too great facilities and an excess of credit. The evils are not limited to two; but we shall on this occasion point only to two as the most prominent. The first is the waste of money. There is a delusion liable to creep upon and obscure the strongest minds; and that is the belief that borrowed money is our own. We spend it therefore, as if it were not to be returned; upon our own accommodation, upon dress, furniture, matters of mere ornament and embellishment, in pleasure and luxury. In this case it is never returned. We throw it overboard and cannot fish it up again. We may sometimes bring the fragments to the surface; but it serves only to demonstrate the irretrievableness of our loss. It is like water spilt upon the ground. But pay day never drops out of the calendar. It comes round much sooner than we expect; and under these circumstances hundreds and thousands find themselves bankrupt. They have lost not only the borrowed money, but any other little property which they had when they contracted the debt, has become now involved, and perhaps is insufficient to liquidate it. We have portrayed no fictitious case; but cases with which our community abounds. Credit, under such circumstances, proves a bitter curse.

The second evil that springs from a redundancy of borrowed capital or facilities of credit, is the offering of inducements to speculation and to enterprises of hazard. Speculation, in general, deserves no other name than gambling. It is adventuring property upon contingencies which human sagacity cannot foresee, nor human power control. If the event is certain, and just in proportion as it is certain, it ceases to be speculation. Uncertainty appertains to every thing that is human. Every voyage at sea, every spring sowing and planting is, in a certain degree, a speculation. But the hazards

here encountered are incidental to our nature and condition, and we cannot escape them. Speculation, properly so called, is operating upon hazards, uncertainties, chances, contingencies, which are not matters of any exact calculation; and which, though not always as uncertain as the cast of a die, yet in general may be regarded as of equally doubtful result. Into such risks men are always likely to be led, whenever they can find the means of engaging in them. The passion for adventure, springing from self conceit, and an almost mysterious confidence in our own success and good luck, finds easy admission into every bosom, and when enkindled and nourished burns with an almost unquenchable flame. Men in possession of money, which has not been earned by labor, will rush into any hazard; and the history of the years 1836 and '37 shows into what frenzy the mind of the whole community may be driven, under an extraordinary accession of the means of indulgence. Fortunes were made in a day. A fictitious and exaggerated value was attached to every thing susceptible of traffic. The most extravagant enterprises were entered upon; the most enormous luxuries indulged in, until presently the reaction came in all its bitterness; and the *delirium tremens* at last passed off, leaving the social body wasted, exhausted, and with difficulty capable of resuscitation.

We have little more to add in this case; but that little must wait a more convenient occasion. H. C.

**CORRECTION.** In our second number we stated that before a bank could go into operation, two thirds of the capital stock must be *bona fide* paid in, to remain as part of its capital or for the use of the bank. In the situation in which the article was written, the laws of Massachusetts were not accessible. This must be our apology for stating "two thirds" instead of "not less than one half," which the law provides. We are always anxious to be precise and true; but the error in this case does not affect the argument nor the principle. In the original law incorporating the Massachusetts Bank, it is said, this is to be "held as security against any demand which may be made against the bank." In the general banking law of the State, it is provided that it shall remain as part of the capital of the bank. H. C.

### CATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS.

The Cattle Shows at Pittsfield and Northampton are to be held on the 7th and 8th days of October. The address at Pittsfield to be delivered by that eminent friend of horticultural and agricultural improvement, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Esq., of Roxbury. The address at Northampton has been expected from Hon. D. Webster.

The Essex Agricultural Show takes place at Georgetown on the 30th of Sept. The address will be given by Asabel Huntington, Esq., of Salem.

The Worcester Agricultural Show takes place on the 13th and 14th of October. The trial of ploughs is to be made on the 13th inst. under the supervision of a Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. It is announced that one hundred dollars will be given as a premium for the plough best suited to lay the furrow slice flat; and seventy-five dollars for the plough best adapted to lay the furrow slice at an oblique angle, or as it is commonly termed, lapping. The competition is open to the whole country.

Two addresses are announced to be given at Worcester at the Cattle Show; one by Hon. Daniel Webster, of the U. S. Senate, and one by Hon. Isaac Hill, ex-Governor of New Hampshire. "Speed the plough." Worcester Cattle Shows have been always remarkable for their show of bipeds; and when two such Belgian giants in agriculture are to show what they can do in running a furrow or mowing a sward, what farmer, who can be, will not find an irresistible attraction, to be present.

The town agricultural Show and celebration of Westboro' and its vicinity, under the auspices of some as devoted friends to agricultural improvement as the State contains, will be held on the 7th of October. Our friend Breck has consented to address them on the occasion; and therefore we promise, without meaning

that he shall hear of it, a box of ripe and delicious fruit crowned with a charming bouquet of flowers.

The Windham County Agricultural Society, Conn., hold a Cattle Show at Norwich on the 8th inst.

The Middlesex Society's Cattle Show and Fair will be holden at Concord, on the 7th of October. Mr Hoar, son of Hon. S. Hoar, is expected to deliver the address.

The Plymouth County Cattle Show and Fair will take place at Bridgewater, Oct. 7th. Rev. Mr Ward, of Abington, will deliver the address.

We are not in a situation from authentic sources to complete our list. The Pawtucket, R. I., New Haven, Conn., Keene, N. H. Societies all hold their anniversary shows the ensuing month. Our only regret is, that the coincidence of several of the appointments prevents our attendance at all within the State, and our acceptance of invitations with which we have been honored from other States.

The American Institute opens its magnificent display of manufactures and improvements in the mechanic arts the first week in October; and it will be continued to the middle of the month. A ploughing match or trial of ploughs, and a show and sale of improved Short Horn cattle and sheep will take place at the same time, under the auspices of the public-spirited managers.

It is delightful to contemplate these appointments, whose object and effect must be good and good only. It will be particularly refreshing in this season of universal gatherings, to get rid at least for one or two days, of the abouts of party fervor and the banners of political triumph; and to riot in the unstinted bounties of Divine Providence, without a single feeling but that of universal good will, of emulation in which no malignity can mingle; and of religious gratitude that our lines are cast in a spot than which the sun sheds its rays upon none more favored or happier.

H. C.

Want of space compels us to omit notices of the Horticultural exhibition and the Monument Fair.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1840.**  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 675 Beef Cattle, 330 Stores, 3500 Sheep, and 1160 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected from last week. We quote First quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Second \$5 25 a \$5 50. Third quality, \$4 00 a 5 00.

Stores.—Yearlings, \$8 a \$11. Two Year Old \$14 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$28.

Sheep—Sales quick. Lots \$1 33 \$1 50, \$1 71, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 50, and \$2 75.

Pigs—Lots to peddle were sold at 3 and 3 1-4 for sows, and 4 and 4 1-4 for barrows. A lot at 2 3 4 and 3 3-4, and a lot extra at 3 3-8 and 4 3-8. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase trees, are informed that we will select from the following nurseries Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs of every description that may be desired, and pay particular attention to their packing, and forward them to any part of the country.

- From Messrs Winships', Brighton
- William Kenrick's, Newton
- John A. Kenrick's, Do.
- S. & G. Hyde, Do.
- Samuel Pood, Cambridgeport.
- Botanic Garden, Cambridge.
- Robert Manning, Salem
- J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.
- Breck & Co., Brighton.

The present is the best time, to transplant all hardy trees and shrubs.

Orders will be received for Plum, Pear and other Stocks, Hedge Plants, &c.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

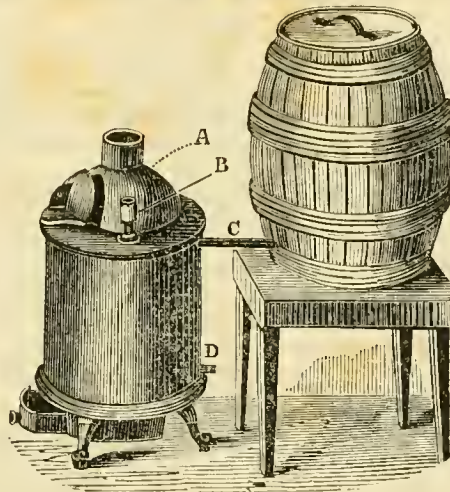
Agricultural Books.  
Agricultural Implements.  
Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

The Lowell Journal, Worcester Spy, New Bedford Mercury, Yeoman's Gazette, Northampton Courier, Providence Journal, Norwich Aurora, Essex Banner, Springfield Republican are requested to insert the above 4 times.

**IMPROVED VEGETABLE STEAMER.**



Just received at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Dr Warren's Patent Cylinder Vegetable Steamer, for steaming all kinds of vegetables for Swine, Cattle, &c. in large or small quantities. It can likewise be used for family purposes

- A, the pipe for filling the boiler with water.
- B, safety valve for letting off extra steam, in case the pressure should get too high.
- C, steam pipe passing from boiler to cask
- D, pipe to supply the boiler with water from a cask or box which is to be placed in such manner as to keep the boiler about two thirds full of water at all times, which answers as a complete self-regulator for supplying the boiler with water.

The above cut is not a true representation of the boiler, as it appears at least one half larger than it really is, in proportion to the cask. The boiler is merely a small size cylinder stove, with the fire inside, and surrounded by a sheet of water from which passes a steam pipe to the barrel or box, the cask or box can be removed so as to discharge the vegetables without any alteration of the boiler or steam pipe.

The steamer can be removed from place to place without any difficulty. Wood or coal can be used, and a few cents worth of either will steam a large quantity of vegetables. A number of them have been in operation, and found to give universal satisfaction.

Farmers and others are invited to call at our Warehouse and examine the article, which they will find to be a very neat and cheap apparatus for the purpose. Price \$12, and with handles \$13.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston.

September 30.

**BRIDGEWATER CATTLE SHOW.**

The Plymouth County Agricultural Society will hold its Anniversary for Cattle Show and Exhibition, at Bridgewater on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next. The Trustees will meet at the Academy at 8 o'clock, A. M. for transacting business, and at 9 o'clock the members of the Society will assemble at the same place for the election of officers, &c. After which they will proceed in order to the Dining Hall, at Holmes & Eaton's Hotel, and from thence, after refreshments, to the Rev. Mr Doggett's Meeting House, where an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr Ward, of Abington.

Immediately after the exercises in the Church, the Reports of the several Committees will be made, and the premiums awarded.

The members of the Society will be furnished with Tickets for the Dinner, at the meeting for the choice of officers.

The Academy Hall will be open for the reception of Manufacturers, Articles of the Dairy, &c., the day previous to the exhibition; and all articles intended for premium must be presented before 9 o'clock on the day of Exhibition.

The Committees for awarding Premiums are particularly requested to be present at an early hour.

Per order: ABRAM WASHEURN 2d,  
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.  
Bridgewater, Sept. 18, 1840.

**PREMIUM ON PLOUGHS.**

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, having stated, in their offer of premiums for the best Ploughs that notice would be given of the time and place, at which the Committee would be ready to prove the ploughs; they do hereby give notice, that the Committee will be prepared with land and oxen, and will attend to the duties assigned them, at Worcester, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Per order: BENJ. GUILD, Sec'y.  
Boston, Sept. 30, 1840.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrel	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	"	5 50	5 75
" Pot, " " "	"	5 00	6 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No 1,	"		13 50
prime,	"		10 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	28	29
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	12	18
dairy,	"	18	25
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,	"		
sterin,	"		37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
barrel			
bushel			32
BONE MANURE,	"		37
in casks,			
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 62	2 75
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 25	2 33
Haddock,	"	1 07	1 25
Mackerel, No. 1	barrel	13 00	13 25
No. 2,	"	10 75	11 00
No. 3,	"	6 00	6 25
Melwives, dry salted, No. 1.	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 25	5 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 62	5 75
Richmond canal,	"		5 25
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"		3 25
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	64	65
southern flat, yellow,	"	59	60
white,	"	67	58
Rye, northern,	"	56	57
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	36	40
southern,	"	25	28
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
southern and western,	"	9	10
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern scrawed,		10 50	
HOES, 1st quality,	pound	20	25
2d quality,	"		20
LARD, Boston,	"	11	12
southern,	"		11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	28
do. country do.	"	23	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	26
do. dry hides,	"	20	22
New York red, light,	"	19	20
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	18	22
Boston dry hides,	"	18	22
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 00	1 03
Winter,	"	1 10	1 12
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"		95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 50	15 50
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	4 00	4 50
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 60
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"		9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		45
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	40	46
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	
do. 3-4ths do.	"	35	38
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	37
do. 1-4 and common,	"	42	46
Northern pullet,	"	35	40
No. 1,	"	23	26
No. 2,	"		18
No. 3,	"		20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## AN INSTRUCTIVE SKETCH.

BY MRS SIGOURNEY.

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the reverses of fortune. Frequent and sudden as they have been to our country, it is important that young females should possess some employment, by which they might obtain a livelihood in case they should be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When families are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how pitiful and contemptible it is, to see the mother desponding or helpless and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and cheer.

"I have lost my whole fortune," said a merchant as he returned one evening to his home; "we can no longer keep our carriage; we must leave this large house. Yesterday I was a rich man. Today there is nothing I can call my own."

"Dear husband," said the wife, "we are still rich in each other and our children. Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in those active hands and loving hearts."

"Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sober. We will help you to get a living."

"What can you do, poor thing?" said he.

"You shall see, you shall see," answered several cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor, when we can work and make you rich again?"

"I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly four years old. "I will not have any new things bought, and I shall sell my great doll."

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

He left his stately house: the servants were dismissed: pictures and plate, rich carpets and furniture were sold, and she who had long been the mistress of the mansion, shed no tear. "Pay every debt," said she, "let no one suffer through us, and we may yet be happy."

He rented a neat cottage and a small piece of ground a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons he cultivated vegetables for market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, nurtured as she had been in wealth, and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training.

The eldest one assisted her in the work of the household, and also assisted the younger children. Besides, they executed various works which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which were readily sold to a merchant in the city.

They cultivated flowers, and sent bouquets to market in the cart that conveyed the vegetables: they executed plain needle work. Every one was like a bee hive.

"I never enjoyed such health before," said the father.

"And I never was so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do when we lived in the great house," said the children; "and we love each other a great deal better here. You call us your little bees."

"Yes," replied the father, "and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictly observed—nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place as instructress to the family.

The little dwelling, which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved, and the vines and flowering trees were replanted around it. The merchant was happier under his woodbine covered porch, in a summer's evening, than he had been in the showy drawing room.

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said he; "shall we now return to the city?"

"Oh no, no," was the unanimous reply.

"Let us remain," said the wife, "where we have found health and contentment."

"Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not agoing to be rich again; for then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and did not see much of you or mother. Now we all live together, and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful. We were none of us happy when we were rich, and did not work. So father, please not be a rich man any more."

*To produce light by friction.*—This may be done by rubbing two pieces of fine loaf sugar together in the dark; but in a much greater degree by two pieces of silex or quartz. By this means one may distinguish the time by a watch; but what is more surprising, the effect is produced equally strong, by rubbing the pieces of quartz together under water.

## Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale



A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Brighton, August 12.

## HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 26.

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.



Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, will be sent to all who apply: in that Catalogue many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

Also, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries for silk—Scotch Larch, Lindens, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Pæonies, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840.  
ep1D1

## 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

## HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, May 6.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## PATENT SPRING BALANCE.

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

July 15.

## FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 15.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 9.

## MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at their Rooms, No 23 Tremont Row, on SATURDAY, the 3d of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, viz. a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Council, an Executive Committee, and Standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, the Synonyms of Fruits, the Library, and Finance.

E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'ry.

Sept. 23, 1840.

2p

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

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 reduction of 50 cents.

TITTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS  
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

### BOOK FARMING.

The advantages of the farmer's study of scientific works, and of his attention to those branches of general knowledge which bear on his profession, cannot be too strongly nor too frequently urged. Once it was considered quite inconsistent with his practical good sense, should he give heed to the hints and theories of those works which pertain to the analysis of matter, or which treat of the component parts of the material on which his labors are spent, or which let him into the secrets of nature, with which his own pursuits are intimately connected. Such studies and the experiments to which they lead were derided, and it is to be regretted that this prejudice yet lingers among us. *Book farmers*, as they are sneeringly called, are yet too scarce. Yet why, let us ask, should the agriculturist be intuitively possessed of knowledge in the successful pursuit of his labors, to a greater degree than obtains with any other individual? Do we find that any occupation of life has never received from the advances of science and knowledge a proportionate benefit? How can he, to whom the earth shall yield its wondrous increase, be enabled to say to it, give me the entire compensation for my labors, without the experience of those who have preceded him in those same labors? The simplest farmer then, is indebted if not to books, yet to the material and stuff of which these despised books are made. The very compost he uses in the shape of manure from his barn yard, experience had to tell him was necessary to his culture. And if stern necessity obliges him to have constant recourse to the study of the operations of nature in his own experience, where can be the danger or the harm of employing the experience of a higher character, which the various works of modern science have put into his hands?

It has been much the fashion, Mr Editor, to laud the pursuits of farming, and unlike most fashions, this is an excellent one. But we should not forget, that while farming was the first occupation of man, yet it is dependant on every other pursuit for its success. To sink it to the level of its primitive condition, by denying it all the means which Providence and the energies of the mind have furnished, will most assuredly bring it speedily into contempt. Every thing else has gone on progressively, and why should this, the most curious and wonderful in its details and end, be an exception? We could wish that every young man in our country villages destined for this occupation, was enabled to receive that education by which he should become the intelligent and inquiring culturist. Then would agriculture rise to the rank to which it was destined, and the barren rocks and wildernesses of our country would blossom like the rose.

Modern researches have demonstrated the capability of every natural soil, however unpropitious to appearance, of producing in abundance some

useful vegetable. Acres of waste land might be thus rendered productive, and increased agricultural means would necessarily promote increased prosperity.

Around me are farms of wide extent and of impoverished condition. And why impoverished? Because, first, too much has been hitherto tilled, and, second, because the old-fashioned culture has been pursued. A little book farming, I am certain, would remedy this evil in no slight degree. Why were those old rye fields suffered to become moving deserts, threatening destruction by their drifting sands? For years scarcely the value of the seed was their crop. A little book knowledge would have taught my neighbors a better course of culture, and now when it is too late, or their means are diminished, they begin to see the evil of their ways. Who would have thought, before the times of book farming, of a single farmer's realizing from his orchard some fifteen hundred dollars in the sale, not of the old fashion and almost worse than useless *cider*, but of first rate and delicious apples for the table. From whence came these varieties of fruit, yes and of grain, but from the researches of book-makers, and whence their produce, but from the book farmers. Let then no heed be given to the vulgar sneers of the ignorant in such matters, or of the prejudiced and willfully blind. Thanks to Providence that we live in the age of books and learning, and that the human mind is busily employed in these pursuits which will tend to the benefit, not of individuals, but of mankind.

The writer, though no farmer in practice, yet esteems himself, (and perhaps this is his vanity,) no idle or careless *looker-on* the pursuits of the agricultural interests. To no class of his fellow citizens does he accord a more hearty respect, and for their progress and success no one wishes more. Persuaded of the intimate connection of every branch of science with their pursuits, he anticipates a new era in the cause of agriculture, when the prejudices and errors of the past shall be swept away.

### THE TREATMENT OF SICK ANIMALS.

There are so many erroneous notions prevalent in the community respecting injured or diseased domestic animals, and such unnatural and injurious practices as a consequence of these incorrect views, that no apology is necessary for an attempt to subserve the cause and interests of these useful creatures, who, if they had tongues to speak, would tell sad tales of the wrongs to which they have been, and still are, too often subjected.

We do not propose to give an essay on the particular cases that require attention—our object is rather very briefly to ask the owners of domestic animals to be guided by a few correct principles, which are applicable to nearly all cases, and which will at least prevent our doing harm where we are not able to effect much good.

In the first place, then, we would insist, that when an animal is well he never requires any med-

icine—and when he is sick, we would protest against his being dosed with articles that are said to be good for a particular disease, without any reference to its violence or the symptoms, as common sense would dictate; that remedies the most opposite in their character and effects may be equally advantageous in different periods of a case.

Always distrust the man and the remedy, when your friend declares that an article is always '*good*' or a '*certain cure*' for a disease, without reference to its symptoms—prescribing for the name of the disease, rather than the disease itself: this is the very essence of quackery, in man or beast.

A large proportion of the diseases of animals closely resemble those of the human family, require a treatment conducted upon the same general principles—with some variations and some peculiarities, it is true, but none of those outrageous departures from common sense which are too frequently witnessed.

A horse with pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs, or apoplexy, requires a widely different treatment from one with colic or with worms. There is no more mystery about the diseases of a horse or an ox than about those of a man, and a violation of natural laws is as productive of pain and injury in one as the other.

There is, too, a great propensity every where to resort to active treatment in all cases—a feeling that is encouraged by the ignorant or designing for selfish purposes. An adviser in sickness is often most useful and shows most skill where he only tells what is to be avoided and waits for indications for more active measures—doing little more than preventing ignorant but well-meaning persons from interfering with salutary changes that may be going on.

Remember that there is a restorative power in nature, to which it is always better to trust, than to direct active remedies without knowing for what particular purpose they are given.

There is never occasion for the administration of the disgusting combinations which the poor animal is made to swallow, from the whim of an ignorant horse or cow doctor. Many a fine beast has been lost by his owner trusting to such prescriptions.

When your animal has fever, nature would dictate that all stimulating articles of diet or medicine should be avoided. Bleeding may be necessary to reduce the force of the circulation—purging, to remove irritating substances from the bowels—moist, light and easily digested food, that his weakened digestion may not be oppressed—cool drinks, to allay thirst, and to some extent, compensate for diminished secretions—rest and quiet, to prevent undue excitement in his system, and so on through the whole catalogue of diseases—but nothing to be done without reason. Carry out this principle and you will probably do much good—hardly great harm;—go on any other, and your measures are more likely to be productive of injury than benefit. But, as we have before said, our object now is not to speak of diseases in detail—it is rather to en-

courage our agricultural friends to *think* before they *act*—to have a reason that will bear examination for every step in the management of a sick or injured animal—to remember they have a powerful assistant in *nature*, if she is fairly used—and that specifics, as they are called, are much fewer and less to be trusted than their proprietors would have us believe. We might, indeed, almost sum up what we would desire in one general direction of five words—TREAT YOUR BRUTES LIKE MEN.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

#### GRINDING CORN IN THE EAR.

"MESSRS EDITORS—Can you, or any of your subscribers, give any information on the additional value that would be conferred by grinding the cobs with the corn for feeding animals; and if any, what kind of mill would be the best for grinding? A CORN GROWER."

Some experiments have been made in this country to test the value of the cob when ground with corn, as an article of food, and we believe they uniformly proved successful; but the difficulty of providing fixtures for grinding, and the little attention usually paid in this country to savings of this kind, has had the effect to prevent the attention of farmers from being much directed to this mode of preparing food for animals. That a great saving would be made in feeding corn meal, by grinding the cob with the grain, might be reasonably inferred from the fact that when corn meal is fed to horses, it requires to be mixed with some coarser food, such as cut straw or hay; and that so mixed, a smaller quantity causes the animal to thrive better, and perform work as well, as a larger quantity of meal without such mixture would. Pure corn meal does not appear to sufficiently distend the stomach to bring into exercise its digestive faculties fully, without taking so much as to clog that organ and impair its functions eventually. For this reason, a mixture of less nutritive materials is desirable; and one of our most successful feeders of pork has assured us, that he always mixed oats with his corn, in the proportion of one fourth, previous to grinding, and thinks he should find a profit in exchanging corn for oats, bushel for bushel, rather than feed the former to his pigs clear. It appears, from recorded experiments, that the cob, though doubtless possessing no inconsiderable portion of nutriment in itself, make about the requisite mixture with the grain, and hence is of great value for the purpose of feeding.

In the N. E Farmer, for 1825, may be found a communication from the Rev. H. C. Perley, giving the history of some experiments made by him in feeding with corn and cob meal. Mr Perley broke his corn and cobs together by pounding, and the mixture was then ground in common corn millstones. "Meal made of this composition, I scalded, and made about as thick as common hasty pudding; or mixed about one peck of meal with three pecks of boiled potatoes, thickened to the consistency of pudding. With this kind of food and what wash was made in the family, I constantly fed my swine; there were none in the neighborhood grew so fast, or were fit to kill so early in the autumn. The neighbors were surprised that my hogs looked so white and grew so well, being fed as they were, with cob meal, potatoes, and the wash of four cows. Some ridiculed the notion, others disputed and dis-

believed the account; but finally all were obliged to believe the fact, though reluctant to repeat the experiment. I am this year using the same discovery and process of cob meal, and can show better swine than any of my neighbors can produce of the same age." Mr Perley had one batch of bread made of this mixed meal, combined with rye flour in the usual proportions, and found it as light, moist, sweet, and palatable, as that made from pure corn meal.

According to Dr Mease, the practice of grinding corn with the cob, is common among the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They consider the practice as a great improvement in the feeding of corn, and many of their mills have an apparatus for grinding. Dr Mease adds, that "corn meal alone is too nourishing or heating, and it is, therefore, by those who use it, mixed with a portion of cut straw, and coarsely ground rye or shorts, and in this state constitutes the daily food of that fine body of draught horses that do so much credit to our carters and draymen of Philadelphia, and the industrious farmers of the state at large."

That the cob of corn contains considerable nourishment in itself, is very probable; indeed, instances are on record, in which poor people, in times of a scarcity of food for animals, have converted them to a good use by pounding and boiling them, and feeding out with a small quantity of cut corn leaves or straw. On such food, cattle have some time subsisted, and even seemed to be in good heart, if not to thrive.

In the Mass. Agric. Reports for 1823, is a communication from Mr Rice, of Shrewsbury, on the subject of feeding cattle, which constituted a part of his business, in the course of which he gives an account of one of his experiments in using cob meal.

"The second year, if I mistake not, in which I made use of cob meal, I thought I would try an experiment by feeding one ox with corn and oats ground, the other with corn and cobs, having a yoke of oxen so even matched, that no one who viewed them was satisfied which was the best; accordingly I fed them as above. The cob is computed to make a little more than one third, therefore, I mixed the other with one third oats as was my former mode. I gave each ox an equal quantity at a time, except the one which had corn and oats sometimes became dainty, and would not eat his allowance, while the other kept a regular course. The allowance for both was a little over three pecks per day. When taken to market and killed, they weighed twentyeight hundred and a half; the one fed on corn and oats weighing half a hundred the most, while the one fed on corn and cob meal was considered half a dollar per cwt. the best beef. The one fed on corn and cobs had 163 lbs. of tallow, the other 162 lbs."

From this, and other experiments, it would seem that cobs ground with corn, add to its value for the purposes of feeding, nearly or quite as much as would the same quantity of oats. If such is the case, there can be little room for doubt as to the propriety of making the practice of grinding the cob with the corn general, where this grain is used for feeding.

The mill used in Pennsylvania, is one invented by Evans, and much resembles the ordinary plaster mill in its operations. A cast iron screw revolves over a grate fixed in the bottom of a strong hopper iron lined. The ears of corn thrown into the hop-

per are taken hold of by the screw, broken to pieces, and then they fall through the grate into a spout, by which they are guided to the millstones. Dr Mease, however, strongly condemns the use of the same mill for grinding both plaster and cobs, as without great precaution, the plaster will be mixed with the cob meal, and produce dangerous concretions in the intestines of the animal eating it. In some parts of the country a common pair of millstones are used, the opening in the upper being made larger than usual, and the stones being more bosomed out, or made to fit less close in the inner part, than when used for grain. It is believed that corn in the cob might be broken sufficiently fine in a common iron bark mill, to admit being ground in ordinary mill stones without difficulty. We should think that in any district where Indian corn is extensively grown, a miller would find it for his interest to attach a cob cracker to his machinery, as we are confident the farmers would find themselves well repaid by the great saving and superiority of the meal so made, for feeding.

#### MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 26, 1840.

From Mr William Hurd, of Newton; choice specimens of Spice, Hervey, and Cat-head apples, Blood Peaches and Quinces.

From Samuel Walker, Esq., Roxbury; two varieties of pears, names unknown—one of fine flavor—a desirable kind.

From Hon. Elijah Vose, Dorchester; fine specimens of Yellow Raricripe and Orange Clingstone peaches.

From S. Downer, Esq., Dorchester; Pond's seedling, Isabella, Catawba, and Miller's Burgundy Grapes.

From Hall J. Howe, Esq., South Boston; superior specimens of Isabella Grapes.

From Joseph G. Coolidge, Esq., Cambridge; a fine specimen of Red apples, name unknown, now in eating—in size, color and flavor similar to the Red Joncating.

From Dr. Burnett, of —, by Mr Walker; a fine specimen of the Burnett pear.

From Nathaniel Clapp, Esq., Dorchester; Brocas Bergamot pears—which for size and flavor have not been excelled at any exhibition; also the Heathcote, not in eating.

From Mr. J. L. F. Warren, Brighton; Teton de Venus and Lemon Clingstone peaches of extra size and beauty; also a large kind, name unknown, and a Seedling, past eating.

From Miss Gills, Washington street, Boston; a Seedling pear, from the Bartlett. This tree has shown fruit for three or four years past; and has given evidence of its excellence for size, beauty and flavor worthy of its progenitor. The committee have named it the Gill pear.

From Frederick Tudor, Esq., Nahant; Belle et Bonne, Bleeker's Meadow, Bezi Vaet, Pope's Quaker, Napoleon and Buffum pears; Reinnet Gourmand apples and Sweetwater grapes; all field culture at Nahant. Mr Tudor has shown good taste in his selection of fruits, and his cultivation is an evidence that none need despair. His exhibition of pears will rank with the best.

For the Committee,

BENJ. V. FRENCH.

A good life is the best philosophy.

For the New England Farmer.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY.

The Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry held their annual meeting at Pawtuxet on the 23d of Sept. inst.

To their honor be it said, that from a high sense of the moral obligation which was considered due to the public, the standing committee agreed to dispense with all show and parade, and substitute a moral and enlightened course: it being admitted that no useful instruction can possibly result from the scramble of a ploughing match, or from the exhibition of a few animals that were reared in the immediate neighborhood: (for those at a distance can not be driven.)

The time has long since passed when household manufactures required the fostering aid of a society. As the staple products of the soil can not be exhibited, written statements of the mode and cost of cultivation are necessarily made out and forwarded to the committee on agriculture:—butter and cheese are examined at an appointed time and place:—all agricultural experiments, for which premiums are offered, are adjudged also from the written statements of the applicants.

Under this improved arrangement, the disgraceful and demoralizing effect of drawing together, as formerly, an intemperate rabble, is wholly avoided. The Society have acted under the meritorious influence of this consideration, that whatever promotes intemperance is wholly inconsistent with their profession of encouragement to domestic industry. Perhaps on this ground it is not in the least objectionable that they should deny the use of wine at their annual dinners. Wine may promote conviviality on festive occasions; still it must be admitted that excitement drawn from a higher source is preferable. The rising generation of young husbandmen have come to congratulate each other that their fathers have elevated the standard of mental improvement in the broad field occupied by the yeomanry of our country. Their progress is and must remain to be onward. Those benevolent spirits who hail with delight every manifestation of improvement that tends to exalt mankind, would have met a two-fold gratification at the Society's dinner table. In addition to substantial viands, might here be found a rare collection of choice vegetables, several new and valuable kinds of potatoes, beets, turnips, squashes, beans, tomatoes, &c. &c., all presented in the most inviting style, affording an instructive lesson even to the already good housewife. The bountiful products of the season, through the influence of the nymph Pomona, gave the means of loading their table with French and Isabella grapes, a great variety of pears and apples, both foreign and domestic, which have been brought into notice of late by our indefatigable horticulturists; green and white fleshed melons, from seed procured at Minorca, Alexandria, Constantinople, Naples and Rome. The display of peaches must at this season be limited to the Heath, late York and some others. With a profusion of such blessings before them, no foreign aid was required to bring out the Attic eloquence of those who were called upon and encouraged by the happy efforts of the venerable President: much valuable instruction might naturally be looked for from such a body of practical farmers. Although their style of address might unavoidably be some-

what colloquial, still the interest of those present would be the more excited. This most important class of our community possess a fund of common sense, ray knowledge; and clear and distinct ideas were never known to exist unattended by a command of language suited to their correct expression.

This first experiment of the Society on their new plan having met with the deserved approbation of the moral and enlightened portions of the community, promises well for the future.

A SPECTATOR.

Worcester, Sept. 29th, 1840.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE USEFUL FOR FARMERS.

We once heard a disputation on the utility of the knowledge of the languages for the farmers—rather a novel subject to be sure, to call people together to listen to, yet it had the success to 'bring out a full house,' and the spirit with which it was pursued was of so calm, yet of so thorough a nature, that the attention of the audience was actually held, though not 'in durance vile,' through the whole of a session of several hours. And here we anticipate that the kind reader of our essays will begin to imagine that we are 'running off the track'—that language is *not* so much of a science as it might be. We, however, as we pursue the tenor of our way, can consider it in no other sense than as belonging to a class of facts capable of investigation, and of being reduced to system and order; hence it is matter for scientific investigation. In favor of the proposition that a knowledge of the *ancient* classics was beneficial to those engaged in terraculture, it was asserted that a man would hoe his potatoes more thoroughly, and a woman wash her dishes with greater speed and more neatness, when well versed in the Greek and Latin, than though they had no acquaintance with them. We certainly believe, that a well educated man will discharge all the duties of life, however menial they may be, more to his own mind and interest and to the general acceptance of others, than one whose days of childhood and leisure moments of youth and maturer years, have been spent in a sort of 'brute unconscious gaze,' investigating nothing unless the things that it is least necessary for them to know; and as for an ignorant woman, ah, she is a perfectly unendurable commodity, one that we can in no wise fellowship—in far too many cases an invidious gossip, a thing pretendedly well acquainted with all of other people's matters, and much better acquainted with their needs and wants than themselves.

A knowledge of the ancient languages is essentially necessary, to some extent at least, for all who would familiarize themselves with the natural sciences. Herbs and plants, and indeed every subject of natural history may, and indeed in innumerable cases do, have different provincial names, in all regions, varying frequently in passing over a very small extent of territory. With such a state of things existing, it would be almost impossible to arrive at a proper conclusion with regard to things, were there no remedy. The Latin and Greek very happily lend their aid to extricate us from this state of things, for to a greater or less extent they are languages studied by all civilized nations. Hence they are common languages, known and understood every where; and for this reason the scientific

names of the subjects of history are given in them, merely to prevent a confusion of tongue. We now take it for granted that a farmer should be acquainted with the natural sciences, and if so, a knowledge of the languages may be conceived indispensably necessary to his success. But of all things a man should be thoroughly versed in the knowledge of *his own* tongue. What horrid absurdities would often escape his utterance if this were invariably possessed by him! What 'running to and fro' and gathering together of misplaced words and unmeaning sentences would be avoided if this were the fact! Let it be investigated as a *science*, let all its parts and bearings be brought together, and each part put in its appropriate place, and the beautiful system of facts which science every where develops, will appear.

But there are excellencies found in the study of the classics, aside from those which their use in the other sciences require, which render them worthy of investigation. They have a style worthy as a model for present times; their historical relations are of a pure and interesting character, possessing excellencies of which they are sadly shorn in most translations. The *Georgics* of Virgil, though they may contain some antiquated notions, appropriate to the age and country in which they were written, should be known and read by every farmer in their original dress, not only as relics of an age long since buried, but as containing, at least, sound maxims, worthy to be enforced by a people who claim higher precedence to knowledge and experience than he who wrote them, and his approving contemporaries.

Yours, truly,  
Mount Osceola.

W. B.

For the New England Farmer.

### DESTRUCTION OF ROSE-BUSH INSECTS.

Windham, N. H., Sept. 30, 1840.

Messrs J. Breck & Co.—Gentlemen—The name of the Chairman of the Committee on Flowers of the Mass. Horticultural Society not being by me, I address you, with a certain prescription for the destruction of insects attacking rose bushes, leaving the bush unharmed, which has been tested by several years experience.

When the stock, stem and leaves have been literally covered, a sprinkling of *Scotch snuff*, alias yellow snuff, has dispossessed them. If possession is regained, which has very rarely occurred with me, a second dose has ended the contest.

Why should *not* snuff be effective, when the nasal twang of the human subject, under the voluntary infliction of this narcotic poison, bears such sad testimony of its destructive power?

Yours,

S. FESSENDEN.

*Silk*.—The importance of the manufacture of silk is shown by the annual official statement of the commerce of the United States. From that document it appears the value of silks imported during the year ending the 30th of September last, was

	\$23,139,823
Sewing silk,	809,534

Total, \$23,949,357

This is nearly double the amount of any other article imported in the United States, and an enormous sum to pay for a single article in one year.—*N. Y. Sun.*

LUCERNE—(*Medicago sativa*.)

In our previous volumes, several articles on the character and cultivation of this plant have already been given to our readers; but we cannot resist the high praises given it, and select another from the many we find in our cotemporaries. We are not aware of any attempt to cultivate it in Kentucky, but we believe that it would prove very useful. The excellencies of this grass are its great product and long continuance—yielding from three to five, sometimes even eight tons per acre, and continuing from one sowing from six to ten years, depending upon situation and soil, and a proper preparation of the ground at the sowing. It resists the effect of drought, by means of its long, deep growing roots. It is best used by assailing; that is, cutting and feeding it green; or by (*tethering*) confining the animal to be fed, to a very small space at one time, or in hay. In the last mentioned it is treated as clover, but the first is the way in which we suppose it would be most profitable to us. An acre, or two acres sown near the stable, would furnish the horses with an abundance at every feed from May to October. We would be glad to hear of some one trying the *experiment*, if no more. We are informed that the seed cost from twentyfive to thirty cents per pound.—*Franklin Farmer*.

LUCERNE.—As we have expected, and as it deserves, this plant is attracting more of the public attention. This is the result of the merits of the plant itself, and a growing disposition among agriculturists to diversify their crops more than they have done heretofore, and especially to make, as it is their obvious interest to do, better provision in the way of grasses and roots.

A very sensible writer in a late number of the Farmer's Cabinet, who is justly impressed with the great value of *lucerne*, and who has evidently been a close observer of its character and habits, makes in regard to its cultivation the following remarks.—*Amer. Farmer*.

"My experience in raising this astonishing crop has been pretty extensive, and as I have long been convinced that it is peculiarly suitable to many parts of this country, I would detail a mode in the culture, which, in suitable situations and under favorable circumstances would, I am convinced, be attended with perfect success.

The land designed for it should be summer-fallowed, the weeds being carefully gathered after every ploughing, and not a moment should be lost in bringing forward as many crops of seed-weeds as possible, by frequent ploughings and harrowings, turning them down as fast as they come. Before the last ploughing, a covering of well-rotted manure should be spread on the land, and this being turned in, the seed, twelve or fourteen pounds per acre, should be sown broadcast, in August or September, unaccompanied with any crop, and be immediately rolled in. In the middle and southern States there would be no danger of its being injured by the winter cold, provided it be protected by the usual quantity of snow, and although the weeds which might still remain in the soil, may spring up with the lucerne, yet as they would be prevented from growing in the winter, that crop would shoot earlier in the spring than they, and would soon out-top and overgrow them; while four or five cuttings of the lucerne during the next summer would prevent these weeds from obtaining even a chance of success.

It is a mistaken idea that lucerne requires a

rich soil; this is by no means the fact; indeed I have known several attempts to raise it on such soil, in consequence I think of this very circumstance; but a *suitable* soil is quite necessary, and what that is, is not sometimes easily definable beforehand; but experiments on a small scale will soon point them out. The *subsoil* for this crop is of much more importance than the surface, and the most prolific crops have been obtained from soils supposed too barren to produce any profitable yield whatever. Ashes form an excellent top-dressing for lucerne, as they contain no seeds of weeds, and this is a circumstance of incalculable importance to its future well being: all other manures should be applied during the frosts of winter, for before the seeds of the weeds, which might be contained in them, can vegetate in the spring, the lucerne has started, and will then keep the lead; and when the crop has taken full possession of the soil, nothing appears more tenacious of life, or equal to cope with it, especially during a season of drought, when all other vegetation has disappeared from the face of the earth; then, I have often known it to shoot away at the rate of two inches in height every twentyfour hours. It has been the custom in some places, to raise the crop on a seed-bed, and transplant the roots, but this is changing the nature of the plant, for its peculiar characteristic—a tap-rooted plant—is thus destroyed; and however much it might thereafter flourish on good soils, it is not so fitted to *pump up*, from the depth of twelve or fourteen feet, moisture sufficient to sustain a crop of eleven tons per acre, during the hottest season of the year; nor is it, after that, so well able to cope with the weeds, as its strength is never so great as when its roots are deep, and form a woody crown about three inches in diameter, bidding defiance even to the ploughshare, and seeming to gain strength from the roughest treatment.

Nor is the very general practice of drilling the seed, and keeping the rows clear of weeds by the hoe, at all to be recommended; it is thus made to flourish, but it is at the cost of too much labor and expense; nor have I ever known a hoed crop at all to be compared with very many that I have seen broadcast, and which had been raised with little expense or labor. The observation, at page 258, vol. 3, of the Cabinet, that unless the lucerne crop is sown in drills, and kept clear by hoeing, it will never answer to the farmer, is erroneous—nothing can be further from the fact—thick sowing in the autumn or late summer on a clean and suitable soil, will render quite unnecessary drilling and hoeing; and will insure larger crops than can be obtained by any other mode of management.

Lucerne has been denominated an impatient crop, but on suitable soils, nothing succeeds so well or with less trouble; the seeds start in a very few days, and the growth of the plants is at first as decided and rapid as the common red clover; but it must be admitted that after this, it seems ready to give way to a crop of weeds, and the most promising prospect is often destroyed in a few days. But to those who are acquainted with its habits, the cultivation is neither difficult or hazardous, and when it once decides the question "to grow or not to grow," in the affirmative, there is no crop on earth that can at all keep pace with it; and it is then a crop for life, or thereabouts. The best crops which I ever knew, were those which grew on the sea shore, not two feet from high water mark—nay, I have known it grow and flourish on the sea beach, overflown by every spring tide, with-

out suffering the least injury from it. Those crops grew on white sand, with not a particle of earth to be seen in its composition, and there were, of course, no weeds to impede its growth; but, at the depth of several feet, this bed of sand was found resting upon a substance of fine light mould, into which the roots had penetrated and produced crops which were truly astonishing in their bulk and vigor; and upon these fields it had been customary to tether cows during the whole summer, for ages, without manure, and yet no diminution of its strength was ever dreamt of. During the whole of the winter, not a blade of lucerne was to be seen, the roots had all been covered by a light coat of sand, which had been blown up from the beach: this protected the crop from the frosts; and very early in the spring, the shoots of lucerne would be found penetrating it in all directions, like asparagus plants, and in a few days they would spread the surface like a carpet, furnishing, in about the space of two weeks, excellent food for cattle of every description, and upon which hogs would fatten. fit for slaughter; it being remarkable that these last, after masticating even the woody stalks of the plant, would not eject any portion of it, but swallow the whole." VIR.

## RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

There are in all parts of our country more or less lands called swamps, bogs, or bog-meadows, as they may happen to be bare, or productive of a little worthless grass. Now such spots are usually the richest part of a farm, being points on which for ages the most valuable parts of the surrounding fields, the salts, manures, and fertile mould, have been centred, and where they have been preserved as in close reservoirs ready to reward the hand and the labor that, directed by skill, should endeavor to turn them to account in the cultivation of land.

One of the surest indications of an improved agriculture in this country, is the notices that frequently meet our eyes in the contemporary journals, as well as those furnished for the Cultivator, of the reclamation of these long neglected places, and their extreme productiveness when brought under cultivation. They are found not only to be reservoirs of the richest manures, requiring only to have the acidity which such wet places are sure to give the vegetable matter collected in them, corrected by lime or fermentation, by mixture with other manures, but by proper treatment, to be capable of giving crops of roots or grass of the most luxuriant kind.

If it is desirable to convert the earth of these natural meadows into manure, the best method is to draw it in the summer or fall to the barn yard, which should be covered to the depth of at least a foot with the transported material. This will absorb the liquid manure of the yards, be mixed by the feet of the animals, with the long manure made from waste stalks, hay, straw, &c., and in the spring when wanted for the crops, will be found more valuable than barn yard manure usually is.

If it is desired to cultivate the earth where it is, or convert the swamp into first rate tillable land, thorough draining in every part must be attended to, or nothing can be done to advantage. If made dry enough for the plough, let the surface be fully pulverized with that implement. If bogs or brush abound, they must be grubbed and burned, and a dressing of lime or ashes, or even mere common sand or gravel, will produce an excellent effect.—*Alb. Cult.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

### COWS HOLDING UP THEIR MILK.

*Mr Editor*—Sir: I am not in the habit of writing for any publication, but as I have just commenced farming with my father, who is one of the best managers of the old school, I feel very much interested in whatever I see or hear relative to the management of a farm. I thought I might be of use to some one by giving my father's mode of treating a cow that holds up her milk on taking away the calf, or at any other time. In the first place he ascertains what kind of food the cow likes best; whether it be meal, oats or potatoes:—he takes the food and coaxes her to one corner of the yard or into the stable; gives it, and begins to milk:—if the cow refuses to give her milk, he tries the same the second time, and has always succeeded to get the milk as freely as from any other cow, unless the food was neglected, or contained something which she did not like. My father bought a young cow last winter: she had her calf quite early in the spring: on taking away the calf she held her milk, giving it down only once in two or three days: he tried several experiments, (not liking the trouble of feeding,) till the cow was nearly dry: finding none of them effectual, he began to feed, and never has been troubled since. The cow says, no supper no milk. This is the fourth or fifth cow of this description he has had, and has always succeeded in getting the milk as freely as from any other cow. J. C.

For the New England Farmer.

### CANKER WORM TROUGHS.

*Mr Colman*—Dear Sir:—Having a few apple trees that I wished to protect from the ravages of the canker worm, I was induced to make a trial of the lead troughs recommended by yourself and others, and now in pretty general use. I have found them answer the purpose very well: they have so far protected my trees from the worms: but I have recently discovered that worms and other bad insects have bedded themselves in the cotton between the lead and the tree: the bark appears to be considerably eaten and dead, and I am apprehensive that the trees have sustained serious injury. I have heretofore had great confidence in these leads as an effectual remedy, but did not for a moment suspect there was danger of any damage or difficulty from such a source. Now I am satisfied that they will do as much hurt as good, unless this difficulty can be obviated. I have thought of a remedy, but prefer that the maker or inventor of the article should suggest one himself, before I expose my own ignorance.

If you consider these remarks of any consequence, you can insert them in the N. E. Farmer, and oblige one and perhaps more of your

Oct. 1, 1840.

SUBSCRIBERS.

There have been frosts recently all over the country as far south as Charleston. Happily the protracted warm weather of the past summer advanced crops so rapidly that they were out of the way, or nearly so, before Sir Jack showed his teeth. —*Bost. Times*.

If, says the Boston Times, 'the undevout astronomer is mad,' the undevout gardener must be a *lusus nature*.

### FARMER'S FESTIVAL.

The Exhibition at Georgetown on Wednesday, by the Essex Agricultural Society, was well sustained. In many respects it far exceeded any thing of the kind heretofore witnessed in the county. The number and character of the animals exhibited was worthy of the occasion. And the number of those present to examine them, indicated that the pursuits of the farmer are not second to any other in awakening the attention of the public. It is pleasing to see so lively an interest manifested in the promotion of objects so directly calculated to benefit society. It is pleasing also to witness individuals of every creed and party, cordially co-operating without jealousy, for the general good.

There were 18 teams engaged in the ploughing match, and their work received the highest encomiums from the committees.

Four and twenty pair of working oxen were entered for premiums—several of which were of the very first class of this useful animal.

The show of fat cattle was mcagre, there being but one decent ox among the number. In a county so fond of good living and so able to afford it, this is not as it should be.

Of bulls, there was a great display of fine animals—more than 20 being on the ground. Some of these were equal to any we have seen elsewhere.

About 10 pairs of steers were exhibited, some of which were of the first class.

Of milch cows, the exhibition was superb. There were 13 cows entered for premium and several others for exhibition. Judging from their appearance and what was said of them, we should think our farmers are learning to put a proper estimate on this most valuable animal. We know not how they can better promote their own interest, than by careful attention to the selection and feed of their milch cows.

There were 24 heifers exhibited, that promised to equal their mothers.

Of calves, there were but few—no premium being offered for them until they have passed the first year—it being impossible to judge of their value at maturity.

Of swine, as heretofore, Essex will not yield the palm to any one. The exhibition of this class of animals, of the various kinds, was very numerous, many of them approached very near perfection. Those of the Berkshire breed had the preference.

There was a very fair exhibition of the products of the dairy; there being about a dozen entries for the premiums offered for butter, and four for cheese. We understood the committee to speak of the butter as much superior to that of former years.

In the hall for domestic manufactures we noticed a rich exhibition of useful articles. The number of entries was about 149, comprising the usual variety. The display of hearth rugs was highly creditable to the taste and industry of those who made them. Among the articles exhibited was a silk gown made by a lady now 93 years of age, from silk of her own raising. The chairman of the committee pleasantly suggested to the Trustees the expediency of offering a premium to that *young lady* who should produce a similar gown, as her own handiwork; and then as the best reward that could be given to the best *young farmer* in the county, the young lady herself.

A great variety of fruits were exhibited from various parts of the county; and a beautiful display of flowers by several public-spirited gentlemen from Salem.

There were various entries for the premiums offered for crops, cultivation of mulberry trees, experiments, &c., the reports on which will not be matured until the close of the year.

The address by Mr Huntington was replete with good taste and sound instruction, and will be referred to by our young men as a valuable guide in their pursuits of life.

The Society were favored with a beautiful hymn from Mr Lunt, of Newburyport.

On the whole, although much more might have been done, there is no good reason for complaint of this exhibition. P.

Danvers, Oct. 1, 1840.

[Salem Gaz.]

*Agricultural Papers*.—Nothing has contributed so much to the improvement of agriculture in our country as this class of publications. No farmer is so poor that he can afford to do without one. They serve as the vehicle by which a vast amount of information is disseminated, and the experience of a large number of practical men is brought into active operation. To be a 'book farmer,' is not now as formerly, a term of reproach, and few farmers of intelligence in the country are now ashamed of the title. These publications have induced a spirit of inquiry, and if all men engaged in agriculture cannot become experimental farmers, still they may profit largely from the experiments of those who can. Another good arising from them has been, to induce men no longer blindly to follow in a beaten track, because their fathers did so before them, but to inquire for themselves the *reason* why certain causes produce certain effects, and to endeavor to learn from them some new modes of application. The great and paramount importance of the agricultural interest is now fully demonstrating itself, and he should indeed be regarded as a benefactor to his country, who shall conduce in any degree to the improvement of that interest.—*Philadelphia North American*.

*Setting Fruit Trees*.—Mr Editor: I wish to say a few words through your useful paper respecting the time for setting fruit trees. Many suppose that it is almost useless to set them in the autumn, on account of their liability to be killed by the frost.

Having for several years had opportunities for constant observation, I am satisfied that all sorts of trees, vines and plants, may be as safely transplanted in the fall as in the spring, if done somewhat earlier than they are usually done in this vicinity.

An instance came under my notice in this town, where a large number of trees (about fifty) were set in the middle of October, and the owner having occasion to remove some of them about six weeks after, they were found to have thrown out fibres from the extremities of the roots. These having a firm hold were prepared for winter, and not one of the whole were lost; while those which are not set till the middle or last of November, have no time to take root before the ground is closed by the frost, and in that way many of them are lost.—*Massachusetts Spy*.

*Birds*.—Birds have often seemed to me like the messengers from earth to heaven—charged with the homage and gratitude of nature, and gifted with the most eloquent of created voices to fulfil the mission.—*Bulwer*.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1840.

## NEW HAVEN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The New Haven County Agricultural Society, of Connecticut, held their anniversary on Wednesday, the 30th ult. This Society has for a length of time lain dormant; but by the liberal exertions of some spirited friends of public improvement, was last year waked up; and has distinguished itself by its exhibitions of the last and the present year.

The exhibition of the Horticultural Society took place in the second story of the State House, the hall and several rooms of that building being devoted to that purpose. The hall was arranged and decorated with exquisite taste, and with its flowers and fruits presented in the evening a beautiful display, almost a fairy palace.

The apples and pears were uncommonly fine. The peaches were handsome though not numerous, on account of the lateness of the season. The show of grapes, especially considering that all were raised in the open air, was admirable. There were various other specimens of fruit, which we have not room to particularize.

The bouquets of flowers were done up with a tastefulness of arrangement we have never seen surpassed; and evidenced the skill of the cultivators. The show of culinary vegetables, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, potatoes, celery, salsify, the egg plant, and the larger fruits, such as musk and water melons, and tomatoes of several varieties, sweet potatoes and other vegetables, which do not at this moment occur to us, and squashes of various kinds, we must say has never been equalled within our knowledge; and we do not believe could be surpassed in any part of the country.

The agricultural rooms, distinct from the horticultural rooms, presented on Wednesday a truly magnificent exhibition of field products, with the exception of the smaller grains. Of these there was but a single sample of wheat, several samples of rye, and some of oats and buckwheat. The show of wheat and rye was quite inferior; one sample of oats very good; the buckwheat likewise was good. The show of vegetables was here considerably extended, and of the very finest description; and the display of Indian corn of various kinds was rich, far beyond any thing we have ever witnessed.

The pens were well filled with cattle. In young stock and in fat cattle the exhibition was quite limited, though there were two yoke of fat cattle which deservedly attracted much attention. Many milk cows were presented of very promising appearance, though no particular account of their products was given. Of improved Durham Short-Horns there was a numerous and beautiful herd exhibited by Mr H. Whitney, of New Haven, and Mr Townsend, of East Haven. A Short-horned bull and an imported cow, of Mr Whitney, equal the best animals that we have ever seen. Mr Townsend's stock was excellent.

The exhibitions of the day were distinguished by a team of more than three hundred yoke of working oxen from the neighboring towns. The cattle, with scarcely an exception, were almost all red and marked every where with the Devon blood. There were many animals of pure Devon, we presume descended from the stock presented some years since by Mr Coke, now Lord Leicester, one of the best breeders of Devons in England, to the Messrs Hurlbut, of Connecticut. The cattle were not only remarkable for their size, color and form, but likewise, and particularly, for their high con-

dition, showing excellent keeping, and likewise for very skilful training. It would be difficult to conceive of a show of this kind in this respect more gratifying or honorable.

At two o'clock an address was delivered in the church; the reports were read and the premiums announced.—The proceeds of one of the farms presented for premium, exceeded 4000 dollars; the size of the farm was 168 acres. We are promised a copy of the report on farms, which was drawn up with great care, and shall lay it as soon as received before our readers.

We should be glad to extend our remarks, but must withhold them. The exhibitions both of the Horticultural and Agricultural Societies, passed off with singular success, and conferred much honor on those enterprising and public-spirited gentlemen, who have given their time and labor and energies to make the occasion what it should be. H. C.

## DEFERRED NOTICES.

**BUNKER HILL MONUMENT FAIR.**—This was continued open seven days. The amount paid for entrance money at fifty cents the first day, and twentyfive cents the succeeding days, amounted to ten thousand dollars. Nearly forty thousand admissions were granted. The most important point is understood to have been gained: the sum realized from admissions and sales, and from public-spirited contributions, though not yet announced, is said to meet the expectations of those who got up this very agreeable mode of picking people's pockets with their full and delighted consent. It will be quite a jubilee in the State when the cap-stone is fixed upon this magnificent shaft. H. C.

**HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society in their turn, feasted the eyes of the public with a splendid exhibition of plants and flowers and fruits, which did the highest honor to the cultivators. The show of Dahlias was remarkably gay and brilliant. Of the fruits, we could judge only by the eyes; but we have no doubt they were found equally grateful to the taste.

This Society has conferred immense benefits upon the community in what it has done to improve the public taste; to refine the moral sentiments of society by presenting to their admiration the most beautiful creations of nature; and to increase the comforts of life and contribute to the public health by multiplying simple and innocent luxuries, in the form of delicious fruits.

Such an exhibition of flowers, fruits, and fine vegetables may well make us satisfied with even our harsh climate; and abate all envy of the tropical regions, with their genial suns and their burning fevers. H. C.

**VEGETABLE STEAMER.**—We would call the attention of the agricultural community to the advertisement in this day's paper of the Vegetable Steamer, invented by Dr. J. Wright Warren, of this city. It is a cheap, compact article, of cast iron, and an apparatus which, for economy, will we think supercede all others for the purpose of steaming vegetables for stock; also, heating water, cooking, &c. J. B.

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

## EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Oct. 3, 1840.

The exhibition of Dahlias today was one of the finest displays of superb specimens that were ever seen in the Society's rooms. The following are the names of the exhibitors:

From Mr Walker, upwards of a hundred blooms—among them Fire Ball and Suffolk Hero were splendid;

from J. J. Low, 25 blooms; from J. Stickney, about 60 splendid flowers—among which we noticed Essex Rival, Miss Johnson, and Ne plus Ultra—all extra; from J. Breck & Co., 50 blooms; from S. Sweetser, upwards of 50 blooms; from M. P. Wilder, about a hundred fine flowers—Yorkshire Hero, Topaz and Premier were very beautiful; from Hovey & Co., 50 blooms—among them a splendid Royal Standard; from D. McIntire, 40 fine blooms—Castander, large and fine; from J. L. L. F. Warren, 30 blooms; T. Mason, 40 flowers; J. A. Kenrick, 20 flowers; and John Howe, 20 flowers.

Bouquets were also furnished by Messrs Walker, W. Kenrick and J. Hovey.

## NOTICE.

If the weather continues fair the next week, it is the intention of the cultivators of the Dahlia to have an exhibition on Saturday, the 10th—at which time prizes will be awarded for blooms in classes, as follows:

Class I. Best 12 blooms (dissimilar.)

2d " 12 " "

Class II. Best 6 dissimilar blooms.

2d " 6 " "

Class III. Best flower of any class.

2d " " " "

A prize can be taken in each class, all of which are open to cultivators. The prizes will be proportioned to the number of entrances, viz: For Class I., \$1; Class II., 50 cents; Class III., 25 cents.

The flowers must all be in the room and arranged for the judges by 10 1-2 o'clock, or they will be excluded from premium. C. M. HOVEY, Chairman.

## EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

From L. P. Grosvenor, Esq.; fine specimens of Green Sylvanhe and Urbaniste pears; also, Wilkinson, Dr. Hunt's Connecticut, Passe Colmar, and a kind unknown. Also, specimens of the Chandler apple, from the seedling trees.

From Turell Tufts, Esq., Medford; specimens of a beautiful red apple, now at maturity—unknown to the committee.

From Lemuel Dana, Esq., Dedham; a dark red winter apple—name unknown to the committee.

From Hon. E. Vose; fine specimens of Winter Warden pears and Hawthorndean apples.

From John D. Wolf, Esq., Brighton; two varieties of apples, large and handsome; sent to the Society as the Seekno further and Baldwins: unknown to the committee as such.

From S. G. Whiting, Esq., Dedham; a large seedling Sugar Pear and a kind unknown to the committee, large, and probably a good baking pear; also, the St. Michael pears.

From Marshall P. Wilder, Esq.; Thompson Pear, of superior flavor, fully answering the expectation of the committee, from the name it bears.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq.; fine specimens of Isabella grapes.

From Capt. Macendray, Dorchester; Pears—a fine specimen—name unknown.

From Samuel Downer, Esq., Dorchester; a fine specimen of the Snow apple.

From Mr Jabez Fisher, Brookline; fine specimens of the Passe Colmar Pears.

From Edward Sharp, Esq., Dorchester; a fine specimen of Wilkinson pears.

From Mr George Bird, Walpole; a specimen of large, handsome, good flavored, red fall apples, now at maturity—name unknown.

From George Lee, Esq., West Cambridge; a specimen of very large, handsome Ribstone Pippin.

From Mr John Dunklee, Brighton; Blue Pearmain apple.

From J. Harris, Esq., Boston; a fine specimen of St. Michael Peara—reminding the committee of the fruit as it was, twentyfive years since.

From Gen. J. Newhall, Lynnfield; a good specimen of a seedling apple—fruit not in eating. This parcel was offered for premium, but can be better judged of when at maturity.

From Mr Joseph Burrell, Quincy; native seedling Pears, of his own production; beautiful in appearance and fine in flavor, worthy of cultivation. The committee have named this the Burrell Pear.

For the Committee,

**BENJ. V. FRENCH.**

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1025 Beef Cattle, 640 Stores, 3500 Sheep, and 1125 Swine.

**Prices.—Beef Cattle.**—The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained. We quote First quality, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 25. Third quality, \$3 75 a \$4 75.

**Barrelling Cattle.**—Several lots of cattle were purchased for barrelling at \$5 for mess and \$4 for No. 1.

**Stores.**—Former prices were not sustained, and we reduce our quotations. Yearlings, \$6 a \$9. Two Year Old \$12 a \$18 50. Three Year Old, \$22 a \$27.

**Sheep**—Sales quick. Lots \$1 33, \$1 50, \$1 67, \$1 84, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 37, and \$2 75.

**Swine**—Sales quick at prices obtained last week.—Lots at 3 a 3 1-4 for sows and 4 a 4 1-4 for barrows. Selected lots, 3 1-4 a 4 1-2. At retail, from 4 to 5 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 Northly exposure, weeks ending Sept. 27 and Oct. 4.

Sept. 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	21	52	53	43	N.
Tuesday,	22	40	50	44	N.
Wednesday,	23	40	70	56	S. E.
Thursday,	24	50	61	53	S. E.
Friday,	25	38	66	51	S. E.
Saturday,	26	42	67	59	S.
Sunday,	27	56	74	66	S. W.
Mondny,	28	46	68	52	N. E.
Tuesday,	29	39	74	50	S.
Wednesday,	30	47	72	51	E.
Thursday,	1	56	56	54	E.
Friday,	2	61	62	59	E.
Saturday,	3	60	74	60	S.
Sunday,	4	38	59	54	W.

We have had an easterly storm of three days continuance, which we have not had before for a long time.

**Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale**

A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Brighton, August 12.

**PREMIUM ON PLOUGHS.**

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, having stated, in their offer of premiums for the best Ploughs, that notice would be given of the time and place, at which the Committee would be ready to prove the ploughs; they do hereby give notice, that the Committee will be prepared with land and oxen, and will attend to the duties assigned them, at Worcester, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Per order: **BENJ. GUILD, Sec'y.**

Boston, Sept. 30, 1840.

**BOX FOR EDGINGS.**

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., a lot of very superior BOX. Oct. 6.

**IMPROVED VEGETABLE STEAMER.**



Just received at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Dr Warren's Patent Cylinder Vegetable Steamer, for steaming all kinds of vegetables for Swine, Cattle, &c. in large or small quantities. It can likewise be used for family purposes.

- A, the pipe for filling the boiler with water.
- B, safety valve for letting off extra steam, in case the pressure should get too high.
- C, steam pipe passing from boiler to cask
- D, pipe to supply the boiler with water from a cask or lux which is to be placed in such manner as to keep the boiler about two thirds full of water at all times, which answers as a complete self-regulator for supplying the boiler with water.

The above cut is not a true representation of the boiler, as it appears at least one half larger than it really is, in proportion to the cask. The boiler is merely a small size cylinder stove, with the fire inside, and surrounded by a sheet of water from which passes a steam pipe to the barrel or box, the cask or box can be removed so as to discharge the vegetables without any alteration of the boiler or steam pipe.

The steamer can be removed from place to place without any difficulty. Wood or coal can be used, and a few cents worth of either will steam a large quantity of vegetables. A number of them have been in operation, and found to give universal satisfaction.

Farmers and others are invited to call at our Warehouse and examine the article, which they will find to be a very neat and cheap apparatus for the purpose. Price \$12, and with handles \$13. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston.

September 30.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase trees, are informed that we will select from the following nurseries Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs of every description that may be desired, and pay particular attention to their packing, and forward them to any part of the country.

- From Messrs Winships', Brighton
- William Kenrick's, Newtoa.
- John A. Kenrick's, Do.
- S. & G. Hyde, Do.
- Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.
- Botanic Garden, Cambridge.
- Robert Manning, Salem.
- J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.
- Breck & Co., Brighton.

The present is the best time, to transplant all hardy trees and shrubs.

Orders will be received for Plum, Pear and other Stocks, Hedge Plants, &c.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.  
Agricultural Implements.  
Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

The Lowell Journal, Worcester Spy, New Bedford Mercury, Yeoman's Gazette, Northampton Courier, Providence Journal, Norwich Aurora, Essex Banner, Springfield Republican are requested to insert the above 4 times,

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrel	1 50	1 76
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 50	6 75
Pot,		5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 26
" Domestic,		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No 1,			13 50
prime,			10 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,		28	29
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	12	18
dairy,	"	18	25
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,			
sperm,			
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
barrel			
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		45
southern, geese,	"	37	42
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 62	2 75
Bay, Chaleur,		2 25	2 33
Haddock,	"	1 07	1 25
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	13 00	13 25
No. 2,		10 75	11 00
No. 3,		6 00	6 26
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 12	5 26
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 50	5 62
Richmond canal,	"		5 25
Alexandria wharf,	"		3 25
Rye,	"		3 25
MEAL, Indian, in blbs.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	65	67
southern flat, yellow,	"	61	62
white,	"	55	56
Rye, northern,	"	65	67
Barley,	"		42
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	42
southern,	"	23	32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. finished		23 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
southern and western,	"	9	10
HAY, best English, per ton,		16 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 60	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	20	26
2d quality,	"		20
LARD, Boston,	"	11	12
southern,	"		11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	28
do. country do.	"	23	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	26
do. dry hides,	"	20	22
New York red, light,	"	19	20
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	13	20
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSE, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 00	1 02
Winter,	"	1 10	1 12
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
POAK, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
clear,			16 00
Mess,	"	14 50	15 50
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	4 80	4 50
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 60
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	14
Southern Clover,	"		16
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	45
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	48
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	40
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	38
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
Northern pulled, { No. 1,	"	35	40
{ No. 2,	"	23	25
{ No. 3,	"	18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## TILLAGE.

" 'Tis folly in the extreme to till  
 Extensive fields and till them ill;  
 The farmer pleased, may boast aloud  
 His bushels sown, his acres ploughed,  
 And pleased, indulge the cheering hope  
 That time will bring a plenteous crop;  
 Shrewd common sense sits laughing by,—  
 For when maturing seasons smile,  
 Thin sheaves shall disappoint his toil.  
 Advised, this empty pride expel;  
 Tilt LITTLE, and that little WELL.  
 Of taxing, fencing, toil, no more  
 Your ground requires when rich than poor;  
 And more one fertile acre yields,  
 Than the huge breadth of barren fields.  
 " Neat be your farms; 'tis long confessed  
 The neatest farmer is the best.  
 Each bog and marsh, industrious drain,  
 Nor let vile balks deform the plain;  
 No bushes on your headland grow,  
 For briars a sloven's culture show.  
 Neat be your barns, your houses neat,  
 Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet;  
 No moss the sheltering roof enshroud,  
 Nor wooden panes the window cloud,  
 No filthy kennels foully flow,  
 Nor weeds with rankling poison grow;  
 But shades expand and fruit trees bloom,  
 And flowering shrubs exhale perfume;  
 With pales your garden circle round;  
 Defend, enrich, and clean the ground;  
 Prize high the pleasing, useful rood,  
 And fill with vegetables good."

From the Albany Cultivator.

## MAKING AUGER HOLES WITH A GIMLET.

" My boy what are you doing there with that gimlet?" said I the other morning to a flaxen haired urchin, who was laboring away with all his might at a piece of board before him. " Trying to make an auger hole!" was his reply, without raising his eyes or suspending his operations.

" Precisely the business of at least two-thirds of the world, in this blessed year of our Lord 1840, is this making auger holes with a gimlet;" I said to myself, as I walked musingly onward.

Here is young A., who has just escaped from the clerk's desk behind the counter. He sports his mustaches; wears his hair long; has acquired the power of being shaved; carries a rötan; drinks champaign when he can command an X to purchase a bottle, and treat a friend to a dinner; talks large of the price current, fall of western stocks, and profits of banking; stands in his boots two inches taller than Astor or Appleton; and speaks of foreign exchanges as would Rothschild or Biddle. He thinks he is a great man, when all others know he is only making auger holes with a gimlet.

Mr B. is a rabid politician. He has labored hard at caucuses, at ward and town meetings, has talked of the dear people till the words flow parrot like from his lips, and has done a full share of the dirty work of party for years. Office has been the lure held out to lead him onwards, and which has made him neglect his business, spend his time in hunting up recruits, drilling the refractory, and qualifying himself for bar-room argument

and stump oratory. He can settle the affairs of the nation in a trice; diplomacy has no intricacies for him; he has shaken hands with the president, and is a great man. He will soon be used up, and cast aside; and will then see, as others now do, that he is chasing a jack o'lantern, that he is making auger holes with a gimlet.

There is Miss C., who is really a pretty girl, and who might become a woman, a man of sense would be proud of. Now, she apes the *ton* in all things; reads exciting novels, goes to the opera, admires Celeste's dancing, has nearly ceased to blush at the most indecent nudity, lounges on sofas, glories in her idleness, keeps her bed till noon, coquets with male animals as feminine as herself, imagines she is a belle, forgets that her father was a cooper, lisps of high life, and plebeian presumption, and is in a fair way to ruin herself. All this comes of her belief that an auger hole can be made by a gimlet.

Mr D., whom I have just passed, may be put down as a distinguished professor of the gimlet. He was a farmer. His father left him a fine farm free of incumbrance; but speculation became rife, fortunes were made in a twinkling, and D. fancied "one thing could be done as well as another." So he sold his farm, and bought wild lands in the prairies, and corner lots in lithographed cities; and began to dream of wealth worthy of "golden Ind." Work he could not; it had suddenly become degrading. Who could think of tilling or being contented with a hundred acres of land, when thousands of acres in the broad west were waiting for occupants or owners. D. was not the man to do it, and he operated to the extent of his means. At last the land bubble broke; lithographed cities were discovered to be mere bogs; and prairie farms, though the basis of exhaustless wealth, worthless unless rendered productive by labor. But D.'s beautiful farm is gone, and as he is now preparing on compulsion to become a pioneer in the west, he feels that it is difficult to make auger holes with a gimlet.

Mr E. is the representative of quite a class. He had his attention awakened to the subject of religion, and obtained new views of its importance and his own obligations. Believing what cannot be disputed, that love to God and good will to man, is the only true source of happiness, and feeling, as every benevolent mind must, a desire for the welfare of his race, he fancied himself called to declare these truths to the world; and forsaking his lapstone, his anvil, or his plough, became without delay an expounder of the scriptures, a self-delegated instructor of mankind. He forgot that the age of miracles had ceased; and that the ability to teach must now be acquired by the slow but necessary process of human learning. He begins to have misgiving that he has mistaken his call; and will probably discover, when too late to rectify the error, that he has spent the best half of his life in trying to make auger holes with a gimlet.

OBSERVER.

## HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies: they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given.  
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
 August 26.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.



Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Rosas and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, will be sent to all who apply: in that Catalogue many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

Also, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Goose berries, and *Mulberries for silk*—Scotch Larch, Lindens, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Pæonies, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840.  
 eptD1

## 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

## HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

May 6.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## PATENT SPRING BALANCE.

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

July 15.

## FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 15.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 9.

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.  
 April 22.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

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 reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,  
 17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

N. E. FARMER.

### REPORT OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—SEPT., 1840.

By a vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it has fallen to our lot to prepare a report of the annual exhibition. In the performance of this duty, if we were to follow the impulse of our own feelings, we should probably say too much in praise of our first love, the productions of *Flora*, and let our imagination run riot in an attempt to describe the beauties of the many fair specimens presented for our admiration; but we are reminded by *Pomona* that *her* offspring have a claim upon our special notice; and we should prove recreant to our trust were we to omit giving, at least a passing notice of some of the fine varieties of fruits which crowded our tables, and added so much to the gratification of our visitors. There was the Grape, with its luscious juice, apparently ready to burst the blooming covering which concealed that "maketh the heart glad": the Bartlett pear, which seemed to say, "come taste me and try me: I have but few equals and no superiors." The Graepstein apple was a temptation which almost set over injunction of "touch not" at defiance. The plums, encircled with imperial purple, and with flavor rich "beyond compare." Peaches, with colors various, and with qualities beyond the pale of our description;—all these our readers will perceive, by a reference to the report of the Chairman of the Fruit Committee, made but a part of the great whole.

Who of all the lovers of *Flora*, could behold the various specimens of flowers, from the gorgeous *Gloriosa superba* to the humble *Viola tricolor*, and not have his, or her, better feelings aroused into action—his thoughts raised to admire—his heart warmed with love, and his soul to burn with ecstatic desire to know more of the worth of Him who made them all; who formed them with graces and tinted them with colors so diversified, and scattered them with liberal hand wherever man is found.

With these for preliminary remarks, we shall now proceed to give a detailed account of the exhibition, which commenced on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at noon, and closed on Friday, 11th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. During that period the hall was visited by many distinguished strangers from various parts of the Union, who had assembled in our city to join the Whig procession at Bunker Hill.—It was gratifying to the committee of arrangements to learn from those gentlemen that an increasing interest in the pursuits of horticulture is now manifest in various parts of our country. We rejoice to know this, as we consider Horticulture is like Virtue—the more it is practiced the more lovely it will appear; and it may be said of it, as of Virtue, its ways are ways of pleasantness and all its paths are paths of peace."

Per order,  
SAMPL WALKER,  
Chairman Com. Arrangements.

Boston, Sept., 1840.

### EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

*Plants.*—From J. P. Cushing, Esq.;; *Latania borbonica*; *Phœnix dactylifera*; *Cycas revoluta*; *Chamærops humilis*; *Thea viridis*; *Begonia* sp.; *Photinia arbutifolia*, &c.

From Messrs Winship; *Eugenia australis*; *Erica spuria*; *Buxus arborescens*; *Begonia argyrostigma*; *Musa rosacea*; *Ardisia colorata*; *Acacia* sp.; *Eriobotrya japonica*; *Ficus elastica*; *Fuchsia coccinea*; *Eucomis vittata*; *Vallota purpurea*; *Cereus speciosissimus*; *Opuntia brasiliensis*; *Cereus cylindricus*; *Campanula pyramidalis*; *Melaleuca dimorpha*, *heliotropes*; *verbenas*; *roses*; *geraniums*; *Tradescantia discolor*; *Funkia japonica*; *Vinca rosea*; *Belladonna lily*; *Amaryllis Josephine* (in flower); and other plants, to the number of upwards of forty; also, branches of the *Shepardia argentea*, full of fruit.

From W. E. Carter, Botanic Garden: *Tecoma capensis*; *Magnolia grandiflora*; *Cratægus glabra*; *Beaufortia decussata*; *Rhododendron arboreum*; *Illicium floridanum*; *Hakea gibbosa*; *Rochea falcata*; *Laurus excelsa*; *Taxus chinensis*; *Callistemon saligna*; *Liatris latifolia*; *Vallota purpurea*; *Nandina domestica*; *Dracæna fragrans*; *Hibiscus Manihot*; *Eriobotrya japonica*; *Melaleucas*; *daphnes*; *acacias*; *fuchsias*; *ericas*; *diosmas*; *myrtles*; *petunias*; *azaleas*, &c; in all upwards of sixty plants: also, a fine cut specimen of *Hedychium Gardnerianum*.

From W. Meller: *Hoya carnosa*; *Fuchsia tenella* and *globosa*; *Citrus myrtifolia*; *Plumbago capensis*; *Diosma ericoides*; *Gloxinia speciosa*; *Eugenia australis*; *Thuja orientalis*; *Lauristinus*; *heliotropes*, &c.

From Capt. Sumner, Boston: two Chinese plants—remarkable curiosities; and which attracted, and deservedly so, universal attention. They illustrated fully the Chinese system of gardening, presenting a garden in miniature.

From J. L. L. F. Warren: variegated holly; common holly; silver-edged Box; *Stapelia* sp.; *Eugenia australis*; *Fuchsia gracilis*; *Erica concinna*; *roses*; *rosemary*, &c. &c.

*Cut Flowers.*—From E. H. Derby, Salem: *Amaryllis Belladonna*; do. var.? *Oxalis* sp.? and *Nymphæ odorata*.

From John Lewis Russell: a fine bouquet, composed of the following native plants: *Liatris scariosa*; *Gentiana crinita*; *Neottia spiralis*, and *Polygonum articulatum*.

A magnificent specimen of *Gloriosa superba*, from Madam Lowell, Roxbury, attracted great admiration.

From S. Walker: fine pansies, and specimens of *Tigridia conchiflora*.

From W. Kenrick: roses in variety.

From D. Haggerston, a collection of several varieties of *verbenas*.

Noisette roses, very fine, from S. R. Johnson.

A bunch of superb German asters, from Mr Arnold, Cambridgeport.

German asters from Josiah Stickney. Asters from J. A. Kenrick and S. Sweetser.

*Verbenas* from J. Breck & Co.

From Hovey & Co.: a collection of superb *verbenas*, including the following twenty species and varieties, many of them new and very splendid, viz: *Verbena chamædrifolia*; *Arraniana*; *Twædieana*; and *T. superba*; *Eyreana*; *teucroides*; *incisa*; *Binneyana*; *fulgens*; *Wales's seedling*; *Winchesterii*; *Russellii*; *Colcordii*; *Pepperi*; *ignescens*; *Hirstii*; *Richardsonii*; *Powellii speciosa* and *venosa*. Hovey & Co. sent a collection of ten varieties of most superb double balsams, viz: rose, purple, scarlet, white, mottled, scarlet spotted, crimson spotted, purple spotted, striped and ruby colored.

Messrs Winship sent a basket of *Passiflora quadrangularis*.

*Dahlias.*—From Josiah Stickney: *Ansell's Unique*; *Horsham Rival*; *Ingham's Canute*; *Rienzi*; *Sulphurea elegans*; *Essex Rival*; *Clark's Julia*; *Virgin Queen*; *Striata formosissima*; *Stanford's Contender*; *Rosa superba*; *Grand purple*; *Marshal Soult*; *Fire Ball*; *Ne plus ultra*; *Elphinstone's Coronation*; *Corinne*; *Reliance*; *Climax*; *Eva*; *Red Rover*, &c.

From P. Barnes: *Suffolk Hero*; *Unique*; *Clio perfecta*; *Quilled Perfection*; *Coronation*; *Middlesex Rival*; *Sunbury Hero*; *Beauty of the North*; *Conqueror of Europe*; *Metropolitan Perfection*; *Striata formosissima*, *Red Rover*, &c. &c.

From Hovey & Co.: *Marshal Soult*; *Horticulturist*; *Striata formosissima*; *Horatio*; *Beauty of the North*; *Mrs Rushton*; *Stone's Yellow Perfection*; *Gen. Washington*; *Reliance*; *Mrs Cox*; *Red Rover*; *Glory*; *Sulphurea elegans*; *Splendissima*; *Independent*; *Duchess of Richmond*; *Sir Henry Fletcher*; *Rosetta*; *Unique*; *Lord Liverpool*; *Eva*; *Quilled Perfection*; *Princess Victoria*; *Blandina*, &c.

From J. A. Kenrick: *Duchess of Richmond*; *Ne plus ultra*; *Rival Yellow*, &c.

From M. P. Wilder: *Mrs Rushton*; *Unique*; *Strata formosissima*; *Ne plus ultra*; *Beauty of the Plain*; *Red Rover*; *Ovid*; *Advancer*; *Sir Henry Fletcher*; *Castanda*; *Duchess of Richmond*; *Eva*; *Iver Hero*; *Flora Hastings*; *Contender*, (*Stanford's*); *Horticulturist*; *Bonny Jean*; *Lewisham Rival*; *Clio perfecta*; *Girling's Heroine*, &c. &c.

From D. McIntire: *Eva*; *Premier*; *Miss Johnson*; *Duke of Kent*; *Striata formosissima*; *Lord Liverpool*; *Marshal Soult*; *Bontisholl*; *Suffolk Hero*; *Mrs Broadwood*; *Countess of Liverpool*; *Castanda*, &c. &c.

From D. Haggerston: *Eva*; *Beauty of King-scote*; *Princess Victoria*; *Striata formosissima*; *Marshal Soult*; *Unique*; *Metropolitan Calypso*; *Angelina*; *Splendissima*; *Clio perfecta*; *Dennisii*; *Red Rover*; *Lady William Powlett*; *Gen. Washington*; *Beauty of the North*, &c.

From Joseph Breck & Co.: *Striata formosissima*; *Angelina*; *Duchess of Richmond*; *Unique*; *Rival Sussex*; *Dennisii*; *Globe*; *Countess of Liverpool*; *Metropolitan Calypso*; *Paragon*, &c.

From R. Howe: *Mrs Rushton*; *Desdemona*; *Dennisii*; *Madonna*; *Suffolk Hero*; *Angelina*; *Red Rover*; *Countess of Liverpool*, &c.

Cushing ; Wirtemberg ; Seckle ; Cumberland ; Dix ; Andrews ; Urbaniste and Bartlett.

From George Brown, Beverly: Pears.—Bartlett ; Seckle ; Passe Colmar ; Van Mons ; Napoleon ; Bergamot ; Nonpareil ; Summer Thorns ; Catillac, and other varieties. Nectarines. Apples.—Brattle White ; Green Sweeting ; Drap d'Or ; Pomme d'Appi ; Siberian Crab and Holland.

From J. Fisher, Brookline: Pears.—Bartlett ; Andrews ; Seckle ; St. Michael ; Cuisse Madame ; Cushing and Wilkinson.

From Dr. Burnett, Southboro': Burnett pears.

From George Lee, Cambridge: Red Calville and Ribstone pippin apples. Melons.—Minorca and Imperial Water.

From E. T. Hastings, Boston: St. Michael pears.

From John Hovey, Roxbury: Peaches.—Two varieties. White Sweetwater Grapes—open culture.

From Frederick Tudor, Nahant: Petit Madame and Winship Peaches.

From Thomas Johnson, Chelsea ; Citron melons.

From Charles Johnson, Weston: Wirtemberg and Seckle pears. Hawthorndean apples.

From — Dyer, Abington: Apples.—Brown Sweeting ; Beam, (very large) ; Black Bantoc ; Elijah and one other variety.

From Elias Phinney, Lexington: Pears, viz: Warden ; Easter Beurre ; Beurre Diel ; Sylvange Verte ; Williams' Bon chretien ; Andrews ; Beurre Knox ; Cushing ; Chaumontel ; Long Green ; Chelmsford Palfrey ; Dix and a French variety. Apples.—R. I. Greening ; Baldwin ; Monstrous pippin ; Bellflower ; Late Juneating ; River ; Porter and Hawthorndean. Peaches.—Grosse Mignonne, Royal Alberge ; Rhode Island Rareripe and French Rareripe. Also, Black Hamburg ; White Frontignac ; White Sweetwater ; Bartlett and Palfrey Grapes—the two last native varieties. Among Mr Phinney's numerous collection, were many fine varieties, and his specimens generally were very large and handsome.

From E. M. Richards, Dedham: Apples.—Porter ; Hawthorndean ; Walpole ; Fall Sops of Wine ; Summer Pearmain ; Marseilles Red ; Fall Pippin ; Red Ingestre and Yellow Ingestre. Pears.—Harrison ; Porter and Cushing.

For the Committee on Fruits,

E. M. RICHARDS, *Chairman.*

#### VEGETABLES.

The number and variety of specimens contributed this season, have been very limited. The Committee regret that so little interest has been manifested to sustain this important branch of our interests. The following are the only specimens presented at our annual exhibition.

From T. Johnson, Chelsea: Canada crook neck Squash ; Ladies parching corn, (ripened in 97 days) ; Early Canada Corn, (very fine specimens.)

From Harrison Gray, Roxbury: Spanish Tomatoes.

From N. N. Dyer: 2 ears Brown Corn 13 inches long.

From E. Phinney, Lexington: a Tippecanoe Squash, weighing 137 lbs. This was truly a fine specimen, and attracted much attention. Also a large African Squash.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury: fine specimens of crook-neck Squashes ; do. Autumnal Marrow do. ; Tomatoes and Blood Beets.

From Hovey & Co.: very pretty specimens of the White Carrot.

From Richard Ward, Roxbury: large Lucia Beans.

From John Hovey: Tomatoes.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton: Specimens of the Seven Year Pumpkin ; Marrow Squash, growth of 1839 ; Marrow Squash, the present year ; Sugar Beet.

The Committee, in presenting their annual report, respectfully urge the necessity of renewed attention to this department, as they feel confident that every member can do something that will, for the future, add much to the interest of all.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

*Chairman.*

*Domestic Conveniences—Cisterns.*—Every farmer should give particular attention to convenience of his household department. Female labor may be lessened to a surprising degree by studying this part of domestic economy. To contribute our mite, we here briefly give an account of the construction of a rain-water cistern of our own.

The pit for the cistern was dug so that the outside of the cellar wall formed a part of one side. The wall was built of cobble stone in common lime mortar, one foot in thickness. The bottom, which was hard pan, was first covered with cobble stones, of uniform size, laid in water-lime mortar ; a coat of the same mortar was laid upon this ; and a second coat of smaller stones completed the bottom. The whole inside then received two coats of water-lime mortar. By applying these to the walls before they had become dry, and then drying very gradually, they were wholly free from cracks. After remaining a few weeks, protected by boards from the sun,—the upper edge of the wall was covered with a layer of water-lime mortar ; two inch white oak planks covering the whole, (except a small curb, for the entrance of water and cleaning the cistern,) was laid on this mortar ; a coat of water-lime mortar was then spread upon the plank ; thick white oak slabs were laid again on this coat of mortar ; another coat of mortar upon the slabs, and several inches of compact earth, forming with the planks and slabs, a little more than a foot in thickness, completed the covering. This is sufficient to prevent the water from freezing in the coldest weather, though the curb, (18 in. by 2 ft.) is left open. It also prevents all access of surface water.

The cistern adjoins the kitchen, and a lead pipe, one inch in diameter, passes from near the bottom, through the cellar wall, obliquely upwards, to the kitchen floor, where it is attached to the lower end of a small pump. Thus, plenty of rain water is at all times at perfect command. The cistern is between 6 and 7 feet in diameter, about five feet deep, and holds about 40 barrels. Care should be taken to procure good water lime, failure often arising from bad material.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

*Farmers' Holidays, Fairs, &c.*—We give notice of quite a number of agricultural meetings and fairs to be held this month ; and there are many at a distance of which we have not received notice.—We wish all of our readers may have an opportunity of attending one or more of these fairs. They are calculated to promote the best interests of society in general, and of farmers in particular ; and therefore all should co-operate, and lend their aid and influence to sustain these organizations. These

meetings afford an opportunity for a friendly interchange of feelings and sympathies, so desirable among all classes, but so much neglected among farmers. They should have at least once a year, a general jubilee, where they can all meet as brothers and friends, engaged in the most noble and important of all occupations—where they can come together and compare views ; rejoice together over present attainments, and devise means for future advancements. We say then, come one and all, with your families and friends, and bring your choicest animals and productions, not forgetting the ornamental as well as the more strictly useful ; and if you are not delighted and well rewarded for your time and trouble, we shall be sadly mistaken.—*New Genesee Far.*

*Flowers and Shrubs.*—Why does not every lady who can afford it—(and who cannot?)—have a geranium or some other flower in her window? It is very cheap—its cheapness is next to nothing if you raise it from seed, or from a slip ; and it is beauty and a companion. It was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love. And if it cannot love you in return, it cannot hate you ; it cannot utter even a hateful thing, even for your neglecting it ; for though it is all beauty it has no vanity ; and such being the case, and living, as it does, purely to do you good, and afford you pleasure, how will you be able to neglect it? We receive, in imagination the scent of these good natured leaves, which allow you to carry off their perfume on your fingers for good natured they are in that respect above all other plants, and fitted for the hospitality of your room. The very feel of the leaf has a household warmth in it—something analogous to clothing and comfort.

*MANY HEADED WHEAT.*—The many headed wheat is an indigenous plant of California ; six heads of which were procured by Major Spreng, from a man in the Osage nation of Indians, who had been trading in the Pacific Ocean. The six heads produced six hundred grains ; which were planted by Alpheus Baker, of Abbeville, S. C., the production of which was ten thousand heads. The ground on which the wheat grew was measured by an accurate surveyor—the heads counted—and one head shelled out, and the grain weighed ; a calculation was made, the result of which was, that the wheat produced at the rate of two hundred and thirty bushels to the acre. It was planted about the last of January, and cut on the 10th of June. The land on which it grew poor and sandy, and was unassisted by manure.—*Wilkes Co. (Ga.) News.*

*A Fact.*—Accidents sometimes lead to important results. A cypress vine was planted on sand loam, fertile for common crops, but grew only 1 inch or two, and continued stationary for several weeks. A quantity of soap suds was then thrown upon it, and it immediately commenced a vigorous growth, and advanced further in twenty-four hours than it had done in weeks before.—*New Gen. F.*

A Dublin paper says that a single grain of wheat in the garden of Mr Fortescue, produced six hundred and fifty grains ! The stalk was eight feet in length.

From S. Walker: Mrs Rushton; Eva; Marshal Soul; Striata formosissima; Desdemona; Horsnam Rival; Unique; Princess Victoria; Ne plus ultra; Diana; Victory; Napoleon; Lady Webster; Lady Dartmouth; Lilac Perfection; Sulphurea elegans; Suffolk Hero; Beauty of West Riding, &c.

From W. E. Carter: Striata formosissima; Mrs Rushton; Glory; Quilled Perfection; Countess of Liverpool; Dennisii; Rival Sussex; Unique; Metropolitan Calypso, &c.

From J. L. L. F. Warren: Dahlias, of several kinds. Dahlias were also furnished for the wreaths and decorations by most of the cultivators.

*Bouquets*.—A superb bouquet, for one of the large alcoves, was contributed by Messrs Hovey & Co.

From Messrs Winship: smaller bouquets.

From W. E. Carter: bouquets; the two latter filled the smaller alcoves in one corner of the room. Mr Walker contributed the large and two smaller ones, which filled the three alcoves in the opposite corner. Besides these, bouquets were sent by R. Howe, W. Kenrick, John Hovey, W. Meller, J. A. Kenrick, &c.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

#### FRUITS.

"The juicy pear

Lies in a soft profusion, scattered round."

From E. Vose, Dorchester, President of the Society: Pears.—Napoleon; Petre; Bartlett; Long Green; Winter Warden; Cushing; Roi de Wurtemberg; Lewis and Urbaniste. Apples.—Hawthorndean; Lady Haley's; Nonsuch, and Large Sweeting. Melons.—Green flesh; Cantaloupes; Minorca and Nutmeg—all very fine specimens, as usual.

From Mrs J. Heard, Watertown: fine Broca's bergamot pears.

From Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport: Pears.—L. Ghislain; Passe Colmar; Napoleon; Andrews; Surpasse Virgalieu; Dix; Andrews' Julienne; Duchess d'Angouleme; Wilkinson; Easter beurre; Beurre Diel; Bartlett and Cushing. Plums: Diamond, Semanna and Lombard. Mr Pond's specimens were all very large and beautiful.

From M. P. Wilder, Dorchester: Pears.—Bartlett; Bonchretien fondante; Roi de Wurtemberg; Beurre bronze; Fulton; Columbian Virgalieu; Easter beurre; Surpasse Virgalieu; Dix; Louisonne d' Jersey; Cumberland; Napoleon; Prince's St. Germain; Cushing; Duchess d'Angouleme; Heathcote; Urbaniste; Belle Lucrative; Belle etonne; Raymond; Rousseneb; Seckle; Wilkinson; Queen Catharine; Thompson; Glout morveau; Garnons; Belmont; French; Bleeker's meadow; Summer Thorn; Fourery Bouvier; Fontante du Bois; Seckle, or Quincy stock; Forelli? Beurre Diel; Whitfield; Chaumontelle; Passe Colmar; do. second crop on new wood; Burgomaster; Iron; Beurre d' Aremberg and Catillac. Among Col. Wilder's numerous varieties, were many very large and beautiful specimens.

From Richard Ward, Roxbury: Pears.—Bartlett; Seckle and Andrews. Peaches: several sorts.

From J. W. Lamb, Newton; Bartlett pears and variety of apples. Quinces.

From J. A. Kenrick, Newton: Apples.—Hubbardston Nonsuch; Kilham Hill; York Russett; J. Greening; Baldwin; Cogswell; Dutch Cod-

lin; Pumpkin Sweet; Rambour franc; Porter; Yellow Crab and High Top Sweeting. Peaches.—Cutter's Yellow Rareripec; Momiiana Pound; Heath; Van Zandt; Superb and Welle's freestone. Pears. St. Michael and Andrews'. Melons.—Water.

From John Fowle, Roxbury: Bartlett pears.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury: Pears.—Bartlett; Capiaumont; Chelmsford; Andrews; Cushing and Summer Thorn. Apples.—Fall Sops of Wine; Porter and Ladies.

From S. R. Johnson, Charlestown; Large clusters of White Frontignac and White Chasselas grapes—open culture.

From J. P. Cushing, Watertown: Grapes.—Black Hamburg; Black Maroe; White Sweetwater; St. Peter's; Grisly Frontignac and Muscat Alexandria: all large and very fine clusters.

From Thomas Waterman, Boston: Seedling peaches.

From Perrin May, Boston: Brown beurre and Good Christian pears—fine.

From A. D. Capen, Dorchester: Seckle pears. From J. Gardner, Dorchester: Gravenstein apples.

From Cheever Newhall, Dorchester: Pears.—Harrison; Napoleon; St. Michael; Wilkinson; Dix; Urbaniste; Bartlett; Wurtemberg; Bleeker's meadow and Knight's seedling. Porter and Gravenstein apples. Native black grapes.

From Messrs Winship's Nurseries, Brighton: Pears.—Amory or Andrews; Capiaumont and Wurtemberg. Gravenstein apples.

From R. Manning, Salem: Apples.—Emperor Alexander; Foll Harvey; Gravenstein; Murphy; Red Crab; Ribstone pippin; Swaar; Beauty of the West; Victorious Rennette. Pears.—Althorp Crassani; Beurre Bosc; Buffum; Beurre van Marum; Bonchretien Turk; Belle Lucrative; Beurre bronze; Bishop's Thumb; Beri de la Motte; Cushing; Cabot; Beri Chaumontel; Beurre Duval; Flemish Beauty; Foster's St. Michael's; Fulton; Bergamette de Automne; Harvard; Golden Beurre of Bilbao; Huguenot; Hacon's Incomparable; Hecicart; Valee Franche; Jutte or Buitt; Jalonsie; King Edward; Long Green; Petre; Pope's Russet; Rouville; Wredow; Frederick de Wurtemberg; Williams' Melting; Surpasse Vergoulouse; Naumkeag; Winter Nelis; Urbaniste; Garnon's; Green Pear of Yair; Fondante du Bois; Louise bonne Real; Forme de Delices; Alpha; Dearborn's Seedling. Mr Manning's collection of pears is probably more numerous than any in the U. S.

From John M. Ives, Salem: Roi de Wurtemberg; Belle Lucrative; Napoleon; Raymond; Beurre Bosc; Williams' Bon Chretien; Early Beurre (of Prince's catalogue); Beri Montigny; Cushing, Passe Colmar and Washington pears.—Michael Henry Pippen; Danvers Winter Sweet; Swaar; Rambo, or Romanite; Wellington; Drap d'Or; Mela Carla; Camfield, or Newark Sweeting apples. Sharp's Emperor; Cruger's Seedling and Blue Imperatrice plums. Skillman's Netted and Murray's Pine-apple melons. In the above list are contained some fine sorts.

From Joseph Balch, Roxbury: Grapes.—Grey Frontignac; Black Prince; Blanquette; purple French, and a variety, name unknown—beautiful clusters.

From Gen. Sumner, Roxbury: Raspberries.—Second crop on new wood. Pears.—Green Muscat; Summer Thorn; Heathcote and Broca's Bergamot.

From Mrs Gibbs, Boston: Garnon's, St. Michael's and St Germain pears.

From Joseph Pines, Hanover, N. H., Sweet Baking apples.

From B. V. French, Braintree: Apples.—Ortley Pippin; Black; Mela Carla; Monstrous Pippin; Yellow Bellflower; Court pen du plat; High top Sweeting; Porter; Garden Royal; Adams' Sweeting; Hawthorndean; Garden striped; Pomme d' Niege; French's Sweet; Fall Sops of Wine; Dutch Codlin; Burasoe; Sweet Greening; Templeton Winter Sweet and Red and Green Sweeting. Pears.—Chelmsford; Passe Colmar; Ronville; Arch duke of Austria; Cushing; Bartlett; Howard; King's bon chretien; Beurre van Marum and Monsieur le Cure. Mr French's fruits made quite a display.

From J. L. L. Warren, Brighton: Grapes.—Sweetwater; open culture. Apples.—Porter; Monstrous pippin; Ladies and River. Pears.—Urbaniste; Washington; Roi de Wurtemberg. Peaches.—Rareripec; Prince's Red and Natural. Plums.—Two varieties. Water-melon.—Imperial. Several of Mr Warren's specimens were fine.

From Col. Perkins: Grapes.—Black Hamburg; Grisly Frontignac; White Frontignac; Muscat of Lunel; do. of Alexandria; White Nice; St. Peter's; Golden Chasselas, and White Sweetwater. Peaches.—New Royal George and Grosse Galande. Nectarines.—Bromfield and Elruge—all splendid specimens.

From Mrs Bigelow, Medford: Peaches.—Seedlings (two varieties) and Jaque's Rareripec. Pears. Bon chretien and St. Michael. Apples.—Monstrous Pippin and Blue Pearmain. Striped Mandrake melons—all very beautiful.

From William P. Richardson, Salem: Ribstone pippin apples. Seckle, Broca's Bergamot and Roussellette d' Rheims pears—fine.

From John J. Low, Roxbury: Apples.—Ribstone pippin; Gloria mundi; Bellflower; Mackay; Sweeting and Blue Pearmain. Pears.—Johannot; Andrews; St. Michael, Sylvange Vert; Urbaniste and Fulton.

From S. H. Colton & Co., Worcester: Seedling peaches and Seedling apples.

From J. Parkinson, Brighton: L'Ecure and Duchesse d' Angouleme pears.

From C. Warren, Brighton; Bartlett pears.

From E. Newbury, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jaque's Yellow Rareripec peaches—fine.

From Wm. Pratt, Watertown: Pears.—Andrews. Black Hamburg; Frontignac and White Sweetwater grapes—good specimens.

From Clement Sharpe, Roxbury: Imperial Water melons—weighing 22 lbs.

From F. Baker, Boston: Apples, of very large size.

From Samuel Walker, Treasurer of the Society, Roxbury: Pears.—Wilkinson; Orange; Belle de Brussell's; Bergamot and another sort. Plums: Coe's Golden-drop.

From C. Comstock, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: Virgalieu and St. Michael's pears. Spice and Hagloe crab apples.

From Samuel Downer, Dorchester: Pears.—Dix, Roi de Wurtemberg; Urbaniste and Marie Louise. Apples: Red and Green Sweeting; Hawthorndean and Lyseom.

From George Newhall, Dorchester: Apples.—Hubbardston Nonsuch; Pumpkin Sweet; Belle et Bonne; Bellflower and Porter. Pears.—Fulton;

## WESTBORO' CATTLE SHOW.

The first exhibition of the Westboro' Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday, the 7th inst. under the most favorable auspices. The day was one of the finest that could be desired, and one of great interest to the inhabitants of the town, as well as many from the vicinity and strangers. It was truly a farmer's holiday, and will long be remembered by those who had the happiness to participate in the rational pleasures of the day. The town hall, a handsome and commodious building, was opened as a receptacle for domestic manufactures, butter, fruit, vegetables, &c.

The ornamenting of the hall was confided to the oversight of the young ladies, who exhibited much taste in the arrangement of the evergreens and flowers, for which the wild woods and fields as well as the gardens, were laid under heavy contribution.

Among the domestic manufactures, we noticed carriages, agricultural and edge tools, pumps of various patterns, furniture, stoves, leather, carpets, counterpanes, hearth rugs, and a great variety of fancy articles, the handy work of the young ladies, tastefully arranged by their own hands—whose presence greatly added to the interest of the scene. There was also a curious *jet d'eau* in play, supplied with water from the gallery, which attracted much attention, especially from the youngsters.

The butter presented a most inviting appearance and sustained the high character for which the town and vicinity have been noted. It would have bothered us, had we been on the committee for butter, to have awarded the premium, as it must have required a very acute taste and smell to have decided which was best. All the samples, which were numerous, appeared first rate.

There was a good show of apples, fine vegetables and samples of seed corn—one from Moses G. Maynard, from a crop of 97 bushels to the acre, without extra labor. It had been duly weighed and measured.

The following account of a rye crop was taken from a box containing a sample of the rye:

"Westboro', Oct. 6, 1840.—Account of my crop of spring rye this season. I have raised on one acre and 150 1-2 rods, fortyseven and a half bushels: quantity of seed, three bushels. The ground was ploughed and harrowed with an iron harrow, quite the first of April. About a week after, the grain and hay seed were sown and lightly ploughed in: this ground was then harrowed with an iron harrow, and also with a bush harrow. The ground was planted with corn last season, of which I raised a good crop. Quantity of manure last season, 50 loads, of an ordinary quality.

JONAS A. STONE."

All the productions and articles were so arranged as to present an interesting show—not quite so extensive to be sure as the Mechanics' Fair—but considering it a town affair, very respectable and encouraging, for the first effort.

The numerous horse sheds near the meeting house, were converted into pens to accommodate the cattle and swine.

The show of swine was as good as we have ever witnessed at any county exhibition, in proportion to the number of entries, and we should not perhaps say too much, if we pronounced it the best. The breeds were mostly Berkshire, full or half bloods.

Among the milch cows, heifers, steers, bulls, &c. there were many fine specimens: we noticed a pair of twin two year old heifers, of very promis-

ing appearance, from a cow that had afforded fifteen pounds of butter per week.

The cows of Lovett Peters, Esq., President of the Society, all made their appearance on the occasion—10 or 12 in number—first rate animals, gallanted by a fine young Durham bull.

Mr Harrison O. Fay obtained the first premium for milch cows. He stated that the value of the produce from the animal exhibited, was in the year 1838, \$86; in 1839, \$83; and thus far the present year, \$75: the odd cents we do not remember.

There were present 80 yoke of Oxen. As they were formed into one team and paraded through the streets drawing a hay load of wood, they presented a pleasing sight: it was certainly "a long pull and a strong pull," if it was not "a pull altogether." It was an interesting procession: a great majority of them were first rate animals.

For the ploughing match 6 double and 4 single teams were entered: the work was done in a workmanlike manner, and in no way interrupted by the spectators, who behaved with the greatest decorum and propriety through the day.

There was an address in the meeting house at 11 o'clock, that was patiently listened to by a large audience; but it being the writer's first effort of the kind, and unused to public speaking, could not have been deeply interesting. The politeness and forbearance of the hearers were, however, highly gratifying.

After the exercises of the house were closed, the trial of the strength of working oxen took place, giving the usual interest. We were very sorry, however, to see a pair of yearling steers hitched to the cart and made to draw the load designed for heavy oxen up the hill or part way. They worked admirably for such young creatures, and showed how well they had been trained; but it was most too cruel to put them to so severe a test.

At half past two, a large company sat down to a first rate, substantial dinner, provided by Mr Brigham, and partaken of in as social, cheerful manner as if stimulated by wine or strong drink; and much more agreeable no doubt to a great majority present, and equally satisfactory to all.

After the dinner was despatched the company proceeded to the meeting house, where the premiums were awarded, which consisted in agricultural papers. Before night the assembly had dispersed to their respective homes, well pleased, no doubt, with the result of their first experiment.

We consider the formation of this Society a very happy circumstance to the farmers of the town and vicinity. It will be more beneficial to them than the county society, as they have monthly meetings for discussing agricultural subjects, and better opportunities to come to the practical results of farming. Here they can compare notes, relate each other's experience, and tell of their failures and success. While county societies should be encouraged and sustained, and the interest of their exhibition greatly increased, associations should be formed in every town for the advancement of agriculture and domestic manufacture, and a day set apart for a holiday, like the one we have now enjoyed. It will give an opportunity for all the inhabitants of a town, of all classes, to meet together without regard to political or religious sentiments, and unite in harmonious feeling, in the innocent enjoyment of the festivities of the day; and when conducted on temperance principles,

must have a good moral bearing upon their personal character. J. B.

## LARGE CORN CROPS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Having for several years past succeeded in raising very large crops of corn on my dairy farm, in the Winepisseogee lake, New Hampshire, and several times received a premium from the agricultural society of Strafford county, for crops varying from 110 to 131 bushels per acre, I have found it a little difficult to satisfy some gentlemen in our vicinity that the measure was accurate. They suggested that the only mode of arriving at a correct result was, to weigh the entire crop. I accordingly requested Capt. Paul P. Pillsbury, the very skilful and intelligent manager of my estate to test the quantity of his next large crop in the ear by the scales.

He writes me from Cow Island under date of Sept. 27th, 1840, as follows:

"Your Massachusetts people doubt our raising as much corn on an acre as we have entered for premiums. This year there is no premium offered, but I have been as exact with regard to the corn as if it were to be entered for premium. I weighed all the crop raised on one acre, and it weighed 9216 lbs. I then shelled a portion to ascertain how many pounds it would take when first gathered to make a bushel, and it took 71 lbs. for one bushel. I have kept it apart in order to know how many bushels it would make when shrunk.

Dr. C. T. Jackson called on me a few days ago, he expressed a desire that I should send a small trace of the corn to Boston, to be hung up in some public place. I will put one or two small traces into a box, and send them when I send the cheese. I think they would not disgrace the best parlor in Boston."

By this you will perceive that the quantity raised upon a single acre as ascertained by weight immediately after it was gathered, was 129 3-4 bushels, a crop which will compare very advantageously with the produce of any portion of the soil of the fertile West; and will, I trust, do no discredit to a State Street farmer.

Yours very respectfully,

E. H. DERBY.

*Preservation of Cabbages.*—The following method of preserving cabbages for winter use, are the result of experience:

The cabbages should be gathered before injury is done them by the severe fall frosts; the heavy outside leaves should remain on the stalk. Fix a string or cord round the stump near the roots, suspended from the sleepers with the heads downward in a cool cellar, and they are ready and fit for use at all times. Cabbages kept in this manner retain all their peculiar flavor and sweetness: the whole virtue of the stump and leaves is concentrated in the part which is used, are handy of access, occupy but little room which would be occupied for other purposes, and seldom, if ever, rot. The outside leaves wilt and contract, and in time become quite dry, which form a sort of coating that serves to exclude the air from the inside of the head.

Another method practised by some, and highly recommended, is to cut the head from the stump pack close in a sack, taking care to fill up the vacancies with dry chaff, thereby excluding the air and keep in a dry cellar.—*Albany Cult.*

**VEGETABLE DIET.**—There cannot be a doubt that the diet of the Irish is highly favorable to vivacity and talent. It is stated in the Code of Health, that "vegetable food has a happy influence on the mind, and tends to preserve a delicacy of feeling, a liveliness of imagination, and an acuteness of judgment, seldom enjoyed by those who live principally upon animal food. The latter is better calculated for those who labor with the body; but the celebrated Franklin ascertained that a vegetable diet promoted clearness of ideas and quickness of thought, and that a transition from vegetable to animal food produces injurious effects. A friend states that he has more than once selected from his tenant's children a boy remarkable for that smartness of intelligence so common in the Irish youth, while in the capacity of errand boys on the farm, or helpers in the stables, and before they became pampered with better food than their parents' cabin afforded. The lads were at first lively and intelligent, and displayed a degree of shrewdness exceeding what is generally met with from youths of a more exalted walk of life in England. But he invariably found that in proportion as these boys were better fed, they relaxed in activity, became dull and stupid; and he is confident the change in disposition sprung from the effect of change in diet, and was not owing to corruption of mind from their intercourse with the other servants. In fact they lose all that vivacity of manner so inherent in the Irish boys, whether born in the vast bog of Allen, or in the dry and rocky counties of Mayo and Galway. He is therefore inclined to think that the character of the people does not depend so much upon climate or soil, as upon food, for no part of the globe can differ more than these parts of that kingdom.

A potato diet is found greatly to improve the quality of the blood. Hence roasted potatoes have been successfully employed as a specific against the sea scurvy, when other remedies have failed.—*Sir John Sinclair.*

**Bone Dust for the Cultivation of Grain.**—The exportation of bones from Germany to England, constitutes a singular epoch in the annals of commerce. Myriads of tons have been already exported without glutting the market, or causing a cessation of the demand. In the North Sea, mills have been erected to pulverize them. This bone powder or bone dust was long ago exclusively applied to the purposes of hot houses by German horticulturists; but the English, emboldened by their riches, have extended its use to general objects of agriculture, and fertilize, by these expensive means, their cold, humid, and poorest land; and have thus brought the uplands of Nottinghamshire, the western parts of Holderness, &c., into the highest state of cultivation, both in point of extent and intensity of fertility. There is, consequently, a proverb "that one ton of German bone dust saves the importation of ten tons of German corn." As Malta formerly covered her naked rocks with foreign soil, so does England now fertilize her clay and sandy heaths with German bones. Near the sea coast even the churchyards are robbed of their venerable relics, which is only ironically excused by rendering the German bone trade popular. An agriculturist, being rendered attentive by this vast exportation, instituted privately some comparative experiments, the results of which prove that bone dust acts in the cultivation of ground, as compared to the best stable manure, 1. In respect of the

quality of corn, as seven to five. 2. In respect to quantity, as five to four. 3. In respect to the durability of the energy of soils, as three to two. It produces several collateral advantages: 1. It destroys weeds. 2. It diminishes the necessity of suffering the land to lie fallow. 3. This concentrated manure, or substitute for manure, is more easy of conveyance, less laborious to spread, and can with facility be applied to the steepest vineyards or other inaccessible lands, either mountainous countries or wet meadow land. 4. It renders agriculture practicable without cattle breeding, grazing, &c.—*Repertory of Inventions.*

#### STAGNANT WATER.

Of all the causes that contribute to render soils poor and worthless, we believe there is none more active than stagnant water, on the surface or immediately below. Such soils are invariably close and tenacious, and commonly quite unproductive. Where there is a retentive subsoil, the surface generally abounds in clay, is difficult to work, and gives a less reward to labor than almost any other. This is owing to the stagnant water held by it, as none of the valuable plants can flourish in a soil so constituted. Land is liable to injury from this cause, on which water during wet weather rests on the surface for even a short period, for the roots of a plant cannot penetrate a soil freely, in which the density is such that rain water does not freely sink through it to the natural drains in the subsoil, below the ordinary range of the roots of plants. Water is essential to the growth and perfection of plants, but water that does not circulate, or which exists in too great quantities, is fatal to them; and the first thing to be done, is to free soils from this incumbrance, if we would give it productiveness, and render it easy of culture.

It is from these well known effects of stagnant water, when on the surface, or within reach of the roots of plants, that the necessity of draining arises, and which system of operating, when fully carried out, completely changes the character of lands submitted to such a course. Manures applied to soils abounding in stagnant water, can produce little effect; the salts they contain are diluted, and cannot produce that action, or circulation of atoms, which appears absolutely necessary to productiveness. In clay, or in stagnant water, where substances are not exposed to heat and atmospheric agencies, decomposition is slow. Every farmer knows that manures produce much more effect on loam, gravel, or drained clay soils, than on those so retentive as to have water on or near the surface. Draining them, and aeration, or the exposing the soil to atmospheric action, to the influence of the sun and air by deep ploughing, seems to be the only thing that can be relied on to correct this serious evil.

Instances indeed occur in which the wetness of land is produced by springs, which rising from the earth, spread over it; but in far the greatest number of cases, the stagnant water is owing to a retentive subsoil, that prevents the escape of such water as falls upon it. In either case, however, the remedy is the same; and in the language of Morton on Soils, complete and perfect draining is the foundation of all improvement in husbandry, and it should, therefore, be the first step we take in attempting to improve or ameliorate the soil.

A very large proportion of the lands in this country, are of that class that suffer more or less from the accumulation of water. No person can

traverse it in various directions, without being sensible of this fact; and in consequence of such liability to suffer, the land in many districts is cold and poor, as land not freed from stagnant water always must be. The hard pan lands which cover so large a portion of the country, may be named as belonging to this class, though some of these contain more clay than others, and are therefore more shallow and difficult to work than others, where the subsoil, although still too retentive, lies deeper, and is therefore not so injurious as the first kind is well known to be.

Much of this hard pan, when freed from its stagnant water, drained and ploughed, will become very fertile and productive; indeed there is no case in which a soil cannot by sufficient labor and expense, be made precisely what is desired. The native earths that go to constitute soils, the clay, sand, and lime, in themselves do not make a soil productive; properly mixed and proportioned they constitute a base for the action of the vegetable and animal manures, and the various salts or stimulating agents, that excite the organs of plants to vigorous action, and enable them to make these secretions from the matter furnished them, to be appropriated to the growth of the plants. Man, then, has only to do what nature in some cases has herself done; that is, to proportion the several ingredients that go to make a productive soil, that the desired result shall be attained. Chemical analysis has here come to the aid of the agriculturist, and shows him precisely the proportion of the earths, and the nature of the ingredients that are necessary to make a soil fertile, and the causes that tend to advance or retard such a consummation. Where water is too abundant, it must be removed by draining; where the soil is too compact, it must be loosened by deep or subsoil ploughing; where the proportion of clay is too great, sand must be added until it is sufficiently friable; if lime is absent, it must be added; if animal or vegetable matter be wanting, it must be supplied; and if the soil is too light and porous, clay will be found a remedy most effectual.

Whatever difference of opinion, therefore, may be entertained of the best methods of freeing land from stagnant water, there can be no reasonable doubt of its propriety or necessity. To the farmer who has lands wet, cold, and difficult to cultivate, we would say, free your soil from all stagnant waters to the depth of eighteen or twenty-four inches; loosen it to that depth, either at once or gradually, and there will be no difficulty, under a judicious course of cultivation, of producing on lands now of little value, all the most important products of agriculture.—*Albany Cultivator.*

**CURING HAMS.**—A correspondent of the Farmer's Cabinet gives the following method of preserving hams:

I turn my barrel over a pan, or kettle, in which I burn hard wood for seven or eight days; keeping a little water on the head of the barrel, to prevent it from drying. I then pack two hundred weight of ham in my barrel, and prepare a pickle, by putting six gallons of water in a boiler, with twelve pounds of salt, twelve ounces of saltpetre, and two quarts of molasses. This I stir sufficiently to dissolve the salt, &c., and let it boil and skim it. I then let it cool and pour it on my ham, and in one week I have smoked ham, very tender, of an excellent flavor, and well smoked.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1840.

## CREDIT.

We promised some farther observations on credit; and having given them, shall relieve our readers from any longer discussion of these subjects for the present.

There are two kinds of capital—actual and fictitious; and actual capital may be considered in two aspects—as productive and unproductive. Actual capital is that which has a real and substantial existence; as land, houses, buildings, machinery, ships, cash or specie.—Fictitious capital is that which is made capital by a legal fiction; by a mere conventional agreement; that which we ourselves create at our own pleasure, and hold and exchange as the representative of value; such as notes of hand, bills of exchange, bank notes, and all other paper currency. The value of the precious metals, or rather the standard of their value, may be considered as in some measure conventional; yet as they have an intrinsic and universal value, and are the representative of wealth among all nations who have a currency; and as they are to a great degree imperishable, and not to be produced at our pleasure, we may consider them as actual capital. In the business of life fictitious capital answers every purpose of actual capital, so long as its credit can be maintained, or while society is willing to receive it as such. But in order that it may be regarded as the true representative of real wealth, it must be as we have shown, capable of being converted into real wealth. When this ceases to be the case, its value ceases, of course.

Productive and unproductive capital are easily understood. That which is capable from its use of giving a return, is productive: that which gives no return is unproductive. A house, which we lease and for which we receive a quarterly or an annual rent, is productive; but a house upon a farm, which we occupy, and all the necessary buildings for the storage or protection of our produce, is unproductive. The cost of these is an expenditure which is indispensable, but for which we get no return. So, likewise, in regard to a factory. The buildings, the dams and sluice ways, the machinery, the houses for the operatives, are all to be considered as unproductive. We can not do without these; yet they are, properly speaking, so much unproductive capital. The money expended in raw material, whose value in passing through the various processes of the manufacture is often increased a thousand fold, and in the labor which conducts these operations, is to be considered as productive. So, likewise, money invested in shipments, in stocks, in cultivation, and in any agricultural improvement which renders the land more fruitful, is productive. Money which is hoarded up without use, is unproductive. All money expended in mere ornaments or embellishments, which do not render the property to which they are applied more lucrative or productive, must be regarded in the light of unproductive capital.—If a house for being painted will yield no more rent than if it were suffered to remain plain, the expense of painting it is placing capital where it is unproductive, and is lost. The erection of a fence sufficient to protect our crops and fields is indispensable; but the investment of capital in its erection is unproductive; and all expenditure upon this fence in the way of ornament, is a waste of capital, as far as any return is concerned. It may increase the intrinsic value of the property, and render it more saleable in case it should be desirable to sell it; but it is useless in respect to any productive return.—

We need not proceed farther with these illustrations. Productive and unproductive capital seem in some cases to be so nearly allied that it is difficult to distinguish them; but all that which has no tendency to increase, though such expenditures are in many cases indispensable, must be classed with the unproductive.

Credit is wealth: that is, it commands wealth, and answers every purpose of wealth. It is so much capital, which its possessor may employ as he would any capital of a substantial or real character. As it brings with it equal facilities for good, so is it equally liable to abuses as wealth. In general with us it comes in the form of bank loans; and consists in money obtained from the banks. The credit, therefore, of which we mean to speak in this case, is borrowed money, which is supplied by the banks, and for the supply of which they are created.

Now as we have said, there may be too much capital and too much credit in a community. We mean particularly for purposes of business. Certainly we do not mean to say there may be too much wealth; because, where it is already acquired or accumulated, those who have it may employ it, as they will, in public improvements and embellishments, whether they may be productive or unproductive; for if not productive in a pecuniary view, they may be productive in gratification and in various other ways to the whole community. But this is not the case with matters of business. Here, if there be more capital than can be employed with advantage, there is too much; and where capital is abundant and credit easy, men are liable to be led into numerous and gross abuses. Credit is of great value where it serves as a stimulant to industry; but it is a curse where it encourages or becomes the means of extravagance, gambling, dissipation or profligacy. Now there can be only a certain amount of business, profitable business done in a community; and beyond that, capital is not needed; and indeed is often much worse than useless.

We have in this case the illustrations of history and of personal experience, which are much more striking and instructive than any other. Look back then to the memorable year of 1836, when the community was flooded with bank capital; when money was almost crowded upon the borrower; and the credit of few men was so poor that they could not obtain it. What was the consequence of this excessive repletion? Disease and death, as in the human system; or in other words, universal embarrassment and almost universal bankruptcy. Out of twelve hundred dry goods merchants in New York, it has been confidently stated that not more than sixty have escaped insolvency; and this applies to other classes in the community as well as to the merchants; and many staid farmers caught the almost universal frenzy, and in the rage for suddenly growing rich, their whole farms went down in the general wreck.

The first evil effect was a sudden advance in luxury beyond all precedent. This showed itself in houses, style of living, dress, servants, equipages, jewelry, amusements, and all the usual accompaniments. A great deal of this was the effect or fruit of borrowed money. Men used it as if it were their own; sometimes without ever intending to repay it; but by various modes of assigning their property or concealing it, meaning from the beginning to enrich themselves and thus to set their creditors at defiance. In other cases they were calculating upon some extraordinary contingency, some strange turn of the wheel of fortune, some unheard of success, that should enable them to meet the day of payment, which in truth was certain to come long before they would be ready for it.

The second effect was, to produce a spirit of universal speculation in lands, houses, trees, stocks, and projects and enterprises of every description—the disastrous effects of which have been, and must continue to be, long and most seriously felt. Few persons by extraordinary freaks of fortune became enriched; but the great mass engaged in these wild speculations, were stripped of all former accumulations and left to suffer the most bitter retributions of their madness and folly.

Credit thus abused, fictitious capital thus created was, and ever must prove, a great curse to the community. The sudden and most inflated rise of prices beyond all reasonable bounds, was a general evil, by creating false expectations and leading to the most reckless and hazardous adventures; and more especially by breaking up and inducing men to abandon all habits of honest industry and frugality, and seek shorter modes of acquiring wealth, which in themselves are but too often based on fraud, and expose human virtue to the most severe perils.

We are sensible that we leave this subject here in a very imperfect form; and we have hardly entered upon the abuses of credit. We cannot now, however, extend our remarks; and shall conclude by saying, that all means or methods of acquiring wealth other than by honest industry and frugality, are to be discouraged, as too often leading to immorality; as removing the most effectual securities against the waste and abuses of wealth; and as being ordinarily inconsistent with the equal rights of mankind.

H. C.

**KILLING CANADA THISTLES.**—A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer says,—It will sometimes be found more convenient to kill Canada Thistles by the application of salt, than by the ordinary method of tearing them up with the plough. A small patch, especially if it be in pasture or meadow, may thus be destroyed without materially injuring the sod. The way is for a man to go over the ground with a hoe, carefully cutting off each plant just below the surface of the ground, and a boy to follow after and put a small dose of salt on the uncovered roots, say one to two tea-spoonfuls to a root, until every plant has been supplied. It is quite probable that a month or two afterwards a few sickly looking yellow plants may appear, but if they do, another similar course of treatment will be effectual.

Any sharp hoe will answer for cutting them off, but experience will show that labor can be saved by a little different construction. The hoe should be narrow and a little heavier than common. For instance, something in the shape of a chopping axe, with the handle put in at right angles with one of the flat sides. It should not, however, be as heavy as an axe. The required weight being merely that which is necessary to give force enough to the blow to sever the root without difficulty. Such a hoe will be found very convenient for cutting up docks, burdocks, &c.

Canada Thistles should be cut up as soon as they are in flower, and as much sooner as is convenient. Hence the sooner it is done, the better.

A gardener at Glasgow, having noticed that a piece of woollen rag which had blown upon a currant bush, was soon covered with caterpillars, he placed pieces of woollen cloth in every bush in his garden, and found the next day that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroyed many thousands.

An infusion of elder leaves is recommended by an English paper as good to sprinkle over rose buds and other flowers subject to blights and the devastations of insects.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1500 Beef Cattle, 825 Stores, 3000 Sheep, and 1475 Swine.

**PRICES.—Beef Cattle**—We quote to correspond with last week, viz. First quality, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 25. Third quality, \$3 75 a \$4 75.

**Barrelling Cattle**—The Barrellers purchased quite liberally at about \$5 for Mess and \$4 for No. 1.

**Stores**—Yearlings, \$6 a \$9. Two Year Old \$12 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$21 a \$27.

**Sheep**—Lots were sold at \$1 33, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 17, \$2 37, and \$2 75.

**Swine**—Lots to peddle at 3 a 3 1-2 for sows and 4 a 4 1-2 for barrows. Two lots to close, for something less than 3 and 4. At retail, 4 and 5.

**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 Oct. 11.

Oct. 1840.	6 A.M.	12, M.	6, P.M.	W.
Monday,	5 44	68	55	W.
Tuesday,	6 48	72	64	W.
Wednesday,	7 50	61	51	S. E.
Thursday,	8 40	60	53	E.
Friday,	9 50	54	50	E.
Saturday,	10 36	51	47	E.
Sunday,	11 46	56	60	S.

We had a slight frost on Saturday morning, but not enough to injure the tenderest plants.

The time has been wrong in some of the last papers. It should have been as now, 6, 12, and 6, since it was altered from 5, 12, and 7 o'clock.

**DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.**

That valuable farm, situate in North Salem, about a mile from the centre of the city of Salem, and commonly known as the Dodge Farm, containing about seventy Acres of excellent Land, with a large three story Dwelling House, Farm House, and out buildings. The Fruit Trees upon it produce about two hundred barrels of Apples. There is a Muscled bed and sea weed on the premises, which furnish an abundance of Manure for the whole farm; and the city of Salem affords a ready market for the produce of the farm. This estate would be sold reasonably if immediately applied for, and most of the purchase money might remain on mortgage; or it would be leased out on fair terms for five years. For further particulars apply to

**JAMES ANDREWS & SON.**  
No. 59 Commercial wharf, Boston.

N. B.—Or this farm would be exchanged for productive real estate in Boston.  
Oct. 14th. is2w

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.**

Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed.

Also Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries for silk—Scotch Larch, Lindens, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Pæonies, &c &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

**JOHN A. KENRICK.**

Newton, near Boston, Oct 14

**Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale**

A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
Brighton, August 12.

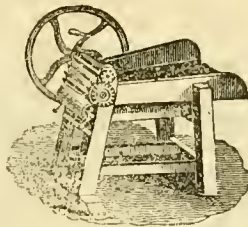
**FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.**

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Fruit Trees of the best Native and Foreign varieties. Apply by mail to the subscriber,

**ROBERT MANNING.**

Salem, Oct 14, 1840.

**GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.**



**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

**IMPROVED VEGETABLE STEAMER.**



Just received at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Dr Warren's Patent Cylinder Vegetable Steamer, for steaming all kinds of vegetables for Swine, Cattle, &c. in large or small quantities. It can likewise be used for family purposes

- A, the pipe for filling the boiler with water.
  - B, safety valve for letting off extra steam, in case the pressure should get too high.
  - C, steam pipe passing from boiler to cask
  - D, pipe to supply the boiler with water from a cask or box which is to be placed in such manner as to keep the boiler about two thirds full of water at all times, which answers as a complete self-regulator for supplying the boiler with water.
- The above cut is not a true representation of the boiler, as it appears at least one half larger than it really is, in proportion to the cask. The boiler is merely a small size cylinder stove, with the fire inside, and surrounded by a sheet of water from which passes a steam pipe to the barrel or box, the cask or box can be removed so as to discharge the vegetables without any alteration of the boiler or steam pipe.

The steamer can be removed from place to place without any difficulty. Wood or coal can be used, and a few cents worth of either will steam a large quantity of vegetables. A number of them have been in operation, and found to give universal satisfaction.

Farmers and others are invited to call at our Warehouse and examine the article, which they will find to be a very neat and cheap apparatus for the purpose. Price \$12, and with handles \$13. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston.  
September 30.

**ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.**

One COW and two HEIFERS, full blooded Alderney, for Sale. Cow \$50; two Heifers \$30 and \$40. Inquire at this office.  
Oct. 14

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

Commodity	Unit	Price	Price
APPLES, Winter,	barrel	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 50	5 75
Pot,		5 60	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
Domestic,		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No 1,			13 50
prime,			10 00
BEEWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,		28	29
BRISTLES, American,		35	70
BUTTER, shipping,		12	18
dairy,		18	25
CANDLES, mould,		13	14
dipped,			
sperm,			37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
BONE MANURE,	barrel		32
in casks,	bushel		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,		37	45
FLAX, (American)		9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 50	2 62
Bay, Chaleur,		2 25	2 33
Haddock,		1 07	1 26
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	13 00	13 26
No. 2,		11 00	11 25
No. 3,		6 50	6 76
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,			
Salmon, No. 1,		17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,		5 12	5 25
Baltimore, Howard street,		6 25	5 37
Richmond canal,			
Alexandria wharf,			5 25
Rye,			3 25
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.		3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		65
southern flat, yellow,		59	60
white,		55	56
Rye, northern,		65	67
Barley,			
Oats, northern, (prime),		40	42
southern,		23	32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished		25 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
southern and western,		9	10
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 60	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	20	28
2d quality,			20
LARD, Boston,		12	13
southern,		11	12
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		26	30
do. country do.		23	28
Baltimore city tannage,		22	27
do. dry hides,		20	23
New York red, light,		19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,		21	23
Boston dry hides,		13	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,			1 05
Winter,		1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,		40	48
Linsseed, American,			
Neat's Foot,			95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
POAK, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
clear,			16 00
Mess,		14 50	15 50
Prime,		13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	4 00	4 60
Red Top, southern,		70	80
northern,			1 60
Canary,		2 08	2 25
Hemp,		2 25	2 68
Flax,		2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	18	14
Southern Clover,			15
SOAP, American, Brown,		4	6
Castilla,		12	13
TALLOW, tried,		82	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,		40	45
do. 3-4ths do.		40	
do. 1-2 do.		35	35
do. 1-4 and common,		35	37
Pulled superfine,		42	45
No. 1,		35	40
No. 2,		23	25
No. 3,		18	20

Northern  
pound.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Albany Cultivator.

## PAUPERISM.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity of Great Britain, the load that hangs with more than millstone weight on the necks of her producing classes, is her pauper system; originating in some of the best feelings of the heart, but wrongly directed, and so frightfully abused, as to have become an almost unmitigated curse, instead of a blessing to the community. The true end of all legislation on subsistence, as connected with poverty, should be based on the fact that every one able to labor, is bound by the original law of God, and of society, to support themselves, and that every measure that tends to infringe this rule, whether by encouraging idleness, or by appropriating the labors of the industrious, must, in the end, result in unmingled evil to all concerned. Ill directed aid to the poor, tends to encourage them in their habits of improvidence, and perhaps profligacy; and depresses and discourages the efforts of the honest and industrious. It was Burke, we believe, that said, "every man was as idle or lazy as he could be," or, in other words, that nothing but the dread of want prompted men to exertion. Now without stopping to inquire as to the extent in which this is true, it is very evident that men very readily acquire the habit of living on the labors of others; that this is soon done without any apparent feelings of reluctance or shame; and that nothing has a more direct tendency to destroy all honorable independence of feeling and conduct in the mass of a people, than to know the idle and improvident are sure of support, without care or labor on their part. This, experience in England, if not in this country, has abundantly proved.

We believe that with many, the influence and example of the foreign vagabonds who, educated and instructed as beggars at home, prowl around our streets, subsisting on charity, and imposing on the credulous, is most destructive and contagious. While we welcome to our shores the poverty-depressed, but honest laborer of Europe, we cannot avoid deeming the multitudes of paupers and profligates poured in upon us, as one of the most serious evils of the day. They not only subsist themselves on the earnings of the frugal and industrious, but by their example, they deprave the morals, and unsettle the habits of many, that had before, by the fear of public opinion, or some remaining sense of shame, been capable, or compelled, to support themselves.

Strange as it may seem to the honest, industrious laborer, whether farmer or mechanic, that the man who is able to dig, should not be ashamed to beg; it is certainly true, that the numbers of those who subsist on the public bounty in this country, has been rapidly increasing, and the tax paid by the man who works, to support the idler and the pauper, has increased in a corresponding ratio. Society is bound to take care of those unable to take care of themselves; those, who by an act of God have been rendered incapable of providing for their own wants; but neither justice or policy, requires any thing more than this. The clearest dictates of human nature, the soundest principles of philosophy and economy, no less than the voice of inspiration, proclaim that labor and bread are to go together; that if a man will not work, neither

shall he eat. If you wish to make a man worthless and depraved; if you wish to destroy him in his own estimation and that of others; if you wish to root out the last spark of independence and manly feeling from his bosom, make him a voluntary pauper, and teach him to accept of charity without a blush, and the work is done.

We have been led to these remarks, by an examination of the "Report of the Secretary of State, transmitting abstracts of the returns of the Superintendents of the poor in the several counties of this State, for the year 1839." It is an interesting document, to be read and reflected upon by every friend to his country. England has found her poor rates increased to the fearful sum of forty millions of dollars, annually; and although the past year shows a slight falling off from former years, in the expenses, yet the rapid annual increase, shown in the tables given, proves that the same causes are at work here, as there; and if not timely checked by an improved system of general education, and the inculcation of a spirit of self-reliance and independence, will eventually produce the same bitter fruits. We may add that the examination of the poor-house and pauper returns, as well as those of the prisons of the State, demonstrates that nine-tenths of the pauperism, degradation, and crime of the country, is owing to intemperance, to the unrestricted use of ardent spirits.

We add a few of the general results, as shown in the report.

"The whole number of paupers relieved and supported during the year ending 1st December, 1839, was 48,713. Of these, the county paupers were 45,899; and the town paupers, 2,814."

Of these, the number supported in the city of New York was 22,778.

Of the persons who received relief in 1839, there were,

Foreigners, . . . . .	7,607
Lunatics, . . . . .	880
Idiots, . . . . .	265
Mutes, . . . . .	58

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase trees, are informed that we will select from the following nurseries Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs of every description that may be desired, and pay particular attention to their packing, and forward them to any part of the country.

From Messrs Wmships', Brighton  
William Kenrick's, Newton.  
John A. Kenrick's, Do.  
S. & G. Hyde, Do.  
Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.  
Botanic Garden, Cambridge.  
Robert Manning, Salem.  
J. L. I. P. Warren, Brighton.  
Breck & Co., Brighton.

The present is the best time, to transplant all hardy trees and shrubs.

Orders will be received for Plum, Pear and other Stocks, Hedge Plants, &c.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.  
Agricultural Implements.  
Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

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The Lowell Journal, Worcester Spy, New Bedford Mercury, Yeoman's Gazette, Northampton Courier, Providence Journal, Norwich Aurora, Essex Banner, Springfield Republican are requested to insert the above 4 times.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.



Fruit Trees of all the different species—the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, will be sent to all who apply; in that Catalogue many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

Also, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and *Mulberries for silk*—Scotch Larch, Lindens, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Pæonies, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840.  
eptDI

## 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

## HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

May 6.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## PATENT SPRING BALANCE.

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles: JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

July 15.

## FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c.

July 15.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton.

July 9.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.  
April 22.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the station. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## 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 reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

1760 • 9. 3. FLEET STREET

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1840.

ENO. 16.

N. E. FARMER.

## DUTCH DAIRIES.

A writer in the Journal of the English Agricultural Society, in an article entitled "Rural Economy of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg," gives an instructive account of the dairies of the Hollanders and their mode of making butter, from which we extract the following:

"The pride and boast of the Holsteiner is his dairy; and the fame of Holstein butter, which, if we except that made in Holland Proper (or Delfland,) may well claim to be the best in the world, not only justifies his preference, but may render a sketch of those peculiarities of management, by which the Holstein dairy system is more especially distinguished, neither uninteresting nor useless to the English farmer. These may be chiefly classed under four heads, viz: the buildings and utensils; the time of milking, and number of hands employed; the management of the milk; and the mode of working, salting, and packing the butter.

The buildings indispensable to a large dairy (which varies from 100 to 400 cows) are, a milk cellar, a butter cellar, a churning house, (and closely adjoining the horse-mill, by which the operation of churning is invariably effected), a cheese room, and a kitchen, in which not only the various utensils are washed, but the food cooked for all the persons immediately engaged in the dairy-work; to which must commonly be added their sleeping and eating apartments, as, on large estates, the whole of the establishment is usually kept apart from the mansion house. The size and site of the milk cellar are esteemed matters of first rate importance: it ought to front the north; be shaded from the southern sun by rows of trees—elder being especially selected for this purpose, and indeed placed if possible near the windows, on account of their influence in keeping off the insect tribes; and a thatched projecting roof is preferred, affording greater protection from the heat: while, in choosing the site, peculiar care is taken to place the dairy beyond the reach of every thing calculated to generate bad odors, or in any way taint the atmosphere. The size of the milk cellar must necessarily be regulated by the number of cows; but it should always be calculated to contain the produce of four milkings; and as the milk dishes usually occupy a space of two feet square, the produce of 100 cows, giving on an average 8 quarts per day, (a large average for the cows of this country throughout the year,) would fill 50 milk dishes at each milking, and would require a ground surface of 500 square feet, as the milk dishes are invariably placed on the floor, the amount of each milking a little apart; and there must unavoidably be spaces left, to enable the dairy maids to go through their various operations of skinning, sieving, and removing cream, &c. The floor, though sometimes flagged, is more generally of brick, neatly fitted, so that no water may lodge in the joints; and always gently inclined, with a grated opening

at the lower end, to facilitate the mopping and washing of the floor, which is never omitted to be done twice a day, notwithstanding that every avoidable impurity is carefully guarded against, and every drop which may fall at the time of the milk being strained, is instantly wiped up. A great improvement has been recently made in some newly arranged dairies, by dividing the floor into compartments with brick ledges, from 3 to 4 inches high, between which the milk dishes stand; and the compartments (the lower extremity of which is fitted with a small sluice) being filled, by means of a pump, with cold water twice a day, the milk is preserved so cool as to prevent all approach to acidity for several hours longer than when placed on a dry floor: thus affording, even during the summer solstice, sufficient time for a complete separation of the milk and cream, without which the full proportion of butter cannot be obtained. For effectuating the same desirable result, ice is frequently resorted to in sultry weather, either by dropping a piece of pure ice in each milk-pan, or by placing a pailful in the dairy, which, by giving off its cold, sensibly lowers the atmospheric temperature.

It is considered necessary that the milk cellar should be sunk from 3 to 4 feet in the ground; be from 16 to 18 feet high (the best have an arched roof, as being more conducive to coolness than boards); and be furnished with two rows of windows, (and, if possible, on three sides, north, east and west,) to secure a thorough air. The lower range consists of wooden trellis work, provided inside with gauze frames to exclude insects, and outside with hanging shutters, which can be lowered and elevated at pleasure. The upper range is furnished with glass sashes when light only is requisite, which are exchanged for gauze frames, when more coolness is desirable. The butter-cellar also, must be light, airy and cool; being likewise sunk in the ground, and the same precautions adopted as in the milk cellar, to secure an abundant current of pure air. In it the butter, when carried from the churning house, is worked, salted, and packed; and the filled butter casks ranged on clean boards, somewhat elevated above the floor, to admit a free passage of air, are weekly turned and wiped.

Next in order comes the churning house, which differs in no respect from similar arrangements in England, excepting that, of late years, the perpendicular movement of the churn staff has been exchanged for the rotatory,\* which is found to churn in a shorter time, and with less risk of producing, even in hot weather, what is called oiling.

The cheese room is never admitted near either milk or butter cellar, and is, in newly arranged dairies, placed as far as may be from them. In fact, as cleanliness forms the great object of the Holstein dairy system, the closest attention is paid to guard against every impurity, and to remove every thing from the vicinity of the dairy which could, by possibility, exercise a sinister influence on the very susceptible substances of milk and butter; which suffer, to a degree those unaccustomed to

\*Seventytwo revolutions per minute.

observe it would little suspect, from a tainted atmosphere. As the preparation of cheese is better understood in England than here, I will only mention that three sorts are made—sweet milk, skimmed milk, and occasionally what is termed cream cheese; and shall now proceed to describe the management of the milk, first enumerating the number of persons required. These consist, in large dairies, of a meyer or overseer, a cooper, one or two cow herds (as may be requisite,) one or more swine herds, an upper dairy woman, and dairy maids in the proportion of 1 to every 18 cows. The overseer's duty involves a general charge of the cattle, whether in health or sickness, with a competent knowledge of their diseases and the remedies; he is responsible for the swine being properly cared for; that the calves, whether fattening or rearing for stock, are regularly and suitably fed; that the cow herd does his duty; that the hours of milking are punctually adhered to; and that every thing and every person is in proper place and keeping. He must further pay strict attention that the cows are milked thoroughly out, on which so very much depends; as not only the cow which is allowed to retain any portion of milk diminishes her produce by so much from day to day, but the last, being by far the richest part, a loss of butter is incurred, much more than proportionate to the quantity of milk, by this culpable negligence or laziness. According to the observations of an accurate examiner, Dr. Schubler, the first drawn milk contains only 5, the second 8, and the fifth 17 per cent. of cream! If the number of cows be not above a hundred, the overseer can also undertake the cooper work; which, when wooden milk dishes are used, in addition to the cream barrels, milking pails, and butter casks required in the course of a year, is a consideration both of time and expense. But in large dairies, a cooper is kept in addition, who, however, must likewise milk a certain number of cows, assist in carrying the milk, feeding the cows when housed, or any other dairy work which a man is capable of. The wages of these two persons vary according to the extent of the dairy, but may be averaged the first at 60, and the second at 40 dollars per annum.

The dairy maids, besides milking, cleaning the vessels, &c., work in the garden in summer, spin in winter, and wash, bake, brew and cook for their own establishment, under the superintendence of the upper dairy woman, who is by far the most important personage in it, as on her skill, attention, and diligence depend, in great measure, both the quantity and quality, and, by consequence, the profit of the produce. She must not only thoroughly understand, but accurately observe, the moment when the milk should be creamed; the degree of acidity it must attain in the cream barrels; its temperature, whether requiring the addition of warm or cold water to the churn, as well as the all-important operations of kneading, beating, salting, and packing the butter. She must not only be punctiliously clean herself in person and work, but keep a strict eye over the cleanliness and order of her subordinate maidens. In very large dairies

the upper woman has full employment, without milking, and needs the assistance always of one, and sometimes of two, of the more experienced dairy maids, in butter and cheese making; but in smaller establishments she milks a certain number, generally 10 cows, while each of her subordinates have 18; her wages are usually 55 to 60, that of her chief assistants 22, and that of the others 18 dollars per annum.

During summer the dairy people must rise at three, and even two in the morning, if the weather be very hot; for which they are indemnified by two hours' sleep, from 1 to 3 in the afternoon. At 4 they commence milking, which takes place in the field, and generally occupies two hours. At the beginning of the season each girl marks her own cows by tying a particular colored ribbon round their tails, and in some places they adopt the precaution of the milkers carrying a string on which they cast a knot as each cow is successively milked, thus securing against one being forgotten. As the fields are large, and often at a great distance, the transport of the milk is facilitated by the very simple contrivance of a long, low, four-wheeled, one-horse wagon, in the side bars of which strong iron hooks are inserted, at such distances that the milk pails, containing from 30 to 40 quarts each, may swing free of each other, and these, though filled nearly to the brim, are prevented spilling, notwithstanding many a rude jolt over the rough, and often deeply rutted road, by merely having thin pieces of wood, about the size of a dinner plate, floating on the surface: a practice, indeed, universal in these countries, when pails with any liquid are carried even in the hand. The milk when brought to the dairy is immediately strained through a hair sieve into the vessels, whether of wood, earthen ware, copper tinned, zinc, cast iron, (lined with a china-like composition,) or glass, placed in rows on the floor. All these different kinds of utensils have been tried with various success, in the hope of discovering how, in hot weather, more especially when a thunder storm is gathering, the milk can be guarded against a too early acidity; for, as it is a fixed and invariable rule that the cream must be removed from the milk before the latter gets at all sour, and an equally established fact, that all the oily particles cannot be obtained in a shorter period than 36 hours, vessels in which, during sultry, and especially damp weather, the milk could be kept the due time, are a great desideratum. As yet, however, there reigns much diversity of opinion on the subject, and shallow wooden vessels, as nearly as possible equally wide at top and bottom, containing when full about 8 quarts, but in which during summer seldom more than 6 quarts are poured, are in most general use. The tinned copper milk pans are very costly, and must be carefully watched lest they should require retinning. The zinc are as yet little known, and the assertion of their effect in better severing the cream from the milk, not sufficiently proved. The cast iron, lined with enamel, though assuredly durable and very clean, seem too expensive; and the glass have many opponents on account of their brittleness, and the vague notions respecting glass and electricity inducing the idea, that if the electric fluid get into the milk it cannot get out again! whereas, as it is ascertained that it always attaches itself to a conductor, and, in the absence of any thing more attractive, runs along the surface, it is more likely that the milk should be protected in glass, which is a non-conductor, than in

any other substance. In my dairy which contains upwards of 180 cows, the glass vessels have been used for 4 years; and I give them a decided preference over all others. Their form is good, being 16 inches broad at the top and 12 at the bottom: the glass is dark bottle-green, transparent, and perfectly smooth, about one eighth of an inch thick, and provided with a rounded rim at the upper edge, which makes it easy to retain a safe hold of them even when full. They contain 8 quarts, but never receive more than 6. They cost 8d. a piece, and their durability may be estimated by the fact, that to encourage carefulness, each dairy maid is allowed one dollar per annum extra, as *pan money*, being bound at the same time to pay 10d. for each one she breaks, yet hitherto no girl has broken to the extent of her dollar. It is self-evident that acidity cannot be communicated to glass, and the ease and rapidity with which they are cleaned, requiring merely to be first washed with lukewarm water, then rinsed in cold water and placed in a rack to dry, effect such a saving in fuel and labor (diminishing the number of our dairy maids by at least 2,) that the less quantity of butter obtained, supposing (which I by no means concede) that the milk, during a few weeks in summer, does sour sooner, and consequently throws up less cream in glass than in wood, is more than compensated by the lessened expense of the establishment, not to mention the great advantage of attaining the indispensable cleanliness and purity of the vessels, with more certainty, because at a less expenditure of time and trouble. Although it is an ascertained and undeniable fact that the quality of butter depends much on the nature of the pasture, the locality of the dairy, the universally prevailing cleanliness of the whole management, and very essentially on the purity of the water employed, still I ascribe much of the reputation which our butter has of late years enjoyed (and which is verified by our obtaining at all seasons one penny per pound above the market price in our neighborhood) to the beneficial introduction of glass milk dishes.

It has already been stated as a rule, that the cream must be removed from the milk before any acidity is perceptible, if butter of first rate quality is looked for; and it has been found by experience that a cellar temperature of from 60° to 62° Fahrenheit, is the most favorable; a complete disseverment of the cream then taking place in 36 hours: whereas a greater degree of warmth, though it quicken the separation, still more hastens the souring process, which operates injuriously not only on the quality but the quantity of butter. In a cold temperature, the separation is effected much more slowly, so that 48 or even 60 hours may be required; this, however, is the longest period that may be accorded without incurring the risk of imparting a rank, unpleasant flavor to the butter, which even if not perceptible on its being first churned, manifests itself very shortly afterwards.

The commencement of acidity in milk is indicated by a very slight wrinkling of the cream, and a scarcely perceptible acid taste. So soon as these signs appear, the work of skimming must begin, even though the milk have only stood 24 hours; and the cream is poured through a hair sieve (which is kept for this purpose, and must never be used to strain up the new milk with) into large barrels, containing about 240 quarts each (usually sufficient for one churning,) in which it remains till the necessary sourness is attained, which in summer follows in 24, in winter seldom under 36 or 48

hours; unless when the small quantity of milk admits of it being partly strained at once into the cream barrel, and the remainder added without skimming from the milk pans when cool. This method, undoubtedly, gives at all seasons the greatest return of butter, but as is generally believed, not of so rich a quality as that produced from cream alone; and, moreover, in a large dairy, during the time the cows are in full milk, would occasion much additional trouble, an almost ceaseless churning, and a total prevention of cheese making. The cream having attained its requisite acidity, during the advance to which it must be frequently stirred with a small churn staff to prevent it coagulating, technically called becoming cheesy, the next object of the dairy woman's skill is, the degree of warmth or coolness which must be imparted in order to secure good butter. In warm weather the churn is rinsed with the coldest procurable water, in which a piece of pure ice is often thrown, and sometimes, though more rarely, cold spring water is added to the cream about to be churned, which operation is then always performed either very early in the morning or late in the evening. In cold weather, on the contrary, warm water is applied, both to rinsing the churn and to the cream itself. The churning being completed, the butter is taken off by means of a large wooden ladle, and carried in a tub directly to the butter cellar, where, in a large trough, hollowed out of the trunk of a beech or oak, very smoothly polished off inside, and provided with a plug hole at the lower extremity, (beneath which a small tub is placed to receive the expressed milk,) the butter is slightly worked, and salted with the purest salt, then moulded with the wooden ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left for some hours to soak and drain. In the evening it is thoroughly kneaded and beat, or rather slapped, the dairy maid repeatedly lifting a piece of from 3 to 4 pounds, and slapping it with force against the trough, so as to beat out all the milky particles; and thus, lump after lump being freed from extraneous matter, the whole mass is spread out, receives its full proportion of salt (in all about 1 1-8 oz. per pound,) which is worked with the utmost care equally through it, and again moulded into one compact mass. The butter in Holstein is seldom if ever washed, as water is believed not only to rob it of its richness and flavor, but as being itself susceptible of putrefaction, to be equally inimical as milk, to its preservation. When a sufficient quantity is ready to fill a cask, the several churnings are once more kneaded through, a very little fresh salt added and packed into the barrel, which is made of red beech wood, water tight, and previously carefully washed and rubbed inside with salt. Much attention is paid that no interstice shall remain either between the layers of butter or the sides of the cask. A cask is never begun to be filled until it can be completed, as thus alone the butter can be exactly of the same flavor and color, which is probably one reason why small dairies, under whatever management never produce such good butter as large ones, as the small churnings must remain long exposed to the air, until the requisite quantity is in readiness.

The qualities of first rate butter are considered to be, 1st, a fine, even, yellow color, neither pal nor orange tinted; 2nd, a close, waxy texture, in which extremely minute and perfectly transparent beads of brine are perceptible; but if these drop be either large or in the slightest degree tinged with milk color, it indicates an imperfect workin

of the butter; while an entirely dry, tallowy appearance, is equally disapproved; 3rd, a fresh fragrant perfume, and a sweet kernelly taste; 4th, good butter will, above all, be distinguished by keeping for a considerable time, without acquiring an old or rancid flavor. \* \* \* \*

The quantity of food which can be afforded to the cows during winter, is ascertained at the beginning of the season, when the harvest returns are known; and in plentiful years the calculation is, that each cow should be allowed 3 sacks of grain, (generally oats of 140 lbs. each sack,) 3900 lbs. of straw, including bedding, and 1800 lbs. of good hay; whilst for every hundred pounds of hay less, she must receive 25 lbs. of grain more, or vice versa.

As during the winter months, when the cows are confined to dry food, the butter loses its fine yellow color, the defect is sought to be remedied by an admixture of coloring matter; and indeed a high color in butter so much regulates its price in some markets (as in Spain and Portugal,) that the export merchant insists on the desirable shade being imparted when it ceases to be natural. The best ingredients for this purpose are found to be, a mixture of annotta and turmeric, in the proportion of 5 oz. of the latter to 1 lb. of the former.

The average quantity of milk obtained here from good stock, may be estimated at from 2000 to 3000 quarts per annum, according to the food and care bestowed on them; and the produce of which has been calculated in the following ratio; every 100 lbs. of milk will give 3 1-4 lbs. of butter, 6 lbs. fresh cheese, 14 lbs. butter-milk (exclusive of the water added before and after churning,) and 76 3-4 lbs. of whey; and, though the qualities of individual cows, the nature of their pasture or other food, and the atmospheric changes, occasion an almost endless variety of result, still it may be considered as a fair average that 15 quarts of milk are required for a pound of butter; for although from some cows a pound may be obtained from 12 quarts, yet others and even the same cows, at different seasons and with different food, (such as beets or raw potatoes,) will not produce a pound of butter from less than 17 or 18 quarts. On the whole, it is esteemed a fair return in these duchies when the average produce of the dairy amounts to 100 lbs. of butter and 150 lbs. of cheese per cow. When calves are fattened for the market, so much butter and cheese cannot be expected—from the generally received opinion that fine veal (and the veal of these countries is very fine,) can only be secured by feeding with milk fresh from the cow; they are usually fed for 10 or 12 weeks, and attain the weight of from 120 to 150 lbs. when slaughtered.

**Massachusetts Horticultural Society.**

**EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.**

Saturday, Oct. 10, 1840.

Pears.—By the President, M. P. Wilder, Esq., the following varieties: Belmont; Columbian; Heathcote; Urbaniste; Chaumontel and Thompson.

By R. Manning: Hacon's Incomparable; Calabash; Beurre Bronze; Marie Louise; Jalousie and Fulton.

By S. Pond: Surpasse Virgalieu; Beurre Diel; Urbaniste; Wilkinson and Dix—the last uncommonly fine.

By E. M. Richards: Heathcote.

By S. Downer: Dix and Lewis.

By J. L. L. F. Warren: Duchess d' Angouleme.

From the garden of Dr. Adams, Boston: Splendid specimens of St. Michael's and St. Germain.

Apples.—By S. Downer: Seck-no-Farther; Lady Apple; Hawthorndean; Sun Apple and Lysecom.

By M. P. Wilder, Esq.: Fall Sopsavine? a fine apple.

From the garden of Josiah Robbins, Esq., Plymouth: specimens of the Monstrous Pippin, one of which weighed 1 lb. and 3 oz.

By J. L. L. F. Warren: Hubbardston Nonsuch; Pearmain, and one variety without a name.

From the garden of C. H. Eldredge: three varieties of Apples for names—one of which was the Hubbardston Nonsuch.

From the garden of Mrs Bigelow: fine specimens of apples without names.

By S. Downer: specimens of the Orange Quince.

By B. Whipple, Charlestown: Portugal Quinces.

By G. W. Macondray: Orange Quinces.

Grapes.—From the garden of Perrin May, Esq.: very fine Black Hamburgs—open culture.

By S. Downer: Catawba.

By C. Golderman, Chelsea: Isabella.

From E. M. Richards: Seedling Clingstone Peaches—very fine.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

**OFFICERS OF THE MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

At the annual meeting of the Society held October 3d, 1840, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

*President.*

M. P. WILDER.

*Vice Presidents.*

WILLIAM OLIVER,

B. V. FRENCH,

JONA. WINSHIP,

C. NEWHALL.

*Treasurer.*

S. WALKER.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

R. T. PAINE.

*Recording Secretary.*

E. M. RICHARDS.

*Council.*

S. DOWNER,

A. ASPINWALL,

T. LEE,

WILLIAM OLIVER,

JONA. WINSHIP,

B. V. FRENCH,

E. M. RICHARDS,

L. P. GROSVENOR,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

R. MANNING,

O. JOHNSON,

W. KENRICK.

*Prof. of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.*

JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL, A. M.

*Professor of Entomology.*

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

*Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.*

S. L. DANA, M. D.

**STANDING COMMITTEES.**

*Committee on Fruits.*

R. Manning, Chairman.	W. Kenrick,
B. V. French,	J. A. Kenrick,
Wm. Oliver,	S. Pond,
S. Downer,	J. L. L. F. Warren,
P. B. Hovey, jr.,	O. Johnson.
L. P. Grosvenor,	

*Committee on Flowers.*

C. M. Hovey, Chairman.	S. R. Johnson,
D. Haggerston,	W. E. Carter,
Joseph Breck,	Josiah Stickney.
S. Sweetser,	

*Committee on Vegetables.*

S. Pond, Chairman.	A. D. Williams,
P. B. Hovey, jr.,	Joseph Breck,
Rufus Howe,	J. A. Kenrick.
John Hovey,	

*Committee on the Library.*

T. Lee, Chairman.	C. K. Dillaway,
R. T. Paine,	C. M. Hovey,
Wm. Oliver,	R. Manning.

*Committee on Synonyms of Fruit.*

R. Manning, Chairman.	E. M. Richards,
S. Downer,	W. Kenrick.

*Executive Committee.*

M. P. Wilder, Chairman.	E. M. Richards,
Wm. Oliver,	C. M. Hovey.
B. V. French,	

*Finance Committee.*

E. Vose, Chairman.	W. Oliver,
	B. V. French.
Attest,	E. M. RICHARDS,
	Recording Sec'y.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.**

We have received of Capt. Chandler, from the House of Industry, some of the largest beets ever raised in this country without exception. One French Sugar weighs 28 lbs., and a Mangel Wurtzel 26. We defy the agricultural community to produce larger. We have also received from the same gentleman, some specimens of the Globe Mangel Wurtzel. The seed was imported from England last year. They are said to be superior to other kinds on account of the smallness of the tops and producing more to the acre.

Through the politeness of Mr Isaac Parker, of Lexington, we have been favored with a bunch of raspberry bushes, covered with splendid ripe berries, fruit of the second crop. It is very seldom we have a season warm enough to ripen two crops of fruit. We consider them quite a curiosity.

Lovett Peters, Esq., of Westboro', has sent us a box of different kinds of apples. Among the rich varieties it contained, were the Lysecom and the 'Sopsavine' or 'Sops of Wine.' These last are some of the finest flavored fruit we have tasted: the inside is a very dark red or blood color.

J. B.

Maj. John Mason, of Gloucester, raised this season six crook-necked squashes from a single seed weighing one hundred and eighteen lbs. twelve oz.

## CATTLE SHOWS.

The Cattle Shows and agricultural exhibitions are now coming upon us so thickly and in such rapid succession, that we must bestir ourselves to keep up with them. We shall endeavor, however, to give some general notice of those which we have attended or of which we have information from others; and wait for more full and detailed reports hereafter.

*Show of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society.*

This was held on the 7th and 8th October, at Northampton; the former day being devoted to the exhibition of cattle and manufactures, and the second to the ploughing match.

A large assemblage of people were present; but these were principally from short distances; and very few came from the remote parts of the district embraced by this Society. This circumstance has been long and is much to be regretted. This Society has sometimes been migratory, and held its anniversaries at Springfield or at Greenfield. But very great inconveniences and disadvantages attend this change of place; and as the territory is so large, which is the only good reason we can give for the non-attendance of farmers from the remote parts, we hope that soon a society will be formed for each of these strictly agricultural and highly productive counties. There is no part of the State which can, if it will, show better or more intelligent husbandry. These societies and gatherings of the farmers are adapted to render the most essential service to the agricultural interests; they have already done immense service to husbandry; they are strongly encouraged by the liberality of the State; they are liable, when well managed, to no reasonable objection, and they afford a delightful and profitable occasion for social intercourse.

The show of cattle on this occasion was highly interesting. There were many superior animals of native stock. As the pens were not labelled with a particular account of the animal or animals enclosed, (an omission very general at our cattle shows, but which should be corrected,) we were unable to enter into their respective merits otherwise than from their external appearance. A cow belonging to Samuel Whitmarsh was admirable in appearance and was said to be highly productive in milk. It was stated that she had given upwards of twenty quarts of milk per day. She was of mixed blood, a cross of the Durham Short-Horns, and was raised by Mr Whitmarsh. A cow belonging to Mrs Hont, was a fine animal in every respect. She was of native stock. She had often given more than sixty pounds of milk per day. A beer quart of milk weighs about two lbs. and one quarter. This would be equal to more than twenty-six quarts per day, beer measure. This is a noble yield, and seldom equalled. There were other fine animals in the pens, but we could get no account of them.

The show of fat cattle was not large, nor of young cattle. Of bulls the show was grand. A bull shown by George Grennell, of Greenfield, descended from Gov. Lincoln's stock at Worcester, a bull owned in Hadley and sired by Nelson, formerly owned by Mr Huntington, of Hadley, were noble animals of the improved stock. The Ayrshire bull, owned by the Massachusetts Society and designed to improve the dairy properties of our stock being

from the best dairy stock in Great Britain was shown. His appearance indicated little symmetry or beauty, but great weight and thrift. Several other fine bulls were exhibited, but we are without advice as to their character or history.

The great attraction of the day was towards the truly magnificent team of Mr Chapin, of Springfield, of four pairs of as noble working oxen of native stock as ever came under the yoke, and in high condition. Not less attractive was the show of improved Durham stock of Pauli Lathrop, of South Hadley. This consisted of several cows, some of them imported, and some bred by this gentleman, most admirable in their appearance; of several young animals, and especially two heifers coming three and weighing over 1200 lbs. each, of extraordinary beauty and thrift, and other animals, which we cannot particularize. A cow belonging to Henry Whitney, of New Haven, and recently imported of the pure Short Horns, was as fine an animal as we have ever seen of the kind. She was shown among Mr Lathrop's stock. This gentleman, with his brother, has spared no pains nor expense to breed a stock of the highest character for valuable points and purity of blood; and while they are conferring a great benefit upon their country, we are happy to learn that they are receiving an ample remuneration from their exertions. We shall not particularize farther in regard to this stock, as Mr Lathrop has promised us a particular account of them, which we shall hereafter lay before the public. We add only our opinion, that the exhibition of improved stock made by these gentlemen on this occasion, has never been equalled or approached in Massachusetts.

The exhibition of swine was admirable. The Berkshire seem every where destined to carry the day. The show of domestic manufactures was quite limited. Some squashes or pumpkins from the President of the Society, were among the mammoth products of the vegetable kingdom; two weighing over 180 lbs. and one over 196 lbs.

An address was delivered on the occasion, on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, to a full and attentive audience; and the first day having passed off so auspiciously, we have only to express our regret that we could not, on account of previous engagements, have the pleasure of witnessing the ploughing match, which was to take place on Thursday. Of this we shall give a particular account hereafter.

H. C.

## WORCESTER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first exhibition of fruits and flowers by the Worcester Horticultural Society, commenced on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the South Town Hall.

We were highly gratified to witness the rich display of fruits and flowers which our horticultural brethren of Worcester and vicinity contributed for the occasion. This, their first effort, does them much credit, and proves that although they have not until the present time associated themselves together, they are not much in the back ground in relation to their horticultural productions.

We find in the National *Ægis* a detailed account of the exhibition, from which we make the following extracts:

"The Society was formed by a few individuals who were desirous of aiding with their efforts in the improvement of the cultivation of the gardens and orchards, and who wished to contribute by such means as were in their power for the common

benefit. The possibility of making a good exhibition was doubted by many; the undertaking was considered as hopeless by some; and was openly opposed by two individuals alone; but it went on without their help and against their influence.

Our citizens were not aware of the extent of their own resources, nor of the generosity of those friends from abroad, who have contributed with a free heartedness and liberality beyond all expectation and above all praise which words can convey.

The exhibition was opened on Tuesday morning, and was as magnificent as any which has ever before been held in New England.

The hall was decorated with some of the paintings gathered from the houses of Worcester. The union of the works of artist skill with the fair fruits and flowers, was a new experiment, and none who have witnessed the exhibition can have failed to realize the agreeable effect of the alliance of nature and art. If more time had been afforded, a collection might have been formed which would have rivalled that which has always excited admiration in the gallery of the Athenæum. Compared with the abundance which remains in the homes of our citizens, the exhibition is very small."

The paintings alone formed a most interesting exhibition, numbering between 60 and 70 pieces, many of them rare and valuable. The show of apples was very fine, embracing all the varieties esteemed among us, and the very best specimens, with many others equally good, to all appearance, but with which we are not acquainted.

The *Ægis* observes that "the pears held a convention," and enumerates about 50 varieties. There were many superior specimens.

Some good late peaches were exhibited by A. H. Green, of Worcester. The late period of the season prevented the specimens of these fruits from being numerous.

Of quinces, there were the Orange, Pear, Apple and quince.

Semina Plums, of rare beauty, were sent by Mr Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport.

Catawba, Isabella, Black Hamburg, Muscat, and White Sweetwater grapes, were spread in glorious clusters along the tables.

Figs grown in the open air, were shown by J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton.

The Rolan Potatoes, of immense size, and looking as if they were susceptible of no improvement, except that of roasting, were in their immense magnitude.

Squashes were abundant, and some immense in size. There were present the good old crooked necked, the Bush Orange, Early Scollop, Acorn, Long Warded, Cornucopia, Cecoa Nut, and Autumnal Marrow.

The Pumpkin of New England did not honor the festival with its presence, and all the owners of these golden tinted fruits should take shame to themselves that they did not allow the best productions of their fields to grace the festival of the florists and gardeners of Worcester.

Mighty cabbages came to the hall: the Ruta Bagas attended in their majesty: the beets seemed willing to heat themselves: the Carrots were of prodigious size and brilliant color.

Indian corn appeared in the most beautiful form of arrangement. The golden ears were tastefully braided together in wreaths entwined with laurel, and suspended like chandeliers from the roof, and when illuminated at evening by the lamps, appearing splendidly. Excellent varieties were exhibi-

ted: among them were the fruits of Massachusetts, Michigan, and Illinois, with the Sweet, Eight Rowed, Rice, and Parching corn.

Among the most interesting objects of the exhibition, was some honey of delicious flavor, and remarkable transparency and delicacy, contained in two large boxes presented by Henry Snow, Esq., of Shrewsbury. The honey is taken from the hives in boxes, without destroying the bees; the boxes being placed over the hive, which is perforated, to allow the bees to pass up and deposit their honey. The honey taken in this way is free from all bee bread and young brood. One box contained 34 pounds, the other 22. Mr Snow informs us that from three hives, this year, he has taken eighty pounds of honey, leaving a sufficient quantity to winter the bees. This method does not prevent their swarming as usual."

The unusual mild autumn has been highly favorable to the floral tribe. Many fine annuals which are destroyed by the first frost, were exhibited at this time in all their beauty. "But the pride and crown of the whole was the Dahlia, the 'queen of the autumn,' in all her endless variety of costume."

The enumeration of all the varieties would be too tedious: we would refer to the report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's exhibition of last week: about all the varieties reported there were exhibited on the occasion. The number of contributors was very large; about 40 from Worcester; 25 from this vicinity. From the Massachusetts Horticultural Society there was a delegation of eight or ten members, who all made liberal contributions of fruit and flowers, as well as other members not present. All who witnessed this interesting exhibition were highly gratified: it will produce a salutary effect. We rejoice with our Worcester friends that they have been so signally successful in their first onset. They have made a good beginning, and we believe it has given the cause of Horticulture an impetus which will ever after be felt in the town and surrounding country.

J. B.

### INTERESTING TRIAL OF PLOUGHS

*For the State's Society's Premiums.*

This interesting trial took place at Worcester on the 13th inst., about one mile from the village, and was a day of no little excitement to the competitors as well as to the numerous company of intelligent practical farmers, and other gentlemen from various parts of the country, who witnessed the scene. The business in the field commenced about 11, A. M. The following gentlemen entered the lists, viz: Messrs Prouty & Mears, Boston; Mr Wilson, Greenfield, Mass.; James Stewart, West Newbury, Mass.; Charles Howard, Hingham, Mass.; Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass.; Peter Thatcher, Attleboro', Mass.; Barnaby & Moor, Ithaca, N. Y.; Cornelias Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.; Perley Tapley, Danvers, Mass.

There were some other entries made, but for some reason not known to us, did not contend for the prizes: among them we noticed the name of Mr Moor, of Wisconsin Territory.

The premiums offered were \$100 for the best plough to turn the furrow slice flat, and \$75 for the best plough to lay it an angle of fortyfive degrees. Open to the whole country.

The committee who decided the contest, were

practical and scientific men, fully competent to discharge the important duties devolving upon them, and in whom, we believe, all interested in the trial reposed perfect confidence.

The first trial was for the prize of \$75, for the best plough to turn the furrow slice obliquely. It was easily anticipated by the spectators to whom this premium would be awarded, as it was evident to all that Charles Howard, of Hingham, had distanced his competitors and gained the victory.— This was announced officially by the committee on the following evening, that Charles Howard was entitled to the premium of \$75. He exhibited two ploughs of different size for this mode of ploughing, which were equally perfect in their construction, only one of which was tried.

Who should have the other premium, was a subject of some discussion among the lookers on. It was, however, generally agreed when the committee adjourned for refreshment at 4, P. M., the ploughs having all been tried, that it lay between the three principal manufacturers in New England, viz: Prouty & Mears, Charles Howard, and Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. The ploughs from all these gentlemen made good work and evinced much improvement in their construction. After a sub-committee returned to the field and handled the ploughs themselves, it was evident, to our own mind, that the chance lay between Prouty & Mears, and C. Howard. Their ploughs ran with wonderful ease and were the admiration of all—doing their work perfectly, and sometimes for rods without the necessity of laying the hand upon them. We believe, ourselves, that Howard's plough, for laying the furrow slice flat, has no superior, and imagine the committee themselves were at some loss on which to bestow the premium. They gave it, however, to Prouty & Mears. With this decision we are satisfied, largely as we are interested in Howard's, inasmuch as the committee expressed their opinion that there was no second in the case, both ploughs stood No. 1. We are willing to stand with our neighbors at the head and here will shake hands and wish them success; but at the same time do not acknowledge any superior plough to Howard's, for all kinds of work, taking into consideration rough land, deep ploughing. Howard's are acknowledged to be the most substantially made.

An official detailed report will be made in a few weeks, which may be looked for with much interest by our agricultural friends, and will undoubtedly be a document of the greatest value and interest upon the subject which has appeared in the country, as from the ability of the committee, their devotion to the object, and the means they had in their power, will enable them to give many interesting facts in relation to the different degrees of power required for the different ploughs.

J. B.

*Munificent Donation.*—The Treasurer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association acknowledges the receipt of the donation of ten thousand dollars from Amos Lawrence, Esq., of this city, which was some time since conditionally pledged towards the completion of that patriotic enterprise.—*Bost. Times.*

*Thanksgiving.*—The Governor and Council have appointed Thursday, the 26th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

### NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1840.

Having received the official account of the trial of ploughs at Worcester, we are compelled to exclude the communication of H. C., as we consider it important that the report should appear this week, as there is much inquiry for it, and furthermore incorrect accounts have appeared, which we deem it important to rectify.

The report was not received until after our communication on this subject, in the preceding column, was in type.

J. B.

#### IMPORTANT REPORT.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE SOCIETY APPOINTED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS ON PLOUGHS.

At the interesting trial of ploughs at Worcester on the 13th, the following report was made:

"The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, impressed with the idea that a portion of their funds could not be better employed than in an earnest effort, by liberal premiums, to invite the attention of the public, as well as the skill of the mechanic, to the important improvements in agriculture—more especially to what stands foremost in the view of the agriculturist, the PLOUGH—were induced to offer—For the best plough, which would turn the sod flat—one hundred dollars; and for the best plough that would lay the sod edgewise or obliquely, seventyfive dollars—and due notice having been given, and the co-operation of the several county Agricultural Societies having been solicited, and the particular aid and assistance of the Worcester Agricultural Society having been most freely and obligingly had—The Committee proceeded under these favorable auspices, on the 13th of October, to make trial of the several ploughs presented for premium.

It is necessary to observe that there were many improvements in what had been formerly in use.

But there were but two premiums to bestow; and after a careful consideration, the Committee came to the following conclusion with great unanimity:

That the premium of one hundred dollars be paid to Messrs Prouty & Mears, for their sod plough.

That the premium of seventyfive dollars be paid Mr Charles Howard, for his plough B. No. 2.

All which is submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN WELLES, of Boston.  
HENRY CODMAN, Roxbury.  
WM. CLARK, Jr., Northampton.  
JOHN PRINCE, Roxbury.  
S. R. PHELPS, Marlboro'.  
ALLEN PUTNAM, Danvers.  
ISAAC ALDEN, Bridgewater.  
R. W. HAZEN, Andover.  
BENJ. MILLS, Pittsfield.  
LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester.

Committee.

The following is the report of a sub-committee on the same subject, going into greater detail on the construction and peculiarities of the various ploughs.

The Committee appointed to examine and decide upon the several ploughs entered for the premiums of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, at Worcester on the 13th Oct., 1840, after awarding the premiums, having appointed a sub-committee to report more specially on the merits and peculiarities of the respective instruments: the said sub-committee accordingly report:

That the importance of the decision to be made by the whole committee was a subject of frequent conversations, in which all agreed that the interests of the agriculturists of our community might be as seriously affected by their award, as by the action of any agricultural committee that has ever reported in our commonwealth. Good ploughing is absolutely essential to good and successful husbandry; and good ploughing is with great difficulty performed with any other than a good plough. Our decision, it was thought, might possibly influence numbers in their purchase of this important implement; and with this thought in our minds, we could not fail to recognize the duty of giving to the several ploughs entered for premium, as fair and full a trial as time and opportunity would permit.

Some of the committee having been detained an hour or two by a slight accident on the railroad, we were obliged to defer the commencement of our examination until about 11 o'clock. The first operation was to run furrows so that we might have narrow lands of about five rods in length. Then fifteen ploughs were brought on and used successively. Each competitor was allowed to furnish his own ploughman; to make his furrow of whatever depth and width he chose; and thus to give us his own specimen of the work of his own instrument. Each was allowed to turn several contiguous furrows. The Dynamometer, or measurer of the power required to draw the plough, was applied to each, through two or more furrows. This power was noted down; the depth and width of these furrows were measured; and our eyes scanned the work of each. About five hours were consumed in the trial thus far.

After having taken some refreshments, several members of the committee, whose hands were not entire strangers to the plough-handle, went to the field and severally tried such of the ploughs as either of them was disposed to follow. On the following day, also, they held several of the ploughs; and they all agreed in the opinion that the ploughs of Mr Howard and those of Messrs Prouty & Mears, are managed with great ease and comfort by the ploughman, and that each when left to itself holds on in its proper position and course, where the sod is uniform and free from stones. They agreed, also, that the form and position of the beam-handle of Messrs Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's plough is such that the ploughman cannot walk in the furrow erect and comfortably when the plough is in a position to make good work. They think, too, that this plough when left to itself tends to narrow the furrow slice and run out; and therefore that a constant, though slight, effort on the part of the ploughman, is required to keep it in its place. It is true, however, that in the hands of a skilful holder, this instrument, in shallow and flat ploughing, makes as handsome work as any that we have seen. But where all make work handsome enough, those must be considered best which make the smallest draft upon the strength of the team and the skill and comfort of the ploughman.

In relation to the ploughs of Messrs Prouty & Mears and those of Mr Howard, we mean not to say or do anything which shall be construed as a recommendation of the one above the other. It is believed that if we were intending to purchase soon for our own use, (and two of us at least are intending this,) that we should not all prefer the plough of the same manufacturer. The premiums are not first and second, but each is first for its kind of work. We may state that the whole committee, with little previous conference of opinion, when proceeding to give in *by ballot*, the name of the maker who should receive the premium for flat furrows, manifested the greatest agreement possible short of perfect unanimity; and that in designating, by the same process, who should receive the premium for lapping fur-

rows, there was entire unanimity. Should our opinion be asked as to which of the ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Messrs Prouty & Mears's first; but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr Howard's. Mr Howard's is the heavier and probably the stronger of the two. Both are of good workmanship, and will doubtless do good service. We would say this, also, of the ploughs of Messrs Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, which are in no respect inferior to the others, excepting the particulars previously specified. We believe that the makers of best ploughs will find this company powerful competitors, for they are now close upon the heels of those whom the committee consider decidedly far ahead of all others whose implements they have seen. In this place we will thank them for exhibiting a specimen of the work of a subsoil plough—an instrument which will doubtless be as useful on many of our soils as it is known to be in England.

The power required to turn over a given quantity of earth by a plough, is a very important consideration. This power can be measured with great accuracy; greater than many of the committee had supposed before they witnessed the operation. The Dynamometer, inserted between the plough-beam and the chain, measures with great accuracy the strength exerted by the team. Suppose the strength applied be the same that would be required to raise 336 lbs. over a single pulley; suppose also that the depth of the furrow is 6 1-2 inches and the width 13 inches. Multiply 13 by 6 1-2 and you have 84 with a fraction. Now if 336 lbs. of power will take up and turn over 84 inches of earth, then 112 lbs. will turn 28 inches. Tried in this way, the ploughs exhibited showed the following results. The power in each case is 112 lbs.

#### First Ploughs for lapping furrows.

By Charles Howard, Hingham,	29 1-2 inches.
‘ Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24 ‘
‘ John Wilson, Deerfield,	21 1-2 ‘
‘ Stevens's plough, Barnet, Vt.	20 ‘
‘ James Stewart, W. Newbury, (Scotch Plough,)	19 1-2 ‘
‘ Cornelius Bergeon, Brooklyn, N. Y.	18 ‘
‘ Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	17 2-3 ‘
‘ E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	18 ‘

#### For flat furrows.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27 1-2 inches.
‘ Charles Howard, Hingham,	25 ‘
‘ Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24 ‘
‘ Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18 1-3 ‘
‘ E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14 ‘
Another plough by Prouty & Mears,	26 ‘
‘ Charles Howard,	25 ‘

The above table, containing results arrived at, not by estimation, but by measurement, is given to the public, in the full belief that it will be acceptable to all farmers who may read it, and that it will be useful to many manufacturers of ploughs; for here are exhibited some remarkable and highly important facts. Taking the extremes, we find 112 lbs. power applied to one of Howard's ploughs turning over 29 1-2 inches of earth, while the same power at one of Mr Whiting's ploughs will turn only 14 inches—a difference of more than 100 per cent. The structure of the plough, therefore, must be an important matter to the farmer's cattle; and the committee think they may add, that the excellence of the work performed with the ploughs was, with few exceptions, in the direct ratio of the ease of draft. Had our cattle the gift of speech, their proverbial patience would hardly hold them back from saying to their owners—“Pay more attention to the structure of the plough.”

The committee cannot forbear to call the particular attention of farmers to the vast difference in the power required to move ploughs which are all doubtless considered excellent in those sections of the country from which they were brought. Ploughs were exhibited from places hundreds of miles distant from each other, and all subjected to the same test—a test as accurate as scales and figures make; and it is apparent that the work which one yoke of oxen can perform easily at one plough will require two yokes at another. Farmers usually and properly judge by comparison, and when holding the best plough they have ever seen, suppose it the best in the world. We request them to weigh well such facts as are detailed in this report, and to estimate the profit of saving one half, one fourth, or even one eighth of their team labor. A saving of even more than one half is possible by the farmers of some sections of the country.

We learn that three at least of those manufacturers who have been most successful at this exhibition, have been prompted by the offer of these premiums to revise their models of ploughs. The result cannot be other than highly beneficial to the interests of agriculture, and we have no reason to doubt that still farther improvements may be made.

In conclusion, we of the sub-committee, members of county societies, but not of the state society, hope that we may be allowed to express to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, our thanks, both as individuals, and as members of county societies, for the benefits that will obviously result both to the *ploughman* and to the *reaper*, from the offering of their premiums. Were it in our power to call time and experience out of the future and assemble around us now, those who will be farmers in our country a few years hence, we doubt not we could obtain for you an unanimous vote of thanks—and could we call “the cattle from a thousand”—*furrows*—their thanks for a *less galling yoke*, would be no less sincere.

WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.  
ALLEN PUTNAM,

For the Sub-Committee.

October 16, 1840.

☞ Through the carelessness of the compositor, the usual order of our pages was sadly reversed in our last number—the third page filling the place of the second. We particularly regret this disarrangement on account of its mangling the report of Mr Walker. We trust that a like vexatious blunder will not again occur.

☞ In the account of the Westboro' Cattle Show, in our last number, 4th page, 2d column, 15th line from the top, for “hay load” read *hug* load.

*The Nobility of Labor.*—Ashamed to toil art thou? Ashamed of thy dingy workshop and dust labor field; of thy hard hand scarred with service, more honorable than that of war: of thy soiled and weather-stained garment, on which mother nature has embroidered mist, sun and rain, fire and steam—her own heraldic honors! Ashamed of these tokens and titles, and envious of the flaunting robes of imbecile idleness and vanity? It is a treason to nature—it is impiety to heaven—it is breaking heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. Exertion is nobler than enjoyment. 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. Toil, I repeat, toil—either with the brain, the heart or the hand—it is the only true manhood, the only true nobility.—*Rev. O. Devoy.*

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1840.**  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 3000 Beef Cattle, (including all which were left at the Slaughter Houses of the Barrillers,) 850 Stores, 7800 Sheep, and 1050 Swine.

Places — Beef Cattle — First quality, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 25. Third quality, \$3 75 a \$4 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—A large number sold, Mess \$5; No. 1 \$4. Other numbers at less prices.

Stores — Yearlings, \$5 a \$9. Two Year Old \$12 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$21 a \$27.

Sheep — Dull A large number unsold. We quote lots \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 58, \$1 75, \$1 88, \$2 12, \$2 37, and \$2 62.

Swine — Lots to peddle at 3 a 3 1-4 for sows and 4 a 4 1-4 for barrows. Small lots selected barrows at 4 1-2 a 4 3-4. At retail, 4 and 5 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 Oct. 18.

Oct. 1840.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	12	63	66	50	N.
Tuesday,	13	34	49	41	N.
Wednesday,	14	41	68	59	N.
Thursday,	15	39	54	45	N
Friday,	16	30	45	43	N.
Saturday,	17	27	49	40	S. E.
Sunday,	18	40	60	50	S. E.

Thursday and Friday nights we had a smart frost, and the first to do any injury.

Fair every day at 12 o'clock, except Sunday.

**RUTA BAGA AND BROWN CORN.**

A few tons of Ruta Baga at \$3 per ton. Likewise Brown Corn.—This variety matures in a little over three months, in my opinion, yields as much as any other kind. Those farmers who are desirous of changing seed, may get supplied by calling on G. C. HAWKINS, Charlestown,—One mile from Cambridge Colles, on the Charlestown road.  
Oct 21. 3w

**WALKERS'S FINE TULIPS.**

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, a great variety of Walker's fine named Tulips, at \$3 per dozen, with their names. Many of the original Bulbs cost five times that sum. Those who intend to set out a tulip bed, will do well to call soon, as October is the best month for this business. Fine Mixed tulips without names, \$1 per dozen. Also Hyacinths of every variety, embracing all the most approved sorts, with a great variety of other bulbous roots.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 21, 1840.

**FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.**

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Fruit Trees of the best Native and Foreign varieties. Apply by mail to the subscriber.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, Oct 14, 1840.

**HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS**

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 6.

**PATENT SPRING BALANCE.**

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

July 15.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO

July 15.

**BONE MANURE**

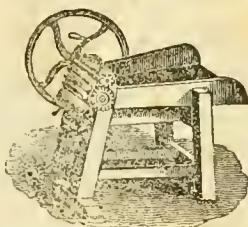
The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

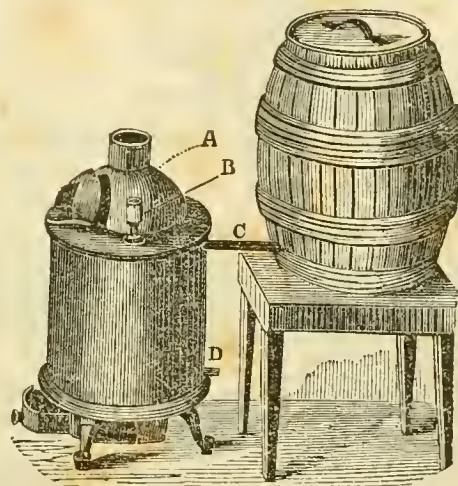
**GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.**



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

**IMPROVED VEGETABLE STEAMER.**



Just received at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Dr Warren's Patent Cylinder Vegetable Steamer, for steaming all kinds of vegetables, for Swine, Cattle, &c. in large or small quantities. It can likewise be used for family purposes.

- A, the pipe for filling the boiler with water.
  - B, safety valve for letting off extra steam, in case the pressure should get too high.
  - C, steam pipe passing from boiler to cask
  - D, pipe to supply the boiler with water from a cask or box which is to be placed in such manner as to keep the boiler about two thirds full of water at all times, which answers as a complete self-regulator for supplying the boiler with water.
- The above cut is not a true representation of the boiler, as it appears at least one half larger than it really is, in proportion to the cask. The boiler is merely a small size cylinder stove, with the fire inside, and surrounded by a sheet of water from which passes a steam pipe to the barrel or box, the cask or box can be removed so as to discharge the vegetables without any alteration of the boiler or steam pipe.
- The steamer can be removed from place to place without any difficulty. Wood or coal can be used, and a few cents worth of either will steam a large quantity of vegetables. A number of them have been in operation, and found to give universal satisfaction

Farmers and others are invited to call at our Warehouse and examine the article, which they will find to be a very neat and cheap apparatus for the purpose. Price \$12, and with handles \$13. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston.

September 30.

**ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.**

One COW and two HEIFERS, full blooded Alderney, for Sale. Cow \$50; two Heifers \$30 and \$40. Inquire at this office. Oct. 14

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**  
CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrell	1 50	1 76
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 50	5 78
Pot, " " "		5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel		12 50
No. 1,			
prime,			
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	28	29
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	8	16
dairy,	"	16	22
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
CIGAR,	dozen	1 25	1 50
BONE MANURE,	barrel		32
in casks,	bushel		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 50	2 62
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 25	2 33
Haddock,	"	1 07	1 25
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	12 75	13 00
No. 2,	"		10 75
No. 3,	"	6 50	6 75
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 12	5 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 00	5 50
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		5 37
Rye,	"		3 37
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 25	3 37
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		65
southern flat, yellow,	"	59	69
white,	"	55	56
Rye, northern,	"	65	67
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	42
southern,	"	28	32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
southern and western,	"	9	10
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	20	25
2d quality,	"		20
LARD, Boston,	"	12	13
southern,	"	11	12
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	30
do. country do.	"	23	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	27
do. dry hides,	"	20	23
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	18	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 05
Winter,	"	1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"		
Near's Foot,	"	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 50	15 50
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	4 00	4 50
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		16
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	45
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	38
do. 1-1 and common,	"	35	37
Pulled superfine,	"	42	46
No. 1,	"	35	40
No. 2,	"	23	25
No. 3,	"	18	20

Northern pulled.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## PROGRESS OF MODERN TRAVELLING.

Our fathers were—and that within the memory of man—contented to convey their goods from town to town on pack-horses. Narrow roads, which barely admitted a string of these beasts, burdened with the needs of many towns, run over hill and dale, and often were found worn deep between steep banks by the persevering traffic of ages, and overhung by trees, which had spontaneously sprung and grown over them, rendering them cool and pleasant. But the affairs of our worthy ancestors became sensibly on the increase. The string of pack-horses slowly progressing over the wolds and through forests were found not equal to the demands of commercial exchange and speed; and they set their wits to work, and lo, Pickford's and Pettifor's wagons, and others, their contemporaries, appeared, piled up in ponderous stateliness, and drawn by horses in bulk next to elephants. For their convenience, the old roads were deserted as too narrow, or filled up as too slumberously profound. New roads of an airy width were laid down, and Mr McAdam showed himself, with his necromantic hammer and pebble-guage in his hand, and coaches came galloping after him at ten miles speed per hour, loaded with eager and still impatient negotiators; roads of granite, or of limestone, however smooth, or however wide, or however covered with wagons, coaches, mails, horsemen, and the infinite variety of carriages of pleasure, travel, and parade, which now appeared on them, were found too few, and canals were cut; locks—wonderful things in those days—were invented; and heavy boats and light barges hastened to convey their freights of living things, and things for the living—market goods and market people, to the places where they were wanted or where they wanted to be. Well done, Englishmen! Things were come to a pretty good pass, it was thought. People said, wondering to one another—'If our grandfathers could but rise from their graves and see all this, how they would stare!'

But it was soon found that the population and the needs of the country had outgrown even these accommodations. There was a cry for more conveyance and more speed. Some talked of balloons, some of velocipedes, and some of perpetual motion. The old and the orthodox said, 'Let well be: things move fast enough. There is no rest, no repose, no steadiness in this generation: all is hurry, hurry, hurry. It is perfectly distracting.' They even looked back to the old hollow roads and string of pack-horses with affectionate yearnings. Nevertheless a set of pig-headed fellows were busy with their brains; and began to utter strange speeches about the powers of steam. It was a thing which was to work our mines and mills, impel our ships, and convey us, with the velocity of a comet, from one place to another. Old men, and wise men too, laughed at such Quixotic vaporings; yet spite of their laughter, there were heard great hammerings, and filings and fizzings, in the workshops of Watt and Bolton; and presently that mighty monster, the steam engine, was seen pulling up buckets of water and heaps of ore out of the earth, and turning a thousand spindles in our factories. It has become locomotive, has mounted the roads and the ships prepared for it, and is now flying from town to town and country to country, with us and our concerns in a manner so wonderful, that we shall

soon find ourselves past wondering at any thing. Do we not ride at the rate of thirty miles an hour and grumble at such a snail's pace—go over to America in ten days, and think it about five too long—and hear news from the East Indies in a little more than a month? Well done, Englishmen! as our fathers said, so say we—that is pretty well for another fit.—*William Howitt.*

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak," said Snooks to Sniggins. "Why, they are in a weak place," said the latter.

"I'm getting fat," as the loafer said when he was caught stealing lard.

"It is much more blessed to give than to receive," as the boy said when the schoolmaster whipt him.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase trees, are informed that we will select from the following nurseries Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs of every description that may be desired, and pay particular attention to their packing, and forward them to any part of the country.

From Messrs Winships', Brighton  
William Kenrick's, Newton.  
John A. Kenrick's, Do.  
S. & G. Hyde, Do.  
Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.  
Botanic Garden, Cambridge.  
Robert Manning, Salem.  
J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.  
Breck & Co., Brighton.

The present is the best time, to transplant all hardy trees and shrubs.

Orders will be received for Plum, Pear and other Stocks, Hedge Plants, &c.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.  
Agricultural Implements.  
Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

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The Lowell Journal, Worcester Spy, New Bedford Mercury, Yeoman's Gazette, Northampton Courier, Providence Journal, Norwich Aurora, Essex Banner, Springfield Republican are requested to insert the above 4 times.

## BOX FOR EDGINGS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., a lot of very superior BOX. Oct. 6.

## HYACINTHUS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies: they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 26.

## GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.  
April 22.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

That valuable farm, situate in North Salem, about a mile from the centre of the city of Salem, and commonly known as the Dodge Farm, containing about SEVENTY Acres of excellent Land, with a large three story Dwelling House, Farm House, and out buildings. The Fruit Trees upon it produce about two hundred barrels of Apples. There is a Muscle bed and sea weed on the premises, which furnish an abundance of Manure for the whole farm; and the city of Salem affords a ready market for the produce of the farm. This estate would be sold reasonably if immediately applied for, and most of the purchase money might remain on mortgage; or it would be leased out on fair terms for five years. For further particulars apply to

JAMES ANDREWS & SON,  
No. 59 Commercial wharf, Boston.

N. B.—Or this farm would be exchanged for productive real estate in Boston.  
Oct. 14th. is2w

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, will be sent to all who apply: in that Catalogue many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

Also, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and *Mulberries for silk*—Scotch Larch, Lindens, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Pæonies, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840.  
eptDI

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JOHN A. KENRICK.

Newton, near Boston, Oct. 14.

## Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale

A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
Brighton, August 12.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
July 15.

## 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.

TETTLÉ, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS

14 CORNHILL STREET, BOSTON

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIA.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1840.

NO. 17.

### N. E. FARMER.

#### WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The twentyfirst annual festival of the farmers of Worcester county, was held on Wednesday, Oct. 14th. The festival came in the most beautiful month of the seasons of New England, and was held under the most cloudless and bright skies which smile on the autumnal days. From the circumstance that the postponement of the show from the time first fixed prevented interference with other exhibitions, our friends and neighbors who have usually been deprived of the opportunity to visit us, were enabled to be present. No accurate estimate of the numbers in attendance can be made: the substantial yeomanry and husbandmen were here, and no finer show of men was ever made: it is probable that at least twelve thousand persons participated in the innocent festivities and useful exercises of the day. Never was an assembly more exemplary in conduct: no riot, disorder, accident, or difficulty of any kind, is known to have thrown a single shadow over the brightness of a happy occasion: to the contrary, the numerous spectators departed pleased and gratified with the interesting exercises and exhibitions of the holiday.

The Society was honored by the presence of gentlemen connected with agricultural publications, with horticulture, and with the improvement of the soil. Among them were the editors of the Farmer's Visitor, N. E. Farmer, Yankee Farmer, and Horticultural Magazine, the Commissioner of the Agricultural Survey, the Hon. John Wells and Mr Codman, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and delegates from each of the county societies of the commonwealth, with many strangers.

The animals of the farm were more numerous in quantity and more excellent in quality than ever before. On turning over the records of the society, it is pleasant to notice, that from the commencement in 1819 to the present, there has been a regular and progressive increase in the favor with which the institution has been regarded, and in the evidence of the beneficial influence it has exerted.

Having no political connexions or alliances, it has furnished common ground where all might meet as friends, and join in united efforts for the good of the community. Party and sect have alike been forgotten, and catholics and protestants, defenders and opponents, of the principles and practices of the administration, have stood side by side and given their hearts and hands to the work of being useful. No one but jealous and discontented partizans ever suspected that the condition was otherwise; and no one who was not impelled by morose and disturbed feeling, has ever suggested that there could be improper motives in those who have given time, labor and money, to promote the purposes of one of the best of all our local associations.

The whole number of cattle, sheep and swine was five hundred and forty. The abstract from the Secretary's books below, contains a comparative view of the statistics of his department.

### A TABLE

Showing the number of Animals exhibited each year at the Cattle Show of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, and the number of towns from which they were brought.

	1819,	'34,	'35,	'36,	'37,	'38,	'39,	'40.
Ploughing with double								
teams	8	12	10	7	9	11	22	
Towns	4	6	6	4	5	5	5	
Single teams								
Towns	11	21	14	18	11	15	19	
Bulls	5	9	6	7	7	6	18	
Towns	11	10	9	12	6	11	19	15
Towns	10	9	6	6	4	5	11	9
Milch cows	10	3	10	9	23	12	20	7
Towns	6	2	4	2	4	1	8	5
Heifers	3	32	21	18	28	29	53	41
Towns	2	9	9	10	10	11	13	10
Working oxen	15	15	25	24	21	22	23	38
Towns	10	7	7	8	9	10	8	6
Steers	15	19	15	26	27	31	42	25
Towns	8	8	6	9	11	8	10	9
Calves	19	16	14	17	8	20	20	22
Towns	10	7	3	3	3	9	12	12
Fat cattle	6	9	4	8	8	8	12	11
Towns	3	6	2	4	5	3	5	5
Sheep.								
Rams	5	7	5	8	10	10	11	16
Towns	4	5	2	5	6	5	7	6
Ewes	13	49	3	31	19	44	21	77
Towns	1	5	1	4	4	5	5	6
Wethers and lambs	9	10	7	4	6	8	8	16
Towns	1	3	3	2	3	3	4	
Swine.								
Boars	3	4	3	1	4	5	18	14
Towns	2	1	2	1	2	2	8	6
Breeding sows	2	4	4	6	3	3	12	
Towns	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	
Other swine	3	22	30	13	49	48	48	82
Towns	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	5

133 269 259 276 311 342 415 540

The ploughing match commenced at 9 o'clock of the morning, and was conducted with great spirit. The forenoon was occupied with the trial of working oxen, and the examination of the stock in the pens.

About 1 o'clock the members of the Society and their guests, formed a procession, and proceeded to the Central Hotel, where the table was spread with extraordinary elegance by Mr Cyrus Stockwell: those who were not deprived by the engagements of duty as marshals, members of committees, or by the labors of other officers, from partaking of the abundant repast, speak of the exhibition on the festive board as well suited to the excellence of the other departments, and the workmanlike performances of those who attended to the liberal entertainment, as giving abundant testimony of their satisfaction.

The President of the Society was at the head of the table: the Rev. Mr Smalley of the Union church officiated as chaplain, and after brief space had been allowed for refreshment, the former ad-

ressed the company and afterwards the guests, by allusion to the general topics of the occasion, and to the official station or public relations of each, in a manner which called from them appropriate responses. The Rev. Henry Colman and the Rev. Allen Putnam, of Danvers, offered pleasant remarks and good sentiments, which we expect to be enabled to report at length.

A few of the sentiments announced by the President, furnished to him by the pens of skilful writers, are given below, without regard to the order in which they were announced.

The Garden—Man's home in his first estate, it is still redolent with the "odors sweet" of Paradise.

The only shares that pay a sure dividend, *plough-shares*.

Woman—Without her, Eden was a desert; with her, the desert is an Eden.

The Liberty Tree—We should be careful while we pluck the *fruit*, not to break the *branches*.

The first instance of profanity in the world—when the first apple *danned* the first pair.

The Agricultural Commissioner—Why can he impart new *warmth* to the interest felt in agriculture? Do you give it up? Because he is a *Coleman*.

The Norwich and Worcester Railroad.—Being *Rocked-well* in its infancy, it has become a blessing to its parents, whose hearts it has riveted with "hooks of iron."

The North-eastern Boundary—Why is Uncle Sam like a horse that won't stand cropping? Because he won't give up any part of his *Maine*.

New England Soil—It may be cold and rugged, but it yields the best of all harvests—intelligent, virtuous, and free MEN.

That culture where each successive crop enriches the soil; where the fruits are used without being consumed, and distributed without being diminished—the culture of the mind.

Woman—She spoils us *with an apple*: she atoned for the wrong by *forming a pair*.

The Capital of the Farmers of Worcester County—Safely invested in those *capital stocks* which have always borne *premiums*.

In allusion to the presence of Hon. Isaac Hill, the editor of the Monthly Visitor, and one of the guests of the Society, the President gave

New Hampshire—From which the agricultural Visitor is always a most welcome guest.

By the Hon. Isaac Hill, of the Farmer's Visitor, — the Memory of Levi Lincoln, the elder: The generous friend of agriculture as the last business of his life. His race have emulated the grand example of their illustrious progenitor; and to them is the "heart of the commonwealth" indebted for much of its agricultural pre-eminence.

By Mr Joseph Breck, of the New England Farmer.—The Farmers of Worcester County: Their works, as this day exhibited, are the best proofs of their merits.

By Mr C. M. Hovey, of the Horticultural Magazine.—The Agricultural Society of Worcester, and

its lately organized associate, the Worcester Horticultural Society: Patrons and promoters of agriculture and horticulture. The efforts of the former in encouraging agriculture, is sufficient evidence that the labors of the latter will exert an equally beneficial influence in spreading a taste for horticulture.

By Mr S. W. Cole, of the Yankee Farmer.—Agricultural Improvement: The day has arrived when it is acknowledged that in agriculture, as in all other professions, "knowledge is power."

In behalf of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Col. M. P. Wilder, President.—The Worcester Horticultural Society: We welcome her as a younger sister: we extend to her the right hand of fellowship: we pledge her our assistance and friendship, and we regard this, her first exhibition, as a most valuable assurance of her future growth and usefulness.

By Mr James L. F. Warren, of Brighton.—Worcester—Town and County: Renowned for the wisdom and patriotism of her statesmen; for the skill and industry of her manufacturers and mechanics; the practical knowledge and perseverance of the cultivator; of her soil, and the unbounded hospitality of her citizens.

Many other excellent sentiments were offered by the members and guests of the Society, which the hurry of the occasion and the engagements of the Secretary prevented him from preserving or reporting; but which we may hope hereafter to furnish.

After more than an hour had been passed at the table, with that enjoyment which hurried time along rapidly, the Society proceeded to the Union church, where they were first addressed by the President. He alluded in terms of affectionate respect, to the late Recording Secretary, Henry Wheeler, Esq., whose brother died while holding the same office, and rendered a just tribute to the memory of the officer of whose services the Society were deprived by the sudden dispensation of Providence, and to those of his kindred who had so zealously and faithfully co-operated in promoting the prosperity of the association. If any delay had occurred in the execution of the arrangements of the occasion, it had been in consequence of this affliction, and because the heavy labors of the occasion had devolved suddenly upon those oppressed with other toils.

It was stated that the Hon. Daniel Webster and Mr Senator Hubbard had been invited to address the Society, and the regret which all felt for their absence was expressed. After adverting to some topics of general interest, and congratulating the Society upon the continued and increasing favor of the public, and bidding welcome to the numerous guests who had honored the festival by their presence, he introduced the Hon. Isaac Hill, to the assembly.

Gov. Hill, of New Hampshire, made an excellent practical address, in which he proved conclusively the exceeding bad policy of young men, emigrating from New England to the west, with the expectation of bettering their fortunes, and that the soil of New England will better repay the efforts bestowed in a judicious cultivation, than any of the far-famed valleys of the west.

He spoke of various ways in which farmers ought to economize in time, in labor, and in the investment of capital; and of the mutual relations and good understanding which ought to subsist between the farmer and the workmen whom he employs, in

order that their connexion may be agreeable and advantageous to both.

He observed that the "true economy of the farm" should be the motto of every one concerned in agriculture; and that true economy consisted, in part, in a constant annual improvement of the soil, so that each succeeding year it may produce a larger crop than the year preceding.

In discussing the economy of labor, he observed that labor-saving machines and improved implements of husbandry ought to be sought for by the farmer, but that judgment and sound calculation should be used in their selection, for "to purchase an ingenious and expensive machine that is but little used in every farming operation, will be an expenditure that the farm will not return; for instance, to purchase an improved seed-sower, costing from twenty to thirty dollars, to save a single day's work in a year, would be injudicious."

We forbear to enter into any extended notice of the address of Gov. Hill, as we have the pleasure of assuring our readers, that from correct notes, we shall soon furnish to them a full and complete copy of his sound and acceptable remarks.

The Rev. Henry Colman spoke with great eloquence and beauty, comparing the advantages and disadvantages of the east and west; illustrating the blessings bestowed by Providence on our own New England—its natural and physical condition and resources, and painting the excellence of its moral, social and religious institutions, in that elevated tone which made the heart beat quick, and the spirit of the native of the Bay State feel proudly.

J. P. Cushing, Esq., of Watertown, generously sent for exhibition some of the finest neat cattle of the Ayreshire breed which have ever been seen in this portion of the Commonwealth, and with great liberality presented one of them to the Society, which had been imported by himself at great expense. He also permitted two fine swine, half Chinese and half Berkshire blood, (dear little beauties both,) to be placed in the pens. Whether these breeds are the best for the farmer in preference to others, is a question about which there would be difference of opinion: there could have been none as to the superior excellence of the animals, or of the munificence of the owner. The thanks of the Society were publicly tendered to Mr Cushing, and as a testimonial of grateful acknowledgment for the interest he had taken in the objects of the association, by an unanimous vote he was admitted an honorary member, a mark of respect conferred before on two occasions only, when President J. Q. Adams, the late chief Justice Parker, and the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court accepted the same relation.

After the addresses the several committees presented their reports on the subjects confided to their examination.—*Worcester Ægis.*

#### Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

##### EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 17, 1840

By E. S. Rand, Esq., of Newburyport; beautiful specimens of the following pears, viz: Chaumontel, Monsieur Jean, Lewis and Cross. The Cross pear is a new variety, which originated from seed in a garden in Newburyport. Although not at perfect maturity, they gave indications of being a very fine fruit. Part of them were reserved by the committee for a more definite examination and re-

port. Also, a small pear having the local name of Winter Catharine: its origin is unknown, and in comparison with our large Winter baking pears, does not appear to deserve cultivation.

By Mr Pond, of Cambridgeport; baskets of large and most beautiful Dix pears and Isabella grapes.

By E. Vose; the King of the Pippins apple:—this is a new variety, figured and described in the Pomological Magazine, No. 117. Its appearance is uncommonly beautiful. It is reserved till its period of maturity.

M. P. Sawyer, Esq. exhibited a basket of Wilkinson Pears, the produce of a standard tree in his garden at Portland, Maine. With these fine specimens before us, we could not but express our surprise, that the best varieties of the pear are almost unknown in Portland market.

From Col. C. Dagget, Andover, Conn., and from the Rev. W. Allen, North Andover, Mass., specimens of large and handsome apples, the names of which at present are unknown to the committee.

From Mr W. H. Montague, a basket of apples, which grew on a tree planted out by Penning White, the first white male born in New England.

From J. C. Dodge, Esq., of Attleboro', Mass., a basket of Isabella grapes, grown under glass, and said to be much improved by this method of cultivation, such however has not been the experience of the committee.

Messrs Hovey & Co. exhibited specimens of the Baltimore and Diap d'Or apples, and a basket of very superior quinces.

M. P. Wilder, Esq. exhibited the Beurre Duval and Autumn superb pears. The Beurre Duval is a very fine early winter fruit, for a description of which the committee refer to the Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society, 2d edition, No. 101.

Mr Warren, of Brighton, exhibited two sorts of apples—one supposed erroneously to be the Wellington; the other was sent to Mr Warren by Dr. Green, of Worcester: it is a large, handsome sweet apple, of a bright yellow russet color, and in the opinion of the committee highly deserving of cultivation.

Mr Austin exhibited a basket of Dix pears, from the original tree in the garden of Mrs Dix, in Boston.

Exhibited by some person unknown, specimens of a second crop of fruit of the native white raspberry.

Mr Richards exhibited the Capsleaf and St. Michael's pears, and Bixford and Lyseum apples: we think these apples are not surpassed by any other variety exhibited the present season.

Mr Manning exhibited the Beurre Bronze, Beurre Van Marum and Croft Castle pears: the scions of the Croft Castle were received from the late Mr Lowell and Gorham Parsons, Esq.: it is one of the new pears raised from seed by the late Mr Knight: we think it will not be excelled by any other of the large class of fine pears produced by that gentleman.

J. P. Davis, Esq. exhibited the following pears, from the garden of Mr Cushing, in Watertown, viz: Duchesse d'Angouleme, Chaumontel, Passe Colmar, St. Michael's and St. Germaine. They were very choice specimens, raised under the most improved system of cultivation. The St. Michael's and St. Germaine were equal to the very best productions of former years.

Mr Davis also exhibited specimens of the Tallman Sweet apple, from the garden of Mr Tallman,

in New Bedford. The character of this apple for the table and baking stands very high.

John Hooper, Jr., Esq., of Marblehead, exhibited the following pears, viz: Beurre Diez, Duchess d'Angoulême, Passe Colmar, Josephine, and one sort unknown to the committee: they were fine and large specimens, some of them remarkable as being the produce of trees imported the present year from France by Samuel G. Perkins, Esq.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

BEST AGE OF THE HORSE.

Some difference of opinion appears to exist as to the time in which the horse is best fitted to perform labor, or rather respecting the age at which a horse intended for labor can be most profitably purchased. There is a general feeling in favor of young horses, and most individuals who wished a horse to perform hard work for five or six years, would choose one not more than four years old to begin with. We doubt whether this would be the best course, and imagine that one of seven years of age, will for five or six years do more work, and be more confidently relied on, than one younger. It is very true that where a farmer or other person is intending to keep or wear out his horse, one at four, may properly enough be chosen; but where five or six years of severe labor, without regard to other circumstances, is required, an older horse is unquestionably to be preferred.

A principal reason, and in our opinion a decisive one, for choosing a horse of greater age than four years for severe work, is, that at that age, the horse is immature, and of course unfit for great or long continued exertion. They have the life and the spirit, but the muscular energy is wanting. The bones have not acquired the hardness, and the tendons the firmness, necessary to prolonged effort, and any action in which these elements are essential to success, must either end in a failure, or be accomplished at an injurious expenditure of physical energy and power. We may learn much respecting the capacity of animals for labor, from what we know of the effects of muscular exertion on ourselves. The man under twenty may be active and capable of a great effort, but he is wanting in the powers of endurance. There is not the firmness of muscle essential to severe and continued action. Taking the comparative ages to which man and the horse live, as a standard, and allowing that the man is incapable of his greatest and continued efforts, until he is twenty-five or past, the horse should certainly not be less than seven or eight, to answer the same conditions. Overtasking does not produce the same effect on the man, as it does on the boy; and the horse at twelve, will scarcely feel fatigue at efforts which would have ruined him at the age of three or four. Light loads, short stages, and frequent stops while traveling, may enable a young horse to make a journey without injury; but where a heavy load is to be moved, or a quick pace is required, or on a farm a thick sward is to be turned, a horse under seven or eight, should not be chosen; and at such severe work, the eight year old, will last longer than the four year old.

It is a saying among English sportsmen, that what is required for a first rate hunter, or a horse of great work, is young legs and an old mouth; that is, horses that have done little until five or six, and of course while their hubs are elastic, are at the same time in full muscular vigor. Elwes,

the great miser, never allowed a colt to be broken until six years old; and when his horses were twenty or more years of age, his animals always led the field in the chase. Stage coach proprietors do not consider a horse past the most severe pace, or age, until after their sixteenth year. It must be admitted, however, that much is depending on constitution and treatment, and when these are good, a horse lasts much longer than has been generally supposed. It is stated in an English journal, that at this time there is a surgeon near Finsbury Square, London, who has a grey mare upwards of forty years of age, which still does her work in admirable style. At thirty-six years of age, this animal performed the distance of eighty miles a day, on two successive days; and one hundred miles in one day, and without exhibiting any indications of being severely tasked. An extraordinary instance of what the horse can perform, is given in the New York Spirit of the Times of June 6th, from which it appears that the horse *Elo*, a six year old gelding, on the 12th of May, trotted between sun and sun, one hundred and six miles, carrying 470 lbs. The match took place near Boston.

We think we hazard little in the assertion, that while no animal is more deserving of attention to his improvement than the horse, there is none to which, among the mass of our farmers, so little attention is paid. It is enough, if the animal attached to the carriage or the plow is a horse; it matters but little what is his performance, or his bearing; and unfortunately, such as are unfit for the most drudges, are selected to perpetuate the race. For our farm horses, we do not want the Arabian or the English blood horse: we require more weight, more bone and muscle, than these afford; but we do want some of their activity, and powers of endurance, and all these desirable qualities, it is believed, can be obtained by a proper selection, and by crossing. Some of the best horses in England, for the carriage or the farm, are the produce of a cross between the Cleveland bay, or the Suffolk Punch, and a half blood horse, combining the essential requisites of weight and action, as far as they can be united; and that a similar process here, would be attended with the same beneficial results, does not admit of a question. Farmers should discard the caricatures of this noble animal, that disgrace their premises; in breeding, give a preference to *good*, rather than to *cheap* cattle; beware working their colts too young, or too severely; let the food correspond to the labor; and always remember that "it is the pace that kills the horse;" whatever may be his business, or his condition.—*Albany Cultivator*.

*Market Wagons*.—Mr. Moses Chamberlin, of Braintree, was brought up before the Police Court of Boston last week on the complaint of Daniel Rhodes, Esq. Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market, from selling provisions from a wagon within the limits of the Market, contrary to a City by-law which prohibits persons from selling in that manner, unless they actually reside more than fifteen miles from the city, and bring to market the produce of their own or their neighbors farms. Mr. Rhodes said the defendant had violated this law many times, and had been fined once or twice, but paid no attention to the notice or the entreaties of the city officers. The example which he afforded to others induced frequent violations of the law, and caused much trouble at the Market. The Court, upon this view of the case, ordered him to pay a

fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution; and told him that if he offended in this way again the fine would be increased to \$20 and the costs.

*Ancient Pear Trees*.—The ancient Pear Tree, planted in 1628, by Governor Endicott, on his farm in Danvers, is yet in full life, and has this year produced a crop of good pears. It is a Bon Christian.

In Eastham, on Cape Cod, is another Pear Tree, planted in 1640, by Gov. Prince, in his garden. It is a flourishing lofty tree, and produces on an average fifteen bushels a year.

Lately there were two Pear Trees, standing in the garden of the Wyllis family, at Hartford, which was brought from England to Connecticut in 1633; and also, there was lately another in third avenue, in New York, which was brought from Holland and planted in 1617.

*Preserving Winter Apples*.—We believe the secret of preserving winter apples depends greatly upon doing every thing *well*, as well as upon the *mode*.

As preserving them in barrels is generally found most convenient, a few suggestions under this head may not be unacceptable.

The apples having been carefully picked, and great care should be exercised in this particular, as rotting generally commences at bruises, they are to be carefully laid in the barrels, very gently shaken down, and when the head is put in, it should press upon them sufficiently to prevent all rattling when the barrels are removed. This pressure never injures them nor causes them to rot, if the barrels are not opened before the apples are needed for use. A layer of straw is found to do more injury than good. The barrels should then be placed on the north side of a building, or the coolest place to be obtained, protected from rain by boards, until the approach of very severe weather, when they are to be removed to the cellar, where they should remain undisturbed until needed for use. The cooler apples can be kept without freezing, the less liable are they to decay.—*New Genesee Far*.

*Cheese in Ohio*.—We find in the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle, a very interesting article on the subject of cheese, its consumption and the extent of its manufacture in the West. In 1823, two gentlemen of Portage county, Ohio, commenced supplying the river towns with this article by bringing it to Cincinnati in a skiff about 1500 lbs of cheese. From this small beginning, the business has increased till their sales have amounted, for the last six years, to between 200 and 300 tons per annum, three-fourths of which is sold in Cincinnati, the balance in Louisville and other towns down the river. In the single township of Aurora, in Portage co. Ohio, there have been made between 250 and 300 tons of cheese yearly, for the last ten years, which has netted the farmers about 6 cents per lb. one year withing another. The amount of Western Reserve cheese sold in Cincinnati yearly, is estimated at between 800 and 900 tons, for the last six years, and is annually increasing. The price is generally ranged from 7 to 9 cents, and has been as high (in the autumn of 1838) as 12 1-2 cents; it has never been so low before, as at present, 6 1-2 cents, for ten years past.



SUGAR MAPLE—SUGAR.

Next to the pines and oaks, there seems to be no trees in the country of more extensive celebrity than the sugar maple. The extraordinary neatness of its appearance, and the beauty of its foliage, which in summer is of the liveliest green, and in autumn assumes the richest and most glowing red, are sufficient to recommend it as a beautiful ornament in our gardens and avenues. The bark is remarkably smooth, and the tree is infested, we believe, by no insect, nor subject to any maladies. The branches are disposed with much regularity, though without stiffness, and so arranged, that their usual outline is an elegant oval. It is to this tree we are chiefly indebted for the beautiful curled and bird's eye maple, employed in cabinet work, which rivals, if it be not admitted to surpass in brilliancy and richness, the finest woods of tropical climates. But the sugar maple derives its chief reputation, as well as its name, from the qualities of its sap. A large portion of the sugar used in many parts of the country, the western districts of Vermont and New York for instance, is derived from the maple. Michaux remarked, nearly thirty years since, that at least ten millions of pounds of this sugar were then annually made in the United States. This quantity is far less than might be procured, from the same source, in case of necessity. According to Dr. Rush, the northern part of New York and Pennsylvania alone, contained at the same period, thirty millions of sugar maple trees; and if we suppose each tree to yield, on an average, from two to four pounds of sugar annually, the product would go far towards supplying the whole consumption of the country.

The maple sugar can be made of a quality equal to the best imported. We have seen it formed into very good loaf sugar. It is, however, in a brown state that it is generally used. To manufacture it, requires a great expense not only of labor, but of fuel; and hence it probably cannot be sold, at a distance, for a price which will enable it to compete with the imported article. The sap of the tree, or maple juice, as it is called, is greedily coveted by wild and domestic animals, who break through enclosures for the sake of obtaining it, and is generally an agreeable and wholesome beverage. We have been informed, however, of one instance, in which it is proved to be of a highly intoxicating quality. This circumstance occurred about thirty years since in the western part of New York. All the sap procured from the maple trees of an extensive district, was found to have undergone a vinous fermentation; and children who drank it freely were in some cases rendered delirious for two or three days. We have heard of no other instance of this phenomenon, nor have we learned that any probable explanation has been given of its cause.

*N. A. Review.*

PUMPKINS.

*Salem, Oct. 14th, 1840.*

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1839, I received from my son, who resides in Indiana, two seeds of the Harrison or Tippecanoe Pumpkin. The account given of them at the time I considered most extravagant. It was stated that some of them grew so large that it took two men to lift one of them in to a wheelbarrow. I planted them in my garden; the vines grew very luxuriantly, covering a space of ground at least fifty square feet. The produce was ten pumpkins, weighing 896 lbs. Some of

them measured five feet eight inches in circumference, and weighed 112 lbs. I was so well pleased with the result of the experiment, that I determined last spring to try the field culture of them. I planted several rods of ground, about the middle of May, in hills nine feet apart, with a good allowance of manure in each hill. The vines grew very luxuriantly, and the whole ground seemed to be literally covered with pumpkins, so much so as to attract the attention of every person who viewed them. Several of them were immensely large, weighing 116 lbs. Wishing to ascertain the weight of the whole crop, as near as possible, I sent one wagon load to the public scales, and found the weight to be 1810 lbs. The same wagon was used to get in the remainder of them, and filled the same as the one sent to be weighed. There were twelve loads and a part of one, weighing 500 lbs., making in the whole 22,220 lbs., or at the rate of 50,788 lbs. the acre. The fruit appears richer, the meat much thicker, and the shell softer than our common pumpkins, and admirably adapted to the feeding of stock. It will give me pleasure to furnish seed to any person who may wish for them.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

E. HERSEY DERBY.

*Boston Courier.*

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF ARTICLES USED AS FOOD.

Professor Silliman has given a translation of M. Dombasle's experiments with several articles in feeding animals. Seven lots of seven sheep each were selected of nearly equal weight, kept in separate divisions of the stable, the weight of each lot ascertained once a week, the experiment continued five weeks. One of the lots was fed exclusively on lucerne hay, of which each sheep was found to eat fifteen pounds per week. Each of the other lots received half the quantity of lucerne, and enough of the other kinds of food named to keep them in good health, and of the same weight. The kinds of food used were, *dry lucerne, oil cake, oats and barley, raw potatoes, cooked potatoes, beets and carrots*; of these substances, the quantity found necessary to equal the half ration or 7 1-2 pounds of lucerne, withheld from all the lots excepting the first, was as follows:—

Oil cake,	4 1-2 lbs.
Barley,	3 1-2 "
Oats,	3 "
Raw potatoes,	14 "
Cooked potatoes,	13 "
Beets,	16 "
Carrots,	23 "

or in other words, 23 pounds of carrots were only equal to 7 1-2 pounds of lucerne hay, 4 pounds of oil cake, or three pounds of oats. It may be remarked that the quantity of water drank by each lot of sheep was also accurately ascertained, and while those fed on grain and oil cake used during the experiment about 200 hundred quarts of water to each lot, those fed on roots did not use 100 quarts; and those on carrots, only 36 quarts.

Oliver Ames, of West Bridgewater, Mass., commenced life by making a dozen shovels, which he took to market in a wagon. He now owns three extensive factories at Easton, Braintree, and West Bridgewater—employs sixty workmen, and has four teams to carry his shovels to market. His profits are \$20,000 annually.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.

The importance of furnishing salt to domestic animals, does not appear to be sufficiently understood. Though all are aware of the avidity with which animals eat it when given them; there are many who scarcely salt their animals through the season. Now it is evident that animals should have it at all times at their command. They will never eat more than is good for them, and it is essential to their health and comfort. The quantity allowed in Spain for 1000 sheep, is 25 quintals—probably twice the amount the same number usually get in this country; and this quantity is consumed by them in about five months, they getting little in the winter or while journeying to and from their mountain pastures. Lord Somerville allowed a ton of salt to a thousand sheep, and found they consumed the most in the spring and fall, and at these seasons it was probably most useful to them as a security against disease. Of its value for animals in a medicinal point of view, the following fact, stated by the celebrated Curwen, must be deemed decisive:

"Before I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farrier's bill averaged 58 pounds per annum, (or more than 250 dollars,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid in any one year over five shillings."

Where cattle have access to sheds, troughs with a constant supply of salt in them, should be kept for their use. Where they must be salted in the fields, troughs should be placed, and salt supplied frequently. There will, in exposed troughs, always be more or less loss from rain, but that should not prevent a supply. It has been found an excellent practice where sheep alone come to the troughs, to put a little tar on the bottom and sprinkle the salt upon it. In this way a small portion of the tar is taken with the salt, and is not only found conducive to health, but, rubbed in this way over the nose, serves to prevent the attacks of the *Esthus ovis* or sheep fly.—*Alb. Cult.*

PROTECTION OF SHEEP.

The point which my very few observations will embrace is the extraordinary increase in the growth and condition of sheep by being fed under cover, in an open yard, with a shed in it. This idea had no doubt occurred to many others besides myself, but I am not aware that any one has so fully examined into the effects attending that inquiry as I happened to do in the course of last winter and the winter before. Gentlemen, the principle is one that we have acknowledged in every practical way, by every thing that eats, namely, that if it has plenty to eat, is warm and has nothing to do, it is very likely to increase. I certainly was not aware, until by repeated experiments I tested the truth of it, namely, that the same animals when placed in the shade and kept warm, not only increased rapidly, very much more rapidly in their condition and weight than when out in the open air, but also that they consumed a much smaller quantity of food. This I have tested, both last year and this. I have not the papers by me to refer to, but as far as my recollection goes, it is this, that the quantity of food consumed was less by at least one third, and that the increase of weight was fully one third, taking it in round numbers.—*J. W. Childers, in the British Farmer's Magazine.*

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1840.

We have received a communication from Mr Colman on the trial of ploughs at Worcester, but on account of its length, shall be obliged to defer it for the present.

## GREAT POTATO VINE.

Mr T. P. Merriam, of Chelmsford, has sent us a gigantic potato vine, measuring nine feet in length, which he states grew from the seed this season; he further states that the potatoes far exceeded the vine in growth. If he means to be understood that they exceed the vine in length, they must be enormous indeed. We think he is mistaken about their having been produced from seed the present season, as the tubers are generally very small at first and do not attain their full growth or a number of years. This story, however, is much more credible than one copied into the Boston Cultivator, about a new variety of potatoes raised by a Mr Smiley, of Augusta, Me., from the excrescences he found growing upon the stem of a gilliflower. We copy a notice of the account from the Maine Farmer:

"NEW WAY TO MAKE POTATOES. Friend Drew of the Maine Cultivator, tells a long and a curious story of some potatoes that were raised by Mr John Smiley, of Augusta, from some germs or excrescences that he found projecting from a stalk of the gilliflower. This excrescence was planted by Mr Smiley, and some very fine potatoes are the result.

Brother Drew calls upon us, among others, to explain the phenomenon. We may as well be honest and say we can't do it.

This growing potatoes from the stem of a gilliflower, is a Yankee trick we have never tried, nor seen tried, although we have long since learned to be cautious in denying every thing in vegetable physiology that we can't understand."

Since writing the above, the following communication has come to hand, together with one of the potatoes said to be produced from the gilliflower.

We are astonished that any person of common sense should for a moment believe that a result of this kind could be produced. Mr Smiley was undoubtedly deceived. We publish Mr Drew's account of it, as after what has been said, many of our readers may be desirous to see it. We might as well expect that an oak would produce pumpkins, or an apple tree a squash, as that a gilliflower should produce a potato. J. B.

For the New England Farmer.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 26, 1840.

REV. H. COLMAN—My Dear Sir—I herewith send you a potato, the peculiarity of which consists in its origin, which I would thank you to explain, if you can, on some principle of natural science. I confess I cannot do this.

The facts are these: two years ago this autumn, Mr John Smiley, a very respectable member of this town, noticed on the stem of a common gilliflower, which some of the female members of his family had cultivated that season in a flower pot, several excrescences or "warts," as he called them, protruding from the junction of each leaf with the main stalk. He thought they appeared to be perfect substances, having vegetable life, and conjectured that they might be latent seed of the plant, which would vegetate. Indeed, he says he recollects to have read in some old book, several years ago—a No. of some

encyclopædia, he thinks—an account of the origin of the potato, which was attributed by some "beautiful flower;" and as these excrescences resembled little sun-burnt potatoes about the size of peas, he was led to inquire within himself, whether this might not have been the "flower" from which the potato first sprang. Accordingly he gathered the seeds and preserved them during the ensuing winter. In the spring of last year he prepared a bed in his garden and planted them out, one seed in a place, he precise spot where each was inserted being indicated by a small stick thrust into the earth. Impatient to see whether the seeds would germinate, he occasionally dug down to them and watched their progress. Two of them he found sprouted. The others he thinks were touched with frost in winter. He watched the sprouts till they appeared above the surface, and then cultivated them carefully through the season, loosening the earth and keeping them free of weeds, &c. He is perfectly sure, from actual inspection, that the sprouts which he cultivated came from the seeds planted. In autumn he dug from these two plants over half a peck of potatoes! the average size of which was above that now sent you. And from both plants they were all of one sort. He saved the potatoes during last winter and planted them all last spring. The product was about three bushels of potatoes, one of which I send for your examination. They are excellent, fully equal for baking to the celebrated "Bumans." But this is of minor consequence in the object of this letter. Can you explain any natural relation between the gilliflower and the potato? Is the latter not an original tuber; but is it the chance production of some freak of nature?

I was at first as incredulous as you may be, as to the fact of the potato being the progeny of the gilliflower; and tried all the tests of the accuracy of Mr Smiley's knowledge of which I could think. He is sure the potatoes did not come from seeds accidentally dropped from the balls; first, because his bed was not exposed to such seeds; none such came up elsewhere in it; he saw the sprouts from the gilliflower excrescences and watched their progress. Moreover, but one sort came from them, which is not the case where potatoes are produced from the balls, and these the first year attained their full size. A neighbor of his, Mr Shaw, has tried the same experiment with the same results. A family in Sidney, by the name of Howard, from whom Mr Smiley's family received the original seed from the pods of the gilliflower, have also raised potatoes from the same "warts." Under these circumstances I cannot withhold my belief in the statements of persons who are certainly very honest and worthy citizens, and can have no motive to deceive.

In the hope that you may be able to explain this matter, I send you this communication accompanied by one of the potatoes for your examination.

Very truly, yours in editorial labor,

WILLIAM A. DREW.

The art of agriculture is to raise the fruits of the earth. The science of agriculture is to understand the character and habits of plants and animals, the peculiarities of climate, the composition and qualities of soils and manures, the action of the elements, as they are called, of air, heat and moisture, the conditions of the weather, or the whole subject of sunshine, winds, rain, and frost, and the principles, so far as they are discoverable by man, upon which these things act singly or in combination. In short, an accomplished agriculturalist must understand, generally, and in my, physiology, botany, geology, chemistry, meteorology and geography.

## SETTING OUT FOREST AND FRUIT TREES.

Now is the time to transplant trees, and we hope those who have the means, and the time to attend to it, will not neglect to do it. If every man should set out his tree, a great deal would be done. We are inclined to think that autumn is the best time, on the whole to set out trees. The ground gets settled about them and they are all ready to profit by the first impulse of the spring and to go forward with the rest of the vegetable kingdom.

We were pleased with a plan which a friend adopted to insure the growth of some evergreens. He had been unsuccessful in transplanting some fir trees. He therefore went, about the this time of year, and dug a trench around some of pretty good size—thus making a circular ditch of some three or four feet in diameter. He then dug holes at home, where he designed to set them. After the cold weather had come, and the ground had become frozen, he went with a crowbar and took up the trees. A large clump of earth adhered to the roots which nearly filled the holes that he had made, and by putting in a little more earth around them, completely fixed them in the ground, and they started out in the spring as if they had never been disturbed or moved from the place of their birth. We want more apple trees growing. For some reason or other, we believe that apple trees are not so longlived in this latitude as farther south. It may be, because they bear more constantly, or because the extremes of heat and cold are greater. But it is not so much matter what the cause is. If it be a fact that they are not so longlived, it is so much the more necessary that young trees should be set out oftener, in order to take the place of those which may decay. But even if they do not decay, there are not yet enough growing among us. Apples are just beginning to be valued as green food for hogs and sheep, &c. &c. We know of some farmers who have kept their hogs in their orchards this fall, without giving them much if anything else, to eat, and they are in complete order. With a little feeding on corn, or barley meal, they will soon be excellent pork. We hope that the season will not pass away without setting out one tree at least, either for ornament or use.—Maine Farmer.

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, Oct. 25, 1840.

From Hon. Charles Jackson, Brookline; Passe Colmar Pears, and a kind unknown, large, handsome, juicy, and of fine flavor.

From Samuel Pond, a fine exhibition of Dix Pears, also Isabella Grapes from John Hovey, Roxbury; Quinces.

From Samuel Walker, Burgomaster Pears of Boston.

From Edward Crutt of Boston, Dutchess d' Angouleme, Saint Germain and Platts. Bergamot Pears, of superior size and appearance.

From B. V. French, Blecker's Meadow, Wilkinson, Benne Van-Maron and Phillips Pears.

From M. P. Wilder, Glout Moreaux and Blecker's Meadow Pears, excellent.

From H. J. Hovey, South Boston, a fine specimen of Isabella Grapes in bunches, clusters thick, berries full and of fine flavor.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

Paint your Tools.—Every farmer should be provided with a small quantity of the coarser kind of paints—a few paint pots and brushes and paint oil. It is very

easy to mix them, and by keeping a small supply, he might keep his implements always in a good state of preservation. The expense would be trifling, and the trouble next to nothing; and besides it is wisely or laudably that we can neither sow nor reap without trouble. The greatest of all troubles must be that of having nothing to do. To have a place for every tool on the farm, and to keep them all painted and in good order, and when not used, protected from sun and air, ought to be an amusing as it is undoubtedly a binding obligation on every farmer.—*American Farmer.*

Gov. Ellsworth of Connecticut has issued his Proclamation appointing Thursday, 19th of next month, as a day of public Thanksgiving.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 26, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 3300 Beef Cattle, 775 Stores, 8500 Sheep, and 875 Swine.

*Pigs* — Beef Cattle — First quality, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 25. Third quality, \$3 77 a \$4 75.

*Boirelling Cattle*.—Mess \$5; No. 2 \$1.

*Stores* — Yearlings, \$5 a \$9. Two Year Old \$12 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$21 a \$27.

*Sheep* — Lots were sold at \$1 25, \$1 35, \$1 42, \$1 62, \$1 75, \$1 92, \$2 00, and \$2 75.

*Swine* — Sales quick at a small advance. Lots to peddle at 3-1-4 a 3-1-2 for sows and 4-1-4 a 4-1-2 for barrows.

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 Oct. 25.

Oct. 1840. | 6 A.M. | 12, M. | 6 P.M. | Wind.

Monday,	19	43	59	59	S. W.
Tuesday,	20	62	71	62	W.
Wednesday,	21	52	54	51	E.
Thursday,	22	43	50	45	E.
Friday,	23	38	62	53	W.
Saturday,	24	41	49	40	N.
Sunday,	25	36	41	35	N. E.

Cloudy 4 days at 12 o'clock.

About one o'clock this morning we had some heavy thunder, which has been followed by a snow storm; about three inches has fallen, and it still falls fast.—6 o'clock, Monday, Oct. 26.

COWS WANTED.

Wanted to hire on fair terms 2 or 3 good Cows that will give a good quantity of Milk through the winter,—or would purchase if preferred. Any communication addressed to Taunton Post office, box 26, will be immediately attended to. Oct. 25.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.

The subscriber can furnish every variety of Green House Plants or Garden Shrubs, in the very best order. Also—Dahlia roots, (all the new varieties); Black Hamburg Sweetwater, and Isabella Grape vines; Roses and Peonies; Hornsuckles, and other creepers; Black, White, and Red Currant trees; White and Red Antwerp Raspberry vines; Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, &c.

Orders by mail will be promptly and faithfully executed; or they can be forwarded to, or left with J. Breck & Co.

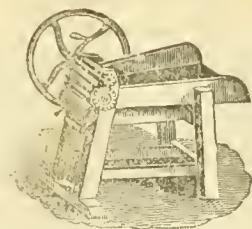
JAMES L. L. WARREN.

Oct. 25. Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Oct. 25.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order. Oct. 14.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

One COW and two HEIFERS, full blooded Alderney, for sale. Cow \$50; two Heifers \$30 and \$40. Inquire at this office. Oct 14.

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

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 3, 1840

NAHUM WARD.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

At the Ponoiological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Fruit Trees of the best Native and Foreign varieties. Apply by mail to the subscriber.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, Oct. 14, 1840.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

WALKER'S FINE TULIPS.

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, a great variety of Walker's fine named Tulips, at \$3 per dozen, with their names. Many of the original bulbs cost five times that sum—Those who intend to set out a tulip bed, will do well to call soon, as October is the best month for this business. Fine Mixed tulips without names, \$1 per dozen. Also Hyacinths of every variety, embracing all the most approved sorts, with a great variety of other bulbous roots. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Boston, Oct. 21, 1840.

RUTA BAGA AND BROWN CORN.

A few tons of Ruta Baga at \$8 per ton. Likewise Brown Corn.—This variety matures in a little over three months, in my opinion, yields as much as any other kind. Those farmers who are desirous of changing seed, may get supplied by calling on G. C. HAWKINS, Charlestown,—One mile from Cambridge Colleges, on the Charlestown road. Oct. 21.

ENGLISH ACORNS AND SPANISH CHESTNUTS.

Just received and for sale, a few quarts of English Acorns. The tree is very beautiful, and one of the most ornamental of the English forest trees. Also a few Spanish Chestnuts,—twice as large as the common sort,—price 50 cents per quart. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Oct. 23.

SUPERB MIXED TULIPS.

For sale a few dozen of Walker Tulips of superb mixtures at \$2 per dozen, consisting of many of the choicest varieties. Oct. 23. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

APPLES, Winter,	barrel	1 50	1 75
ASBURY, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 50	5 75
"    "    "    "    "		5 10	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
"    "    "    "    "		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel	12 50	
"    "    "    "    "    "			
No. 1,			
prime,			
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
"    "    "    "    "    "		24	29
BRISTLE, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	8	16
"    "    "    "    "    "		16	22
dairy,		13	14
CANDLES, mould,	"		
"    "    "    "    "    "			
dipped,			
sperm,			
"    "    "    "    "    "		37	
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
"    "    "    "    "    "	barrel	1 50	1 75
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
"    "    "    "    "    "	"		37
in casks,	"		
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
"    "    "    "    "    "			
southern, geese,		37	46
"    "    "    "    "    "		9	12
FLAX, (American)	"		
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 50	2 62
"    "    "    "    "    "		2 25	2 33
"    "    "    "    "    "		1 07	1 25
Haddock,			
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	12 75	13 00
"    "    "    "    "    "			
No. 2,			10 75
"    "    "    "    "    "			
No. 3,			6 50
"    "    "    "    "    "			
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 12	5 25
"    "    "    "    "    "		5 00	5 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"	5 37	
"    "    "    "    "    "		3 37	
"    "    "    "    "    "		3 25	3 37
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.		3 25	3 37
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		65
"    "    "    "    "    "			
southern flat, yellow,	"	59	60
"    "    "    "    "    "		55	56
white,	"		
"    "    "    "    "    "		65	67
Rye, northern,	"		
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	42
"    "    "    "    "    "		23	32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
"    "    "    "    "    "		23 00	30 00
do. do. do. finished			
HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
"    "    "    "    "    "		9	10
southern and western,			
HAY, best English, pr ton,		15 00	16 00
"    "    "    "    "    "		10 50	
Eastern screwed,			
HORS, 1st quality,	pound	20	25
"    "    "    "    "    "			
2d quality,		20	20
LARD, Boston,	"	12	13
"    "    "    "    "    "		11	12
southern,			
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	30
"    "    "    "    "    "		23	28
do. country do.	"		
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	27
"    "    "    "    "    "		20	23
do. dry hides,	"		
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	18	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
"    "    "    "    "    "			
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 05
"    "    "    "    "    "		1 15	1 15
Winter,	"		
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"		95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
"    "    "    "    "    "			16 00
clear,	"	14 50	15 50
Mess,	"		
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Heril's Grass,	bushel	4 00	4 50
"    "    "    "    "    "		70	80
Red Top, southern,	"		
"    "    "    "    "    "			1 50
northern,	"		
"    "    "    "    "    "		2 00	2 25
Canary,	"		
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
"    "    "    "    "    "			
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
"    "    "    "    "    "			
Southern Clover,	"		16
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
"    "    "    "    "    "			
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	45	48
"    "    "    "    "    "		40	45
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	
"    "    "    "    "    "		40	
do. 3-4lbs do.	"	35	38
"    "    "    "    "    "		35	37
do. 1-2 do.	"	42	46
"    "    "    "    "    "		33	37
do. 1-4 and common,	"	42	46
"    "    "    "    "    "		33	40
Northern pulled,	"		
Pulled superline,	"	23	25
"    "    "    "    "    "		15	20
No. 1,	"		
"    "    "    "    "    "			
No. 2,	"		
"    "    "    "    "    "			
No. 3,	"		

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## BRIEF DISCOURSE.

TEXT—"There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof;" &c.

We hope it will not be deemed sacrilegious to quote here this sublime precaution from oracles of divine truth, as a text to discourse from in the manner which follows, although in aid of subjects of somewhat a secular nature, appertaining, however, to morality.

It may seem right to a man—to neglect paying his debts for the sake of lending or speculating on his money, but the end thereof is—a bad paymaster.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt to live upon the fashion of the times, but the end thereof is—disgusting to all sensible folks, and ruinous to health, reputation and property.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt to obtain a livelihood without industry and economy, but the end thereof is—hunger and rags.

It may seem right to a man—to keep constantly borrowing of his neighbors and never willing to lend, but the end thereof is—very cross neighbors.

It may seem right to a man—to be always trumpeting his own fame, but the end thereof is—his fame don't extend very far.

It may seem right to a man—to trouble himself very much about his neighbor's business, but the end thereof is—great negligence of his own.

It may seem right to a man—to be constantly slandering his neighbors, but the end thereof is—nobody believes any thing he says.

It may seem right to a man—to indulge his children in every thing, but the end thereof is—his children will indulge themselves in dishonoring him.

It may seem right to a man—to put off every thing that ought to be done today until tomorrow, but the end thereof is—such things are not done at all.

It may seem right to a man—to obtain his news by borrowing and stealing of his neighbors, but the end thereof is—annoyance to his neighbors and fraud upon the printer.

It may seem right to a man—to pay every body before he pays the printer, but the end thereof is—he pays the most needy last, if he pays them at all.

It may seem right to a man—to be incessantly occupied in hoarding up the treasures of this world, but the end thereof is—he has none in the world to come.

*The last Shark Story.*—As an offset to some of the 'heart rending' shark stories which we often see in the newspapers, the New Orleans Picayune, gives the following, which is singular and horrid to an extraordinary degree:

"Once upon a time when the packet ship Coriolanus was returning from Liverpool to New York, the carpenter, a very worthy man, was taken sick, and after a brief illness expired on shipboard. He had an interesting son, who was his assistant as ship carpenter, and the boy loved his father with the most tender and filial affection. The poor youth's heart was almost broken at the loss of his parent, and no persuasion could induce him to leave the body.—The usual preparations for a funeral at sea were made; the poor carpenter was sewed up in his winding sheet, and with him was put an old grindstone, hatchet and chisel, to carry him down

to his long rest in the ocean. The poor boy grew frantic when his father was about to be committed to the waves, and was obliged to be held off by the sailors. At length, just as the fatal lurch of the vessel was taking place, the boy, with the strength of a maniac, broke from the sailors and dashed himself upon the body at the very moment that it was sliding over the ship's side. It was too late to save him, and clinging wildly to the dead body of his father, the hapless boy was seen to make one swift plunge, and disappear forever down, down, into the eternal caverns of the mighty ocean.

This was in lat. 97, long. 79, which was duly entered on the log-book. The Coriolanus arrived at New York, completed all the business preparatory for her next trip, and sailed again for Liverpool.

[Take in a long breath, reader—it's coming.]

When in lat 63, long. 48, an enormous shark was caught, and when hauled upon deck a most extraordinary noise seemed to proceed from the huge monster's stomach. The creature was opened, and there was the father, the son, the grindstone, the hatchet, and the chisel. O, if it aint true, then never may another fish story be believed! The poor carpenter had not died, but was only in a trance when they buried him, and there he was, sharpening his hatchet, while the son was turning the grindstone! they having resolved to cut their way out of the shark's stomach!"

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase trees, are informed that we will select from the following nurseries Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs of every description that may be desired, and pay particular attention to their packing, and forward them to any part of the country.

From Messrs Winships', Brighton  
William Kenrick's, Newton.  
John A. Kenrick's, Do.  
S. & G. Hyde, Do.  
Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.  
Botanic Garden, Cambridge.  
Robert Manning, Salem  
J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.  
Breck & Co., Brighton.

The present is the best time, to transplant all hardy trees and shrubs.

Orders will be received for Plum, Pear and other stocks, Hedge Plants, &c.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.

Agricultural Implements.

Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

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The Lowell Journal, Worcester Spy, New Bedford Mercury, Yeoman's Gazette, Northampton Courier, Providence Journal, Norwich Aurora, Essex Banner, Springfield Republican are requested to insert the above 4 times.

## BOX FOR EDGINGS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., a lot of very superior BOX. Oct. 6

## HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Peonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Peonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks when notice will be given.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 26.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturer, 8 chains of Trace Chains from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

That valuable farm, situate in North Salem, about a mile from the centre of the city of Salem, and commonly known as the Dodge Farm, containing about SEVENTY Acres of excellent Land, with a large three story Dwelling House, Farm House, and out buildings. The Fruit Trees upon it produce about two hundred barrels of Apples. There is a Muscle bed and sea weed on the premises, which furnish an abundance of Manure for the whole farm; and the city of Salem affords a ready market for the produce of the farm. This estate would be sold reasonably if immediately applied for, and most of the purchase money might remain on mortgage; or it would be leased out on fair terms for five years. For further particulars apply to

JAMES ANDREWS & SON,  
No. 59 Commercial wharf, Boston.

N. B.—Or this firm would be exchanged for productive real estate in Boston.

Oct. 14th.

is2w

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, will be sent to all who apply; in that Catalogue many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

Also, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries for silk—Scotch Larch, Lindens, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Peonies, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840.

eptD1

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Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed.

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JOHN A. KENRICK.

Newton, near Boston, Oct. 14

## Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale

A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most improved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be for warded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass. or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Brighton, August 12.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

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 with a certain days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, BENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on "Woolen Manufactured Articles."

The Committee on "all other manufactured articles" have attended to the delightful duties laid before them, and beg leave to report.

They regret that this very definite part of the program has not been so extensive and various as former sessions.

The first articles which came under the notice of the committee were some very beautiful artificial flowers, made of feathers, by Mrs. Enos, Dorr, Worcester. So far as beauty is concerned, Nature has rarely made flowers more beautiful. They were evidently hardy little gems, and which as sweetly in a December frost as in the sunny summer. Had they possessed a few drops full of odor from Nature's Laboratory, they would have equalled any wreath she had ever woven.

Then came some paper lamp lighters, by Miss Rebecca, of the State Lunatic Hospital. They were very pretty, and so was the little girl that made them, for her sweet and smiling face was on the other side of the show box.

Some of Whittmore's patent set cards, made by Geo. Upham, of Leicester, were presented for inspection. They were very neat and thorough articles, and forcibly reminded one of the ordering operation they would introduce into the general subjected to their administration.

Some needlework by Miss Ellen T. Harrington, Shrewsbury, a little girl 8 years old. It was a scene of the State Lunatic Hospital with the grounds around. The green trees were all seen in their appropriate places. The walks stretched away in the distance and wound away on sight. The building was represented just as an architect formed it, and from the windows you could almost hear the comfortable inmates give vent to their feelings to the committee as they gazed towards it. A gratuity of \$10 is recommended.

The one was a wrought muslin cape by Miss Eliza Goodale, of Spencer, and one by Mary E. Hastings, of Millbury. They were both very elegant, and showed the delicate taste of the wearers. The Cape—who has not heard of catching the Cape? and yet there are thousands who never had a heart to do it. It must be confessed that there are often great difficulties attending the act of getting around it, but yet the one who catches it has beyond amply repays for all the trouble.

Next were some beautiful lace veils—one by Miss Lydia Goddard of Spencer, one by Mrs. Daniel Howe, made of silk produced by Mr. Howe, of Worcester, and two by Silvia Holbrook, of Worcester. They were all beautiful. The committee think that Mrs. Howe's deserved a gratuity of \$1 and Miss Holbrook's two veils a gratuity of \$2.—

There is not an article of female dress so exceedingly vexatious and annoying as the veil. The eye, it is said, is never satisfied with seeing; how vexatious must it then be for the intellects one veil to stop in and conceal the prettiest thing it has to look upon. We recommend its use to be dispensed with, especially in presence of your committee.

There was a pair of beautiful paper card racks with flowers formed by being pricked with a needle. They seemed much nearer like their constituents than representatives generally do. It was done very neatly. If it is with ends as with men, that "station charms them," we can hardly think of a more charming situation than these simple racks afforded.

A worsted indispensable made by Miss Ann Lincoln, of Worcester, was seen. It was an exceedingly beautiful piece of work.

Four woolen work bags, made by Mrs. Ruth Watson, of Spencer, 59 years old, which demonstrated to all, that even 60 years have not been sufficient to blot out that skill and dexterity which are required in producing works of ingenuity and taste. May she live a thousand years.

A lamp ring by Miss Ann Lincoln, and one by Miss Sophia Harrington, of Spencer, next came under notice. They were of exquisite workmanship, and looked as though a leap set upon them ought to give a better light than in an ordinary situation.

There was a shell work box made by Mrs. J. Nelson, of Leicester. It was a wonderful monument of ingenuity, industry and skill. It was completely covered over with every variety of shells, arrayed in the most tasteful order and elegance. Your committee did not have time to count them, but upon a rough guess they would state the number at about eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. A shell lamp stand stood near, formed by the same for head, and although of minute compass, yet the same skill and taste were eminently conspicuous.

Two richland shawls, spun colored and woven by Lucy M. Hensley, of Worcester, which were by local ladies they had been woven for some genuine Highland Lassie, to trip along to Kirkcubright sweet banks and bays of that bonnie land.

Two wrought worsted table cloths were sent here by Mrs. C. Russell, of Oxford. Little balls were wrought all over them, and flowers by strewed in every direction, and purple grapes were hanging in rich clusters from their creeping vines. Table cloths are the very substratum of the well stored board. If it were not for them, we should have nothing but plain, hard board. Every one, therefore, who likes good fare, must be a friend to table cloths.

A bed quilt by Charity King, a colored lady, who had been a slave in Maryland till within a year, and who is now 73 years of age, showed that freedom is decidedly favorable to the production of good labor. We wish her joy of her freedom.

A piece of brown lace curtains, draped, consisting of 36 yards, by Miss Beza R. Estabrook, of

Rutland, was not of the width required by the rules of the Society for a premium. It was pronounced splendid by all who saw it, and one of your committee seemed to have such an inordinate desire to possess it, that the rest of us really began to be apprehensive for its safety, and as an equivalent for the jeopardy in which it was placed, they recommended a gratuity of \$2. This unpretending article is a real friend to our race. It clings to us in infancy, and in mature years it ministers to our wants in a thousand different ways. It is worthy of a premium.

Mr. John Pringle, of Millbury, a blind man, sent a door mat to the same, which was a fine specimen of skill. How he could arrange the colors so tastefully we cannot see, and are inclined to think he cannot.

No straw bonnet was exhibited which possessed sufficient excellence to take a premium.

There was a grass bonnet, however, which took the premium of five dollars as quick as the committee cast their eyes on it. It was made by Miss S. H. Dins, of Oxford, of red top grass. The prettiest face in Christendom might not be ashamed to take shelter under it. "All flesh is grass," and some bonnets, might be added now-a-days.

A wrought muslin collar by Caroline P. Raymond, of Worcester, was a very neat and beautiful article. There is something exquisitely beautiful in beautiful needlework. Every association connected with it is delicacy and beauty. "O! that I were a girl upon that hand," said the loveliest Roman. How much more charming to have been Juliet's collar!

Miss Maria E. Barnes, of Leicester, let the committee see a beautiful fire screen. Flowers lay blushing in their own loveliness, and little birds sat gazing at them as though they had lost their melody in the loveliness of the scene.

Eleven substantial and beautiful carriage whips, came there from Mr. Samuel J. Emerson, of Worcester. The handles are covered by a very complicated and ingenious machine which does the thing up as neatly and expeditiously as economy or intelligence could desire, and as symmetrically as pride could wish. The lashes are made of leather, and at first it seemed that they came under the jurisdiction of the committee on Manufactures of Leather and Wood, but then the handles were not leather or wood, and so "the committee on every thing else," concluded to take the handles and give the lash to the other committee.

John P. Kettell presented a case containing six silk hats and four otter caps. From the superior excellence of the silk hats, the committee thought Mr. Kettell entitled to the first premium of \$6.

Mr. Nathaniel Teal sent a case consisting of six silk hats, six fur hats, four otter caps, and twelve pairs gloves. The silk hats the committee thought entitled to the second premium of \$4.

Of the whole class of dress intended for human protection the hat stands dosest by the head. It can sustain no economy, not only here use it would be a serious inconvenience to wear it on the

feet, but because it protects from the winter's cold and summer's heat, those tell-tale protuberances, which phrenologists tell of, which, like potatoe hills, expose the amount of mental and intellectual momentum which lies beneath. Although it changes its shape as often as the fop his dress, it must be admitted that it is often of more worth and service than all its shelters.

Twelve pairs Half Hose, from Holden Peor House, and if every thing there is as poor as those Hose, it must be a delightful place. Eight pairs Woollen Half Hose, made by Tirza L. Sibley, of Oxford, bore away the first prize of \$3 00. Seven pairs do., by Eliza C. Clapp, of Leicester, took the second of \$2 00. Then there were six pairs Woollen Stockings by Mrs. J. Southgate, of Leicester, which were pronounced excellent. And two pairs Woollen Stockings, and four pairs Mittens, spun and knit by Widow Solomon Dwinuel, of Milbury, 88 years old; and last, not least, two pairs Ladies' Hose, for which the Trustees of this Society have very ungalantly provided no reward. It is hoped that as some of the Trustees change their relative position this year, they may be a little more mindful next time, of the claims of the ladies. As the hat forms a shelter for the seat of intellect, so does the sock of the understanding, and its claims, for that reason, should not be forgotten.

There was a miniature Bureau, made by Amos Evans, jr., of Worcester, at the Show. There is so much quackery now-a-days in every thing *but* *physic*, that your Committee feared that this might not be real mahogany. It looked like mahogany—the branches were distinctly visible, as in mahogany—it had received a very bright and smooth polish as in the best of the article that was ever worked, and standing a few feet from it, a person would, without hesitation, pronounce it real mahogany—but when your committee came to examine it more critically and thoroughly they found it was mahogany.

A pair of tufted Crickets, with flowers beautifully inwrought, and made in elegant style, was sent by Sarah Whittmore, of Leicester. And another pair equally as beautiful, by Miss M. E. Barnes, of Leicester, only twelve years old. The old Popes of Rome used to take infinite delight in putting their feet upon the necks of Kings and Princes, but it really does seem that those Crickets would be a more eligible foot stool, than the empty shell of an idiot king. A gratuity of \$1 00 is recommended to Maria E. Barnes.

A Plute, by Charles S. Ellis, of Worcester, was of such exquisite finish, that it seemed that but a breath was wanting to set it to discoursing sweet music. He sent likewise a lot of Umbrellas and Canes, all of which were elegantly made. The Umbrella is a very useful and vexatious article,—useful when it is over our head in a shower,—vexatious, when we are caught out in a shower without one. It is uncertain who is the inventor of them, unless it was those wicked men who said "we will not have this man to reign over us."

There was a splendid Palm Leaf Hat, split and braided by Charlotte P. Bryant, of Royalston. Economy, in her palmiest days, could not invent a more neat and durable hat. Royalston must indeed be a Royal Town, if all her productions are as fine. A gratuity of \$2 00 is recommended.

There were Coverlets enough to smother the whole of your Honorable Committee. Mrs. Lucinda Slade, of Paxton, sent one which took the sec-

ond premium of \$3 00. Lucy Rice of Charlton, sent the best, and took the first premium of \$4 00. Miss Abigail Hartwell, of West Boylston, presented a very fine one. Hepsibeth Wilcut, of Brookfield, sent thither another. Mrs. Esther Young of Leicester, followed in "the footsteps," and gave us for inspection a very fine one, and Mrs. Lucy H. Hersey presented a fine specimen of her handiwork.

Then came the Rugs. There was quite a contest between the committees, which should have them, and this committee conquered, for they had a lot of Pistols, and eleven Horse Whips to enforce their arguments.

Mrs. E. W. Gilman, of Oxford; E. Gardner, of Leominster; Mrs. Ruth E. Gleason, aged 58, of Brookfield, presented very fine and elegant Rugs, Mrs. Ira Bryant, of Worcester had a very pretty woollen one, Mrs. Charissa Russell, of Oxford, another beautiful one, and Mrs. Alexander H. Wilder let us see one which elicited the admiration of all. Elizabeth Wilson, of Deerfield presented a very curiously wrought one, which created quite a discussion as to its mode of creation. A fine one by Mrs. Cowdin of Rutland, an old lady 75 years old, and almost blind, deserved a premium of one dollar.

There was one, made by Miss Lucy M. Farwell, which seemed to be political all over. "American Manufactures, Harrison & Tyler, Davis & Hull," were inwoven very curiously, and the Ship of State lay there ready to take on board her new pilot. It was a very fine Rug. Mrs. James Draper, of Spenceer, sent a most splendid affair. It was richly interwoven with park scenery, and if your committee had had a pistol well-loaded, they might have killed two as handsome deer as ever was poached in a royal forest.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Wilson, and her two children, one in her arms, and one by her side, came there in all their loveliness, on canvass. The brush of Mrs. Wilson did it all too. Ovid tells of a young blade by the name of Narcissus, who saw himself in a crystal spring, and was love-sick all the rest of his life. There may be no danger in the present case, but really, such a group on canvass, makes a very beautiful picture.

A very beautiful Moss Basket was sent here by Miss Mary Bigelow, which showed her skill and taste. May she be blessed in her basket and in her store.

A Lady's Travelling Bag, of silk and wool, by Mrs. Jos. Pratt, of Worcester, was an exceedingly pretty thing. Flowers were inwrought in very beautiful taste. Another wrought in eruel, by Miss Jane Leggett, of Worcester, was by its side, and was a sweet little thing.

Mr. Charles P. Chapin, of Worcester, had by his Circian art, transformed some old wooden chairs into as fine mahogany as nature ever grew, with this difference, he put the branches just where they ought to be, but nature never does her work to order. He turned some pieces of old board into beautiful marble, except that it was not quite heavy enough. His Centre Table was a very wicked counterfeit. The leg was a fac simile of oak, and the leaf looked as if it had, in reality been taken out of Nature's quarry, and polished to the utmost perfection. If nature punishes counterfeiters as men do, Mr. Chapin cannot escape a life of hard labor in the quarries. We recommend a gratuity of \$3 00.

An ancient philosopher was once asked to go

and listen to an eulogy on Hercules. He acknowledged the courtesy by saying, "who ever blam him?" So with Tolman and Russell's carrying. It would be entirely superfluous to puff them, as question might naturally be asked, "who ever fou fault with them?" There was one carriage however, which deserves notice. We advise the community especially, if he be a married man to get one. It is a beautiful four wheeled Chaise, j large enough to hold a man and his wife, but o push back the seat and presto! change! it becom a Carryall capacious enough not only for a m and his wife, but all the little responsibilities whi may be imposed upon them. There was anot Travelling Carriage, in which four persons co comfortably enseoince themselves and enjoy a co comfortable chat while the storm might be battl without from every quarter of the compass, and t body but poor Tom, on the outside seat, be "a col

Mr. Silas Dinsmore of Worcester, brought so Reeds of his own manufactory, and they were p nounced fine, well made articles.

A delicate and elegant Apron, made of raw si by Sophia Stuart of Worcester, came under th notice. There is not a greater jilt among items of female dress, than the modern apron. professes to be a very simple article, and yet of arrays itself in gaudiest attire. Eve had an ap made of Fig leaves, Europa was gathering flow in her apron when her Olympian visitor came : carried her off to a ride, and and Goody Bla when she picked up Harry Gill's hedge, wore apron. How singular that these three ladies sho have been the only ones antecedent to the pres generation, who ever wore an apron.

Mrs. Newton of Worcester, sent for exhibit a very beautiful Vest. The material was fine : rich, but her own cunning fingers had added m a gem to its beauty.

An imitation mahogany Picture Frame, by C Waldo Flagg, an apprentice to Mr. Chapin, : examined. He is evidently learning the old tr of counterfeiting so successfully practised by : Chapin. Another by Augustus Carey of Worc ter, made of real mahogany, was a very splen article. It enclosed the picture of a lady, fair Hebe, and the Frame was as "handsome as a p ture."

Moses Spooner and Lady, and four or five otl : whose names your committee had no means of : certaining, had got upon the upper shelf of : Hall, and there they stood gazing upon the ercl beneath. Miss Susan Paine, however, who pain : them all and herself too, was modestly seated : the lowest shelf. We trust, however, from : specimens of her skill, she is not finally laid u : the shelf.

Miss Caroline E. Fay of Southboro, a little : only 6 years old, brought there a beautiful roil woollen Rug. "By their fruits ye shall knv them." What a little pretty rosy checked Che : this rule would make Miss Caroline. She ric : deserves a gratuity of a dollar.

A splendid specimen of Book Binding, by E-zillai Spencer of Worcester, your commit : thought, was entitled to a gratuity of \$1 00.

A most elegant Lamp Rug, came all the v from Warren, R. I., created by the fair hand : Miss Maria Anthony. The old Bay State fr : her very heart, welcomed it as a worthy repres : tation of her little sister Rhoda.

Mary S. Gray of Paxton, sent a pair of Ot : mans of exquisite finish. The Committee did t

them till to day. The rules of the Society require that all articles should be entered before 11 o'clock A. M. of the day previous to the fair. Any were not entered till to day, which might, otherwise, have been entitled to a premium or bounty.

Six substantial wool Hats, three white and three black, were sent in by Mr. Blackman of Worcester. Mr. Blackman is evidently no respecter of persons.

The silk worms of Erastus Gunn of Tatnuck, sent some of their Cocoons to the show. They were done up in the best style of that class of manufacturers. It is however, respectfully suggested, whether it would not be an improvement if the silk worm should contrive some expedient to the color: that fancy or fashion require in the cocoon. "Dyed in the wool" is essential not only to woollen cloths and politics, but in silk also. It therefore respectfully requested that the silk worm should die in the cocoon.

Messrs. T. W. & C. P. Bincroft had there a most superb and aristocratic Centre Table, of mahogany. The exterior was, without controversy, the very first quality of Mahogany, with elegant panels spreading about wherever beauty would possess. Your Committee did not submit the inferior to the usual Yankee test, because they had a jack knife at hand. This table was made, at their own manufactory which is under the care of Mr. A. Carey, by W. Bradford.

In consequence of the neglect of many individuals to comply with the requisitions of the Society, it is very probable that many articles may have escaped notice.

In consequence of a severe calamity, accompanied by a large loss of property, the Committee were unfortunately deprived of the aid and assistance of Mr. Bemis of Spencer, to day.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
**CHARLES THURBER, Chairman.**

**REPORT ON WORKING OXEN.**

The Committee, though a portion of them were pressed into the service at a somewhat late hour, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the result of their examination.

Sixteen yokes of working oxen entered the list, the half of which came from the towns of Sutton and Charlton, and all from that portion of the county lying south of Worcester. The load drawn, by which to test the merits of the teams, consisted of 200 pounds. The committee have found it extremely embarrassing to distribute the premiums with very nice discrimination, in consequence of the near approach to equality in most of the excellencies of the teams. Indeed, so difficult has it been to rest satisfied with any selection of the candidates for the awards, that the committee have almost been driven to decide claims among rival oxen, as judges sometimes adjudicate for another class of litigants, upon "distinctions without a difference."

It was at length concluded that the several premiums be awarded as follow:

- To James Leach, Westboro', first premium, \$12
- To Simon Carpenter, Charlton, second do 10
- To Harvey Dodge, Sutton, third do 8
- To Tyler Carpenter, Charlton, fourth do 5

The committee would particularly make mention of the oxen exhibited by Salmon Hathaway, of Grafton, which were quite as large as any upon

the ground, and one of the premiums would have been awarded to Mr Hathaway, had not the age of his team (7 years) given it a less conspicuous place in the minds of the committee, than other yokes nearly or altogether equal to this in other respects, and younger.

In the course of the examination the committee have been struck with the importance of *well mating* and *well breaking* oxen in their youth. They believe, that among oxen, as well as in the society of those who rank higher in the scale of being, it is important to heed the admonition *not to be unequally yoked together*—and while they regard a similarity in color as less important in the former case than in the latter, it strikes them with force that equality in size is more essential in the former than in the latter society. Being well mated, they may the more easily be well trained. Both in forward movements, and in backing, the pair may be so well taught in the way they should go, that when old they will not swerve either to the right or to the left. To effect this, it has been suggested to the committee, by the exhibition of today, that much self-denial on the part of the driver, much coolness of temper, more training by motion, and less by voice, may be highly advantageous. It is apprehended that too often the driver underrates the sagacity of the ox. It is in pursuance of that beautiful order of things which always marks the arrangements of Divine Providence, that the qualities are apportioned among the various animals, as their uses require. The ambition of the horse is needed for his calling—the excess of it is his obstinacy. The quiet and submissive docility of the ox is wanted for his field of labor; the excess of it is his laziness, and it is this which far too frequently brings from his master angry words and heavy blows. If the ox be respected more, will he not respect his owner more? May he not be taught more than he is, by motions—by those mystic signs which all domestic animals can read by their sagacity, and obey almost by instinct?

The Committee believe, that while nothing can gainsay the authority which declares that "the ox knoweth his master's crib," experience has shown that he also knoweth, will appreciate, and will recompense his owner's wants, when reasonably expressed—his kindness, whenever received.

**A. H. BULLOCK, Chairman.**

**PEARS.—INFORMATION WANTED.**

We find the following in the *Western Farmer and Gardener*, published at Cincinnati, with a request to copy:

There is a subject connected with the cultivation of the pear, upon which we should gladly be informed. Pear stocks being much more inaccessible to our nurserymen, than apple, they are in the habit of working the former on the latter, and do so the more readily, as it has been found here that the Seckel, and some of the other smaller pears, are improved by being grafted on the apple. We ate a Seckel pear a few days ago, of a most unusual size and flavor, taken from such a tree.—Will this hold good with the large, melting, juicy pears? and, what is of still more importance, how does it affect the *durability* of the tree? We find it generally allowed, that fruit of any kind is affected to a certain extent by the nature of the stock used. Miller says, decidedly, that the common crab stock causes apples to be firmer, to keep longer, and to have a sharper flavor; and he is equal-

ly confident that if the breaking pears be grafted on quince stocks, the fruit is rendered gritty or stoney, while melting pears are much improved by such stocks. Therein he agrees with what we have stated as the result with the Seckel pear, which on a pear stock is small, though free from grit, which we should expect to find if on a quince or thorn stock. Thus, however, does not agree with Lord Bacon's doctrine, that "the cion overruleth the graft quite, the stock being passive only," which, as a general proposition, is in a great measure true. The distinct characteristics of the *engrafted* fruit remaining unchanged, although the qualities of the fruit itself are partially affected.—Will some of our eastern friends, Messrs. Hovey, Manning, Ives, Downing, &c., (our acquaintance with all of whom, though not *personal*, is by no means of yesterday,) who have been enabled to put the experiment to the test of time, enlighten us? I have found, in my own experiments, that where the quince or thorn stock is used, the graft lives and thrives a few years, perhaps bears once or twice, but soon shows signs of decay, and in five or six years dies. The late Mr Knight observes the same thing, and gives as his opinion, that "a stock of a species or genus different from that of the fruit to be grafted upon it, can rarely be used with advantage, unless where the object of the planter is to restrain or debilitate." In grafting the pear upon the apple root, we have rarely, though in a few solitary instances we have found that a union took place between the root or graft—yet the pear grows, being evidently supported by an absorption of moisture at least, from the root, until it had thrown out roots of its own. We have repeated inquiries made of us by individuals who wish to plant out pear orchards, as to the best varieties to be used, and particularly of the very early kinds, and in our answers were guided principally by the published experience of the gentlemen named above; but owing to the limited stocks and assortments of choice pears here, as yet, few of the fine varieties there spoken of can be obtained—we know of only a few hundreds fit for market. Will the gentlemen we have named, oblige us by forwarding to the office of the *Farmer*, a *priced* catalogue of all their choice fruits, and particularly those new kinds which have fruited with them, checking off those they have not already spoken of? By doing so they will benefit the cause we advocate, and enable us, probably, to send them some orders. **T. A.**

**Eggs.**—Two thousand years ago it was well known that long eggs when hatched produced males, and round eggs females. We see the same thing has been re-discovered, and claimed as an important addition to modern facts! Solomon was not far from right when he said there was nothing new under the sun.—*Alb. Cult.*

**SAVE YOUR FIRE WOOD.**—Mr Madison, in his notices of agriculture, says—"Of all the errors in our rural economy, none perhaps is so much to be regretted, because none so difficult to be repaired as the excessive and injudicious destruction of fire wood. It seems never to have occurred, that the fund was exhaustible, and that a crop of trees could not be raised as quick as one of wheat or corn."

Poverty looks in at the windows of the industrious man, but never enters.

## MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Report of the Committee on Swine.*

The Committee on Swine have attended to their duty, and submit the following report:

They found an unusually large number of entries for the different premiums of the Society.—The task of deciding between the merits of each—of assigning to each a place in the scale of excellence, where there were so many excellent points—was a difficult one. Your committee do not expect that they can have given perfect satisfaction by their award, although they have striven to be accurate and just. It was matter of great regret that the funds of the Society would not allow of additional premiums and gratuities. There were many animals present deserving of premiums. The committee have awarded as follows, viz:

To Horatio C. Merriam, of Tewksbury, for the best boar, the first premium of	86
To John Leathe, of Woburn, for the next best,	5
To Leonard Hoar, Jr., of Lincoln, for the best breeding sow,	6
To Abel Wheeler, of Lincoln, for the next best,	5
To Joseph Darby, of Concord, for the best pigs six months old,	4
To Abel Gleason, of Wayland, for the next best,	3

In some instances the committee were precluded from awarding premiums to certain animals, from the fact that the same animals had heretofore received the Society's premium, to which they would otherwise have been now entitled.

Several specimens were sent in for exhibition, which the committee regret they are not able to notice as their merits deserve.

Your committee further desire to call the attention of the Society, very briefly, to the subject of the rearing of swine by the farmers of Middlesex. They regard the matter as of high importance. They think it worthy of serious attention, and they are constrained to believe that this farming community generally is not possessed of such accurate information and confirmed details of experiment as it possesses on all the other matters of daily occurrence in a farmer's life.

This is regarded as the funny committee of our show. Your Chairman of the Hog Committee is expected to give a funny toast at the dinner table, and to excite the risibles of all the members of the Society in his annual report of the award of premiums, and by a lecture on pigs and hogs, to castigate all the vices of the community, social, political, professional and religious. All this has been of course exceedingly pleasant, and doubtless the most agreeable method of spending a few moments of our day. The effect of the matter has been, to make of subordinate, that which your committee think of the very first importance, viz: the true value of this branch of practical husbandry.

An old maxim says, "a hog is a hog, and you can't change the nature of the beast." Now, though maxims are generally the expressed and compressed wisdom of ages of experience, we yet beg leave to differ from this particular one. You can change the beast. Take that most absurd, most ridiculous, most laugher-moving of all the sights that are ever seen on the face of the earth—a common swine of the old-fashioned breed, and see what has been done with him. Consider the animal an instant—view his legs, as long as a crane's, and as large as good-sized merchantable birch wood, and as fleet as those of a greyhound;

his nose like a pickaxe; and his back sharp as a cross cut saw, and able to go through a white oak rail at a single pass. We have seen some unfortunate and much to-be-pitied individual undertake to drive the creature, and know that nobody, except the driver, can help tumultuous laughter. We have heard his melodious voice of song, and know that at it no one can help shuddering. We have ministered to his appetite, and know that we could not help groaning at the insufficiency of all human exertions to satisfy an appetite that never ceases craving. Now compare this animal—would that we could say that the race was nearly extinct—compare this sort of creature with one of the best breeds now in public favor—the Berkshire, or Mackay, or China, the Moco or the Byfield. Look at the short, slender legs, the small bones, the well placed head, the deep chest, the straight, broad, flat back, the full quarters, the fine grained flesh, the great aptitude to fatten, the cleanliness of his habits, the absence of noise, the increased weight given him at a less expense and in shorter time.

In point of fact, swine are like all other animals in this respect. Within 100 years past, horses, cows, oxen and sheep, have been doubled in size, in beauty and in value. As far as the matter has been attended to, the same thing holds true of swine. Good farmers—scientific men—have bettered the race. It has been done by judicious crossing of different breeds, by careful nurture, by management, by attention to their food and their pens and yards. No man need now have a bad or poor hog. He may obtain a good animal of a choice breed. He may produce more pork, of a better quality, and at a less expense than formerly. Good economy now requires him to look as carefully at the animal he is purchasing, as he would look at any other class of stock; and with reference to something like the following class of points: 1st. The purchaser should look for a breed of purity of blood, which fattens readily on little food, matures early. 2. The head should be small, and short, and sprightly; the chest deep and broad; the ribs arched; the neck short and thick, well set with bristles; the limbs small and fine boned; the bristles soft like hair; the ears generally small and erect; the legs short; the quarters full; the skin soft and elastic. 3. The carcass should be round, full and compact, possessing lateral extension and a length in proportion to this.

But the selection of animals according to these or other equally good rules, is not all. It is in fact but a small part of the battle. Next comes for our consideration, in order to gain the end at which we aim, the whole matter of economic management. There is a matter of food; whether it shall be cooked by steaming; of what it shall consist; and what particular articles of food make the animals thrive most. Then again how much work shall they be required to do; what time should be spent in the fattening, and at what season of the year should it commence. Should our swine be kept in pens or yards; and in what kind of pens or yards, and what is the most economical plan of a piggery? In what way can these animals make the most manure, and what substances should be given them on which to work? And what number of animals should a farmer raise? Upon these topics your committee do not design to enlarge at this time. There is a vast amount of information existing all around us, which any one so disposed may easily learn. The matter of management is better understood than any other part of the sub-

ject. Your committee will only say in regard to the last item, that the best rule they can lay down for determining the number of swine any farm should keep, is the following: the poorer the farm, the larger the number of hogs; because the poorer the farm is, the greater need is there of the recuperating power of the pig-sty.

The important part of the subject yet remain behind; and the one which your committee most desire to urge upon the attention of the Society and all the farmers of Middlesex; they mean the great advantage of the rearing of hogs as a manure agent in the cultivation of the farm. We are situated that the raising of pork as a staple produce is not of much consequence in itself. We are near the great market of New England; we have extensive markets in our midst, so that all the surplus produce which we can raise, of what sort or nature soever, can be once and easily disposed of. We are highly favored in this respect. The problem of a Middlesex farmer is how he can raise the greatest quantity of surplus produce; how he can make his land most productive; how he can fertilize his sterile uplands, and bring into use the wet lowlands.

It has been said, time and again, and always accompanied by some expression of regret, that we have not so productive lands as the fertile prairie of the West. Your committee do not agree with this. Our lands may not be so easily cultivated as these same prairie and meadow lands. But they are as productive. The rough, rocky hills of New England, tilled by hard knocks and hard do, and by the pouring sweat of an energetic man, cannot be beat in quantity of produce. The largest crops of any and every kind of produce raised in the two sections, have been raised here on hills and in our swamps. We have much plain land that may be made good, and much good land that is thought to be poor. The problem is, how to render both as productive as they may be made.

We all understand the agents to be used in working out the problem. We must manure our uplands and drain our swamps. How shall we do this? The farmers cry out, "We can't manure, we don't make enough, and we are not able to produce." Friends, you can manure; you have each one of you peat bogs and pig styes, or if you have not peat bogs, you have swamp mud, which answers equally well. Your committee are firm in their opinion that these are the two agents by which our tall sides and our valleys are to be made good, and to wave with the luxuriant grain, or pour forth in profusion the succulent and nourishing root.

The great value of peat is just beginning to be understood by us. It has long existed in profusion on our farms. We have begun to find out its value as a fuel, and in getting it out of its native swamps for that purpose, we have been surprised to find the unsightly and sterile swamp start in life, and pour into our granaries and barns great quantities of produce from a single acre, than we have been able to raise on any other land. This of course suggests an analysis of the mud of which the swamp is composed; and on such analysis we find that there is more fertilizing vegetable substance in this than in any other soil. It has been drained from the hillsides through a long succession of years; it is, in fact, so to speak, the concentrated essence of the fertilizing qualities of soils. Now as it has been drained from the uplands we seek to restore it to the same place from

its present situation where it is in excess; and by the process, on the principle that an excess is as bad as a deficiency of any fertilizing quality in a soil, we make both portions much better.

There is not now time to state the abundant facts which exist and which prove the proposition that peat compost—when it is, to say, peat decomposed and mixed with some portion of stable manure, is as powerful a manure and as profitable as stable manure, or any other, except, perhaps, bone manure, poudrette and urate, and we know many farmers who much prefer it as an economical manure, to these latter substances.

This does not rest on theory. Examine many farms which are in our country and their manure beds and compost heaps. Read the analysis of peat and remarks on peat compost, by Drs. Dana and Jackson. Read the Agricultural Reports of the Commissioners of Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island. Collect all the facts which are existing, and you must have the same opinion. Your committee will content themselves with a single statement of a fact which they know to be correct. By the entreaties of a distinguished chemist and agriculturist, a farmer in Rhode Island was induced to make trial of this compost. He proceeded as follows. In the spring he got out his peat mud, which was of a good quality, and mixed it with common stable manure, in the proportion of four loads of the mud to two of the manure, putting in the heap just fine enough to make the whole ferment and decompose. In proper time this was worked over twice. It was applied in the manuring of a field of corn, which field was of the same elevation, the same exposure, and the same nature of soil throughout. The gentleman with this manure and equal quantities and in the same fashion as the rest of the piece of ground, a few rows running through the centre of the field, each way, so that they formed a cross. The rest of the piece received good stable compost. When the corn was setting its ears, you could stand, (in the words of the farmer,) a quarter of a mile off, and distinguish these particular rows from the others by their greater height and deeper color. At the harvesting, these same rows produced something like a quarter more corn than any equal portion of any other part of the field. The experiment was regarded in the neighborhood as most wonderful and entirely decisive.

Your committee state the great value of peat compost as a fact. They believe that it is to be the regenerating agent of all our sterile fields. But they ask no one to believe likewise on the committee's authority. They only desire full examination of the subject.

Assume it however, as a truth, and of how great importance becomes the knowledge of the best ways of reducing their substance to a manure! It may be done in two ways—by the use of lime, or by the agency of the pig-sty. Now lime with us, is rather an expensive article, and although we had better use it than not have our compost; yet if we can produce its effects without any outlay of money, on our own means, why, according to Poor Richard, we shall have done the best. Now swine, the working hogs of the piggery, are this agent. The peat mud may be entirely and perfectly decomposed, by being thrown into the pig-pen, by being worked over by the industrious occupant thereof, and mixed with the urine and wash of the pen. And what is the result that we have attained by this? An increased, greatly increased

quantity of excellent manure, with which to fertilize our uplands, and an improvement of our peaty, boggy swamps, which have heretofore only been a terror and useless.

Your committee would desire to enlarge upon this fact and to give copious illustrations. They must content themselves with two remarks: 1st, that by the proper attention to breed, &c., which we have mentioned in the former part of the report, our hogs will pay for their keeping by their pork, thus leaving all the manure they have made as the farmer's profit. There are scores of farmers in Middlesex whose experience, whose accurate kept account books, prove this assertion beyond the shadow of a doubt. 2d, That we find all our most successful farmers in this region keeping a large number of hogs—bestowing much care on their management and manufacturing manure in the way we have mentioned. The only wonder is that their notorious example has not been more generally followed; as it is now a truth that wherever you find a large piggery, you find a productive, profitable farm. There is much truth in that old maxim which we have all heard, which says, 'show me a man's hog pen, and I will tell you what sort of a man he is.'

In leaving this highly important subject, which your committee felt constrained to bring to the attention of the farmers of Middlesex, a book by H. W. Ellsworth, published in Boston about a year since, [by Weeks, Jordan & Co.] entitled "The American Swine Breeder, a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing and Fattening of Swine." It contains a mass of valuable information, which as far as we know, can be found no where else.—No purchaser will ever regret its purchase money.

Respectfully submitted, by

A. H. NELSON,

for the Committee.

From the Boston Courier.

### THE CANKER WORM.

To the Editor of the Courier:

Will you do me the favor to give the following commutation an early insertion in your paper.

Ever since the recent hard frosts, I have been looking for the coming of the parents of the canker worm, and discovered them for the first time this season, on the afternoon of the 23d instant.—A few of the wingless females were seen also crawling up the trunks of the apple and elm trees on the 24th; but I believe that no more have risen from the earth since the evening of that day.—Should mild weather follow the unseasonable snow storm of this morning, these insects may be expected to rise in great numbers; for the earth will then be in the most favorable condition for their escape from it. I beg leave, therefore, to urge all persons whose grounds are exposed to the destructive visitations of these insects, immediately to guard their apple, cherry, plum and elm trees, from the ascent of the wingless females, or grubs, as they are sometimes called, by surrounding the trunks with a belt of clay mortar, or a strip of old canvass, to receive a coat of hot tar on every mild day during the autumn and beginning of spring; or, by fixing around the trees tin or leaden troughs, to be filled with some cheap kind of oil. If the latter method is employed, it will be best previously to cover the trunks, below the troughs, with white wash or clay paint, to absorb the oil that may be blown out of the troughs, and prevent it

from injuring the bark. The troughs ought not to be mixed to the trees, but should be supported by a few wooden wedges, driven between them and the trunks. Every person whose trees are exposed to the attacks of canker worms, if he neglects to use these simple and comparatively cheap means to guard them from injury, is almost as culpable as he who should kindle a great fire on his own premises, when he knows that by so doing he will run the risk of destroying his neighbor's property.

In the hope that this reasonable hint will have its due influence,

I remain, very truly, your friend,

T. WILLIAM HARRIS.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 26, 1840.

EARLY WINTER.—Good old father Winter called here on his way to the North, early in this week. Soon after midnight on Monday, a north east storm commenced with all the rigor of a December tempest. By morning light the fields were covered with snow to the depth of four or five inches, and those who at evening walked among the rustling leaves which strewed the woods where autumn had spread her robe of many colors, found themselves suddenly among the scenery of deep winter.

Such a tempest falling among the bright and sunny days of October is rare, and has not often occurred before. From the newspapers we learn that it was attended along the sea coast with vivid lightning, and in some places with heavy hail.—*Worcester Express.*

WORK FOR THE SEASON.—There is no part of the year in which the farmer should be idle. Improvements about a farm might be endless, and yet all of them important. Fences should be righted, and new ones made where needed, and the corners of all well cleaned out. It is now the most favorable season for tightening the roofs of your houses, Stables, barns, sheds, and corn houses, should be put in order. He who neglects having comfortable houses and shelters for his horses, cattle, sheep, and even hogs for winter, may expect to sustain loss. It is an established point, that stock will keep fat on much less food when housed, than if exposed to the severities of the weather. Indeed, I should have said, it is impossible to keep stock in fine health and condition without protection from cold and storms. Much less food, too, is required, when animals are regularly fed, watered and attended.—*Kentucky Far.*

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.—Now is the season for those who intend to plant out fruit trees to exert themselves. It is much better to do it now than to put it off till spring. Not only is it better for the trees, as they are thus enabled to establish themselves in their new situation before the spring opens, and they bud out—the fall and winter rains settling the earth firmly about the roots, which are by no means idle during the long winter months—but the farmer has more leisure now than in the hurry of spring work. At this season of the year, too, the nurseries are well stocked; the handsome, healthy looking plants have not been culled out, leaving generally but a poor choice for those who have neglected planting till spring. If some fresh light mould from the woods or road sides be put in the hole for the reception of the tree, it is thought to act beneficially in giving the young roots a start.—*Western Far. & Gard.*

## TRIAL OF PLOUGHS AT WORCESTER.

On Tuesday, 13th inst., came on at Worcester an important trial of ploughs. This was appointed by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who offered two liberal premiums: "1. For the best plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat, regard to be had to the strength of the plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness, \$100—2. For the best plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat, regard being had to the qualities above mentioned, \$75."

The competition was open to the whole country; and the award was to be made by a committee formed to secure, as far as possible, an intelligent and impartial decision. In this case the committee consisted of John Welles, Benj. Guild and Henry Codman, Trustees, and John Prince, of Roxbury, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; Levi Lincoln, President of the Worcester Agricultural Society; Benjamin Mills, a delegate from the Berkshire Agricultural Society; William Clark, from the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society; Isaac Alden, of Bridgewater, from the Plymouth Agricultural Society; Peter Thatcher, president of the Bristol Agricultural Society; S. R. Phelps, of Marlboro', from the Middlesex Agricultural Society; Allen Putnam and N. W. Hazen, from the Essex Agricultural Society. The trial was had in an open and level field, about a mile from the town of Worcester, upon a green sward, a loamy soil, and comparatively free from stones—well adapted for the experiment.

The committee have made a full report on the subject, announcing their award, which we have already had before the public; and which has been read with general interest. We shall go into some farther details on the subject, which we had prepared to submit to our readers in an earlier paper; but we shall not intentionally trespass upon the report or province of the committee.

The ploughs entered for the competition were as subjoined; some of them for the premium on laying the furrow slice flat—some for laying it at an oblique angle, and some for both kinds of work.

Plough No. 1	was from John Wilson, Deerfield, Mass.
" " 2	" Prouty & Mears, Boston,
" " 3	" Wilkie's Scotch plough, imported.
" " 4	" Charles Howard, Hingham, Ms.
" " 5	" Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass.
" " 6	" Barnaby & Mooers, Ithaca, N. Y.
" " 7	" Cornelius Bergen, Brooklyn,
" " 8	" E. G. Whiting, Rochester,
" " 9	" Henry Stevens, Barnet, Vt.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Prouty & Mears, and C. Howard, had several ploughs of their manufacture in the field. The varieties adapted to different kinds of work, and mainly differing from each other in size and the forms of the mould-boards. It would be difficult to point out these differences without a personal inspection of the implements.

Plough No. 3 was an imported Scotch plough, made by Wilkie and considered an improvement on Small's celebrated Scotch plough. It was sent by B. Lorr, Esq., from his farm at Indian Hill, West Newbury, Mass., and managed by a first-rate ploughman, James Stewart, his farmer at Indian Hill. It would be called a swing plough, though it had a wheel within the mould board and land side, designed to assist as a fulcrum in raising the point from the ground, and in the turning and general management of the implement. It is said that this wheel has been found by accurate measurement in England, to diminish the draught required. It can only do this by elevating the hinder part of the sole of the plough and consequently lessening its friction on the bottom of the furrow. Since writing the above, we have found the following account of Wilkie's plough in an English publication: "This plough was invented by the late Mr Wilkie in 1825. We consider this as by far the most perfect implement of the plough kind, that has hitherto been produced. The wheel is placed so as to incline from the perpendicular at an angle of about 30 degrees; and following in the angle of the furrow cut by the collar and share, it ensues a greater degree

of steadiness in the motion of the plough than when rolling only in the bottom of the furrow."

Mr Howard, we understand some years since applied a wheel in a similar way to one of his ploughs, but it was not approved. We have not the particulars and do not know whether it were placed perpendicularly or obliquely. For the purpose of turning a plough so difficult of management as this to any but an experienced hand, it must be useful; but for any other purpose, in our view its utility remains to be proved. We cannot conceive that it should steady the plough. This plough was composed almost wholly of iron; and the mould board approached as nearly as possible to the form of a wedge.

Plough No. 9 was likewise a plough with a mould board fashioned in a degree after the Scotch model. The handles and beam were of wood. This is an admirable plough for tapping the furrow slice, and the form of its mould board for that purpose excellent. This plough was in the ploughing match the next day, the ploughman entering merely as an amateur and not a competitor, which, as he was from a different county, the rules of the Society forbade. The work performed by it, with an excellent ploughman at its heels, was not surpassed on the field.

Plough No. 6, from Barnaby & Mooers, of Ithaca, N. Y., was a plough of singular construction, and displaying much ingenuity. It had two mould boards, and by touching a spring with the foot, each might be used alternately for a mould board or a land side, at the pleasure of the holder. By this arrangement there is no occasion for carrying the plough round at the end of the furrow; the cattle in turning by the help of the ploughman, will at once adjust it. The cattle are brought immediately round, the horse or ox walking now in the furrow, that walked before on the land; and the plough coming back and turning the slice into the last furrow which had been made. By an easy adjustment this plough was susceptible of having both mould boards equally extended and then being worked as a double mould board plough. This plough appeared with its name, SUPERSEDER, in capitals upon its beam, from its supposed adaptedness to take the place of other ploughs in doing various kinds of work. This plough has received several honorary notices. The two mould boards and the power of changing them at the end of the furrow, is not original; but the machinery by which this is done we have not seen before.

Plough No. 7, known as the Be gen plough, is celebrated in the neighborhood of New York; and there has the general preference. It is capable, with a good ploughman, of doing admirable work, as we have seen on another occasion. The workmanship of the plough was very clumsy; and it is afforded at a proportionally small price. The cheapness will be considered by many persons as a recommendation, provided the workmanship be deemed sufficiently good for all purposes of use. Its strength could not be questioned.

Plough No. 8 was well made and of good form for some kinds of work. The shape of this mould board, compared with many ploughs used in the country, is much to be commended, though the draft required was much against it.

Plough No. 1 is well suited to the objects to which it is principally applied, that of ploughing in stubble and cover; and the refuse of broom corn. It is approved by many farmers on Connecticut river. It does not appear well suited to ploughing green sward, from the shortness of the mould board, and a want of curvature on its upper part, for which reasons it breaks rather than turns the sward. This likewise occasions a heavy draught.

Plough No. 2 from Prouty and Mears is denominated by those ingenious mechanics the "Central Draught." The land side of the plough is inclined to the right at an angle we should suppose of some ten or fifteen degrees; the point of the share diverges from the line of the beam very considerably towards the left; and thus the great effort of the plough, if we may be allowed the expression is continually to make towards the land, cutting under the land at an angle corresponding to the obliquity of the land side of the plough. It is obvious on examination that the furrow side, where it is designed to be laid flat will be cut in this case in a form to shut in more perfectly than if the furrow slice be formed with perpendicular sides. In order to test perfectly the effect of such arrangement it would have been necessary to have held the plough, which we had no opportunity of doing; but without doing this it would be natural to infer that the power of draught and the difficulty of holding must be increased.

It is intended however, that a contrary effect from this should be produced.

That a plough should "draw true" as the expression is, or as the English call it, should "swim fair" is a material requisite. Ploughing should, as far as possible in the same land be of equal depth and equal width of the furrow slice; and the plough in order that it should "hold easy" should constantly tend to keep itself in an upright position. All diversion of its point from a line parallel or coincident with the draught increases the power of draught required; and the difficulty of holding. The point of the share may be sharpened by being flattened or cut down on the upper side; but it should in no case be turned upwards or downwards, or towards, or from the land. These being adjusted we apprehend that the centre of traction and the line of draught will depend more upon the length of the beam and of the chain and the mode of attaching it to the beam by the bridle than upon any particular form of the plough. The experienced and observing ploughman will easily himself adjust this; and any advantage supposed in this case to be derived from the form of the plough does not appear to us, as at present advised, fully established. This however can be best determined only by actual trial.

Nos. 4 and 5 Howard's ploughs and those of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, as well as those of Prouty & Mears, are all finished with great care and show the skill with which our mechanics execute their work. It is with no view of disparaging others, that we say that the finishing of Howard's ploughs displays great neatness and strength. The ploughs exhibited we understand were selected from a promiscuous collection at the store of Messrs. J. Breck & Co. and presented the usual style of workmanship. The implements presented by Ruggles & Co. and Prouty & Mears were, we should infer, particularly prepared for the occasion and much pains and some expense incurred in the style of getting them up. They were certainly very handsome though the finish could add nothing to their intrinsic value as implements of husbandry.

For a mere spectator on this occasion to compare minutely the different ploughs was impossible. We shall not undertake it. The Committee in their report have pointed out differences, which could only be ascertained by holding, for which we had no opportunity in respect to Ruggles, though we have stood many a day between the handles of Howard. All that time Howard's plough was highly esteemed; and since that time it has been the subject of constant improvement. We are not willing to admit that any thing of human art has reached the limits of perfection, but we believe that no better ploughs for any and every kind of work, all circumstances being taken into consideration, are at present to be found than those of Howard. The mould board has been extended since it was first produced: every effort has been made which experience suggested to improve it, and a shoe has been applied in a very substantial manner to the level side, which essentially contributes to the strength and durability of the implement.

In a plough formed upon approved mathematical principles excepting near the end of the share, which is flattened to allow of its easy passage under the sward, the curvature of the mould board should pass gradually through a quarter of a circle of 90° until it reaches a point where a line drawn from the top of the mould board to the shoe or heel of the plough would be exactly perpendicular. The furrow side is then placed in an upright position; and beyond this point, the curvature of the mould board should be extended sufficiently to invert the sod in such an angle as it is desirable it should lay in. This, as we have said, must depend much upon the ploughman, though it is desirable that the shape of the plough should be such as to require as little as possible the skill of the holder. The extension of the mould board beyond this point would increase the friction and consequently the power required for the draught; and on the other hand too short a mould board tends to break the furrow slice and leave the ground in heaps.

The instrument for gauging the draught is an English invention called a Dynamometer or measurer of power. It is well described by the Committee. It is attached to the end of the beam of the plough with the chain hitched to the other end and upon the same principle as the modern instrument with a hook at one end and a ring at the other, and a cross index in front for weighing small matters in place of the old fashioned steel-yards. This instrument forms a link in the line of draught; and according to the power required to move the plough,

the bows of the instrument, which are of steel are lengthened and contracted, and these differences are indicated by a hand, which traverses upon a semi-circular scale of brass, which is graduated into hundreds, halves, and quarters. So that the number indicated by the hand may be supposed to mark the number of pounds weight required to move the plough. It is difficult to make ourselves intelligible without a plate and this we design to furnish in a future paper. As on account of the different qualities of the soil through which the plough passes, the different depths of the ploughing, the different widths of the furrow slice, the differences in the speed of the team at different times, and occasional obstructions from small stones, the hand would travel slowly or with rapidity and sometimes range through a large space, the true degree as far as indicated by the instrument was necessarily matter of judgment, through as near an approach to exactness was doubtless made as is to be expected.

For the sake of an illustration, we shall give an example of the different comparative results, premising that on account of differences in the depths and widths of the furrow slices the true result can be determined only by that mixed calculation which the Committee have adopted. In our opinion the depth and width of the furrow slice should be prescribed by the Committee. It should of course be uniform and the competitors should be rigidly held to it. The Committee thought differently; and we do not mean to question the soundness of their judgment whatever partiality we may have for our own. The statistics are from our own private minutes as taken from their verbal reports on the field, and the Committee are not responsible for our accuracy.

In the trial of ploughs for laying the furrow slice at an oblique angle the results were as follows:—

No. of Plough.	Depth of furrow.	Width.	Power of Draught in cwt.
1	6 in.	14 in.	3 3-4
3	6 1-2	9 1-2	3
4	6 1-2	13	2 7-8
5	5	11 1-4	2 1-2
6	5 1-4	11 1-2	3 1-2
7	5 3-4	11 1-2	3 3-4
8	4 1-4	9	2 1-4
9	5 1-2	10	2 3-4

No. 2, though entered second on the list, taken by the committee, was designed solely for ploughing flat. We give it in this case because we have room only for one table. Two ploughs from the same firm were entered for this object: we give the result of one only:

No. 2.	Depth of furrow.	Width.	Power of draught in cwt.
	6 in.	12 in.	2 5-8

From these elements will appear the care and exactness with which the committee sought to perform a duty sufficiently perplexing; and in which the most honest and intelligent are liable to errors of judgment. As respects the fractions given in the depths and widths of the furrows, we have little confidence in them; and so, likewise, in regard to measuring eighths on the dynamometer; but they show at least the solicitude of the Committee to be scrupulously exact.

The committee having allowed the various competitors to plough an equal quantity of land with their own ploughman, afterwards by a sub-committee made an experiment with several ploughs themselves. This was certainly a judicious mode of arriving at a correct decision. We did not attend the farther trials made on the ensuing morning, from the necessity of being in another field.

Our limits oblige us to postpone some farther remarks on this important experiment. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct 31, 1840.

By M. P. Wilder, Dorchester; Pears—Passe Colmar, Beurre Diel, Beurre d'Arenburg—each of very first quality.

By Cheever Newhall, of Dorchester; Pears—Bleeker's Meadow, (sweet and fair.) Wilkinson, (admirable,) Dix, (do.) Gravenstein apple—beautiful.

By John Paine, of Roxbury; Marie Louise, (very excellent,) and Urbaniste Pears—passed ripe, but of uncommon size.

By Joseph Faleh, of Roxbury; Grapes from France—open culture—without a name—of good promise.

For the Committee,

W. M. OLIVER.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 3550 Beef Cattle, 1000 Steers, 8400 Sheep, and 1800 Swine. A large number of Beef Cattle and a still larger number of Sheep unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Prices have declined, and we reduce our quotations. First quality, \$5 25 a \$5 50 Second quality, \$4 75 a \$5 00. Third quality, \$3 50 a \$4 50

Barrelling Cattle—We reduce our quotations, at which prices the barrellers purchased a full supply.—Mess \$4 75; No. 1 \$4 00; No. 2 \$3 00.

Stores—Yearlings, \$5 a \$9. Two Year Old \$12 a \$18. Three Year Old, \$21 a \$27.

Sheep—'Dull,' and the market "glutted." Lots were sold at \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 37, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$1 80, \$2 00. \$2 33 and \$2 50.

Swine—Sales quick. Lots to peddle at 3 1-2 for sows and 4 1-2 for barrows. At retail from 4 1-2 to 5 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 Nov. 1.

	Oct. 1840.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	26	34	35	33	N. W.
Tue-day,	27	28	34	32	W
Wednesday,	28	32	50	46	S. W.
Thursday,	29	47	65	60	S.
Friday,	30	62	67	58	S.
Saturday,	31	43	47	46	E.
Sunday,	1	40	47	42	N.

COWS WANTED.

Wanted to hire on fair terms 2 or 3 good Cows that will give a good quantity of Milk through the winter,—or would purchase it preferred. Any communication addressed to Tamnton Post office, box 26, will be immediately attended to. Oct. 28. 3w

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.

The subscriber can furnish every variety of Green House Plants or Garden Shrub, in the very best order. Also—Dahlia roots, (all the new varieties); Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Isabella Grape vines; Roses and Pæonies; Honeysuckles, and other creepers; Black, White, and Red Currant trees; White and Red Antwerp Raspberry vines; Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, &c.

Orders by mail will be promptly and faithfully executed; or they can be forwarded to, or left with J. Breck & Co. JAMES L. F. WARREN, Oct. 23. Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Oct. 23.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Fruit Trees of the best Native and Foreign varieties. Apply by mail to the subscriber. ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, Oct 14, 1840.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

WALKERS'S FINE TULIPS.

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, a great variety of Walker's fine named Tulips, at \$3 per dozen, with their names. Many of the original Bulbs cost five times that sum. Those who intend to set out a tulip bed, will do well to call soon, as October is the best month for this business.

Fine Mixed tulips without names, \$1 per dozen. Also Hyacinths of every variety, embracing all the most approved sorts, with a great variety of other bulbous roots. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 21, 1840.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrell	1 50	1 75
ASRES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 50	5 75
Pot, " " "		5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel	12 00	10 00
No 1,		7 00	7 25
prime,		37	40
BEEWAX, white,	pound	24	29
yellow,		35	70
BRISTLES, American,	"	8	16
BUTTER, shipping,	"	16	22
dairy,	"	13	14
CANDLES, mould,	"		
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
dozen	1 25	1 50	
CIJOB,	barrel	1 50	1 75
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		37
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	2 44	2 58
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal		2 13
Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 07	1 26
Haddock,		12 75	13 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel		10 75
No. 2,	"	6 50	6 75
No. 3,	"		
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"	5 12	5 25
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 37	5 60
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"		5 37
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.,	"	3 25	3 37
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		65
southern flat, yellow,	"	58	69
white,	"	53	54
Rye, northern,	"	60	65
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	42
southern,	"	23	32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
southern and western,	"	9	10
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,	"	10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	20	25
2d quality,	"		20
LARD, Boston,	"	12	13
southern,	"	11	12
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	30
do. country do.	"	23	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	27
do. dry hides,	"	20	23
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	18	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 05
Winter,	"	1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,	"		40
Lioseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"		95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
POBK, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 50	15 50
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	4 00	4 50
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	43
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	38
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
{ Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
{ No. 1,	"	35	40
{ No. 2,	"	23	25
{ No. 3,	"	18	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORRIBLE ADVENTURE.

At the period when Murat was about to invade Sicily, the Chevalier R——, pay-master general of the Neapolitan forces, was travelling through Calabria for the purpose of joining the army, having been to Naples to make arrangements for the transmission of a quantity of specie.—He had sent on his servant before him, to prepare his quarters at the town of——, expecting to arrive there himself at nightfall; but the day being very sultry, he had halted on the road, and at nine o'clock in the evening, found he was still at a considerable distance from the proposed end of his journey. He was so much harassed and fatigued that he determined to put up for the night at the first convenient house. He at length entered an old romantic building on the road side, inhabited by a man and his wife, the former a stout muscular figure, with a swarthy countenance almost wholly shrouded in a mask of bushy whiskers and mustachios. The traveller was received with civility, and after partaking of a hearty supper, was conducted up an old crazy staircase, to his apartment for the night. Not much minding the appearance of the place, and finding no lock upon the door, he fixed a chair against it; and after priming his pistols, put them carefully under his pillow. He had not long been in bed, when he heard a noise below, as of persons entering the house; and, some time afterward was alarmed by the sound of a man's footstep on the staircase. He then perceived a light through the crevice of the door, against which the man gently pressed for admittance, but finding some resistance, he thrust it open sufficiently to admit his hand, with extreme caution removed the chair, and entered the apartment. The chevalier then saw his host with a lamp in one hand, and a huge knife in the other, approaching the bed on tip toe. The chevalier checked his pistols beneath the bed clothes, that the noise of the spring might not be heard. When the man reached the side of the bed, he held the light to the chevalier's face, who pretended to be in a profound sleep, but contrived nevertheless, to steal an occasional glance at his fearful host. The man soon turned from him, and after hanging the lamp on the bed post, went to the other end of the room and brought to the bedside a chair, on which he immediately mounted, with the tremulous knife still in his hand.—At the very moment that the chevalier was about to start up from his bed and shoot him, the man in a hurried manner cut several enormous slices from a piece of bacon that was hanging over his bedstead, though it had been wholly unnoticed before by the agitated traveller. The host then passed the light before his eyes again, and left the room in the same cautious way in which he had entered it, and unconscious of the danger he had escaped, returned to a crowd of new and hungry guests below stairs, who were of course not very sorry to perceive that he had saved his bacon.

*Unnecessary Advice.*—A country gentleman, who fills every situation necessary to constitute him 'lord of the village,' and who has taken some pains to sustain the rustic inhabitants in the proper signs of respect due to him, being lately on a horse some what given to shy and observing a lad walking before him, called out, 'I don't take off your hat.' The youth turning his head, very innocently answered, 'I won't a goat to, sir.'

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase trees, are informed that we will select from the following nurseries, viz:—John and Jacob of New Ipswich, and Shrubbs of every description that may be had, and to pay particular attention to the picking and forwarding them to any part of the country.

- From Messrs Winships, Brighton
- William Winkles, New York
- John A. Kennick's, Do
- S. & G. Tyler, Do
- Samuel Paul, Cambridgeport
- Louise Garden, Cambridge
- Roger Manning, Salem
- J. L. L. P. Warren, Brighton
- Trick & Co., Brighton.

The present is the best time to transplant all hardy trees and shrubs. Orders will be received for Pines, Pear and other Stocks Hedge Plants, &c.

FRUIT GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised on our own inspection from the seed of the best quality, which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books, Seed and Improvement Catalogues, sent to all applicants gratis, and answered promptly attended to.

JOS. P. A. BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840. The Lowell Journal, Worcester Spy, New Bedford Mercury, Yeoman's Gazette, Northampton Courier, Providence Journal, Norwich Aurora, Essex Banner, Springfield Republican, are requested to insert the above Notices.

HYACINTHS.

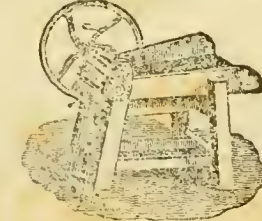
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, a lot of very superior BOX. Oct. 6

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also Tubers of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials and Tulips; the latter also of their garden and the fine varieties of Crocuses which will be furnished at one half's price. Lilacs and Egg-roses, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We also receive a great variety of fabulous Roses, from Holland, in a few weeks when no more will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 26

TRADE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturer's works at Ulster Chains from 1 to 12 Long shackle for ploughing or draught claims. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREENS PATENT SPRAY CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. of New England Agents for a Warlike saw, Spraying No. 1 and 2 with Mack's Steel, have on stock Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Milk Cutters, of various sizes, and a portable engine, adapted for many implements of the farm, &c. The most prominent of these is a portable engine of the consequence and durability of the machine.

1. It requires a small quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been effected by any other machine, whether 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 slow cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very readily. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general, to be got out of order.

Oct. 14

ENGLISH PATENT AND SPANISH GREENS.

Just received and for sale a few quarts of English and Spanish Green Peas, very fine and not at all inferior to any of the English ones. Also a few Spanish Peasants—twice as large as the common sort, and of a very superior quality. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Oct. 28.

D. SUGAR FARM FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

This valuable farm, situated in North Salem, is a valuable one from the centre of the city of Salem, and is commonly known as the Dodge Farm, containing about six acres of excellent land, with a large three-story dwelling house, Farm House, and out buildings. The Farm Trees upon it produce about two hundred barrels of Apples. There is a Muscadine tree set out on the premises, which furnish an abundance of Muscadine for the whole family and the city of Salem. It is a very rare and valuable produce of the soil. This estate would be a reasonable and immediately a field for and most of the produce, so many would remain on the estate, or it would be lease out on fair terms for five years. For further particulars apply to

JAMES ANDREWS & SON, No. 59 Commercial wharf, Boston.

N. B.—If this farm would be exchanged for productive real estate in Boston. Oct. 14th 1840

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species, and of the most celebrated kinds. These include Peaches, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the French and cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers amounting at this time, and in various unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and other beautiful flowering plants, will be sent to all who apply, in that language many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly distinguished by a star.

Also Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries for silk—Scotch Larch, Larches, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honey-suckles, Dahlias, splendid Crocuses, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Northampton Hill, Newton near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840. eplH

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Peaches, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the French and cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers amounting at this time, and in various unsurpassed.

Also Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries for silk—Scotch Larch, Larches, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honey-suckles, Dahlias, splendid Crocuses, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

JOHN A. KENRICK.

Newton, near Boston, Oct. 11

Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale.

A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and the sizes. The trees are all in full perfection, can now be selected and packed, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Brighton, August 12

THE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. FERRY, Esq. of Andover, and Col. Jacques, of Charles town, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall and found to be the most and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stallion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure. July 15 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening at \$3 per annum in advance or at the end of the year—but those who pay when still lay from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of one cent.

WILLIAM BENEDETT AND CRISWOLD, PRINTERS. BOSTON, 1840.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1840.

[NO. 19.

N. E. FARMER.

### TRIAL OF PLOUGHS AT WORCESTER.

#### No. II.

The trial of ploughs at Worcester on the 13th October, has created so much interest in the agricultural community, that we continue our remarks upon it, our limits in the last N. E. Farmer obliging us to cut short our observations.

The award of the Committee of the premium of one hundred dollars to Prouty & Mears, for the plough best adapted to lay the furrow slice flat, and to Charles Howard, for the plough best adapted to lay it at an oblique angle, the premium of seventy-five dollars, have given, we believe, general satisfaction. Where men's private interests or friendships are immediately affected, universal acquiescence is scarcely to be expected. In a case of competition so close, and in which the claimants come up in a line in a sort of lock-step, as the state prisoners march to their work, almost treading upon the heels of each other, it is extremely difficult to distinguish between them. Our own judgment would have given a somewhat different award from that of the Committee; but we have not for that reason, any less respect for the judgment of the Committee. They had more and different elements on which to form their opinions than what we possessed; and the impartiality and disinterestedness of their decision are unquestionable.

The report of the sub-committee, which is drawn up with ability, is silent in some respects, where information was desired, and the public had some reason to expect it. This may have arisen from a strong desire to satisfy early the impatience of the community to see their report.

In the conditions of the award, regard, it was said, was to be had "to the strength of the plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness." The Committee rest mainly upon the *easiness of draft*. Nothing is said of the *strength of the respective ploughs* nor of their *cheapness*. We heard no statement of price required or given in, though it may have been done without our knowledge.

In respect to the "excellence of the work" performed by the plough, "the committee think they may add that the excellence of the work performed with the ploughs, was with few exceptions in the direct ratio of the ease of draft." These few exceptions being left both in number and name, to conjecture, the assertion of the committee may safely stand. We wish, however, they had been more explicit. We have no hesitation, and we are willing to risk what little agricultural reputation we have, in saying that the best work in laying the furrow slice at an oblique angle, was done by James Stewart, of West Newbury, with Wilkie's Scotch plough. We refer particularly to the work performed in the afternoon, and not seen, we believe except by a few of the Committee. It was beautiful and exact, and approached the perfection of the art. The work done by the Barnet plough

was admirable. The work done by the ploughs of Ruggles & Co., was excellent, and especially as seen the ensuing day at the county ploughing-match, though the efforts of the ploughman in the management of this plough, (himself exceedingly skillful), were so much more severe than were necessary, that some persons pleasantly suggested that the dynamometer should be applied to him as well as to the plough.

The furrows, where the trial was had, were too short for the work to be done to the best advantage; and the different ploughings should not have been laid upon each other, but each ploughing should have been kept wholly distinct from its neighbor. In an experiment entirely novel among us, it is not surprising that the arrangements should not have been perfect; but it is surprising that they should have been so unexceptionable as they were.

Several interesting points of discussion came up; and questions were involved in the case, which could hardly have been anticipated. In one matter we should be at issue with an opinion maintained by many persons; whether held and acted upon by the committee, we do not know. We will state the case.

The premium, it was understood, should belong to the plough. Now in order to determine the excellence of a plough by actual trial, should the skill of the ploughman be at all taken into consideration? Many gentlemen were of opinion that it should not be: because, it was said, that a skillful ploughman, with a comparatively poor implement, would do better work than a poor ploughman with a good plough. In such a trial as this, therefore, upon this presumption it would seem as though skill and excellent management in ploughing were likely to be prejudicial to success, because, in a result at all doubtful, it might be said, that the good work was the effect of the ploughman's superior art. If any improper bias could be supposed to have operated in this case, certainly not intentionally nor consciously, this was likely to have its influence, as there were in the field two, perhaps three ploughmen of masterly skill. Be this, however, as it may, we have no disposition to give any encouragement, directly or indirectly, to ignorance, which is avoidable, or to indolence or negligence in any case. We have no desire for farming implements which will go of their own accord, and equally well under a careless as a careful superintendence. We therefore, without a question, regard *that as the best implement, which in the best hands will do the best work*. The excellence of the work which it is capable of performing is the test of the excellence of the implement, as far as that point is concerned. In the final judgment of the Committee various other matters were of course to be considered. The cheapness of agricultural instruments is a matter of much importance. On this point the Committee have given us no light. The first matter to be sought after in an agricultural implement is, that it should be suited to the purpose for which it is designed. Next to this its durability and strength are to be considered. These points being secured, its cheapness comes next.

Ornament or embellishment are quite secondary matters and often out of place; save only the general consideration, that the more handsome and finished an implement is, the more care will generally be taken of it. The expenses of a farmer for tools and carriages, on a large farm especially, are always great, and must demand his attention, unless he means to live by borrowing, a habit which is utterly disgraceful and mean, and which renders a man a perfect nuisance to his neighbors.

In respect to rollers, for example, we have known the prices vary from seven to fifty dollars, and a roller costing fifteen dollars was as good as we could desire. For cutting machines we have known paid three dollars, and have paid sixtythree dollars for one of Eastman's. Green's at thirty, has been perfectly effectual. We mention these cases to show how much expense is often incurred without any advantage.

We did not learn the prices of all the ploughs presented for trial, and could have wished the committee had given them, since the cheapness of the implement was to be taken into their calculation. Wilkie's Scotch plough being made almost wholly of wrought iron, beam as well as handles, excepting the mould-board, must be an expensive instrument; and the difficulty of handling by persons unused to it, will prevent its extensive adoption among us. We believe the excellent form of the mould-board of this plough might be preserved; and framed with wood by some of our ingenious mechanics, it would come much into use. The Barnet plough, in which this has been to a degree attempted, is priced at seven dollars, but made far in the interior where labor and materials are low. The Bergen plough, capable of doing very good work, sells for seven dollars, but the workmanship is ordinary and coarse. The plough of Barnaby & Mooers, of Ithaca, N. Y., called the SUPREMACY, with two mould-boards, and made in a substantial and neat manner, sells for twelve dollars. The No. of Howard's plough which obtained the premium, is sold for twelve dollars, but this without roller or cutter. The plough of Prouty & Mears which obtained the premium, is sold without roller or cutter for eleven and a half dollars. With other prices we are not acquainted. The farmer who would live by his farm, must practice the most rigid economy; and we recommend to him, where his great object, the doing of his work in the best manner, can be attained without it, to pay nothing for his fancy; unless with one only exception, his industrious wife wants a new gown or bonnet.

As it respects the manner in which the furrow slice should be laid, whether perfectly flat or at an oblique angle, as we have said, this depends as much upon the adroitness of the ploughman as upon the form of the plough. There are exceptions, however, to this remark, as with the Scotch plough it is almost impossible to lay the furrow slice flat. The Scotch farmers never practice this kind of ploughing. Where land is to be ploughed, and without other cultivation than that of harrowing, immediately laid down to grass again, a practice which in many cases is much to be commended,

there can be no objection to 'shutting the slice in,' as it is termed, and laying it as flat as possible; but where land is wet and to be sowed with winter grain, or ploughed in the spring for cultivation, we should much prefer that the sward should be laid obliquely or at an angle of fortyfive degrees. At this angle, it can be demonstrated, that a larger amount of surface is exposed to the action of the air than at any other, an influence of the highest importance; and at the same time where land is wet, in the small channels made by the lapping of the furrow slices, a passage is left for the discharge of superfluous water. At the same time a deeper and more friable surface is presented for cultivation; and where the ploughing is well done, the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned under is equally well secured. The turning of the furrow slice so as to lay it flat or at an oblique angle, must depend, as we have said somewhat upon the shape of the plough, much upon the skill of the ploughman; and not a little upon the relative proportions, which the width and depth of the furrow slice bear to each other; it having been found that a furrow slice of ten inches in width requires a depth of about seven inches to lay it at an inclination of 45°. When a depth of only four inches is prescribed, as was the case for the single teams at the county ploughing-match the ensuing day, and the width of the furrow slice is at the pleasure of the ploughman, it would be difficult to lay it otherwise than flat.

We deem it a duty, as a warning hereafter, to express our regret that any suspicions should have been excited of an attempt by finesse to produce a false impression of the actual power of draft required by the plough, by reducing the depth of the furrow after the dynamometer was applied. We do not say that this was done or if done, that it was done by design; but it was suspected to have been done. We certainly shall not say by whom these suspicions were entertained or to what plough they applied; but they existed, and give us occasion to speak not of the intrinsic wrong merely, but to say that in such cases always all attempts at over-reaching or deception of any kind, are sure to operate with a fatal effect against the success of a competitor, where under other circumstances he might have claimed it.

Upon the whole the experiment was well conducted and its results will be most important to the country. The Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who by their intelligence and public spirit so liberally seconded and forwarded the experiment, will not deem it disrespectful or any thing more than an act of justice to say, that this plan of a trial of ploughs originated with John Prince, Esq., of Roxbury, for some years a member of the board, and as intelligent, practical and zealous a friend of agricultural improvement as has ever labored in the State. We are happy that he should have enjoyed the pleasure of witnessing the success of his project: and of anticipating with certainty its future beneficial results. We hope this premium will be continued; and that an earlier and more extensive publicity will be given to it. We can hardly account for the general silence of the agricultural papers on the subject previous to the trial.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society deserve, likewise, the grateful acknowledgements of the agricultural community for the liberal manner in which they conducted this experiment. Our community, generally, are little sensi-

ble to the benefits which have been derived from the services of these gentlemen. We have been familiar with their operations for more than thirty years, and with their previous history, though no farther connected with them than as a member of the Society; and we confidently assert that the first impulse to agricultural improvement in the State and in the country was given by their association; that the present improved condition of agriculture in Massachusetts is mainly due to them; that they have most liberally without fee or reward, expended their time, money and services for the useful objects of their association; that no agricultural board in the country has done or been willing to do more; that no Society, with the exception of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, with Judge Peters, Judge Tilghman and Dr. Mease at its head, has ever done one quarter so much; and that their annual prospectus and offer of premiums, shows a most judicious selection of objects and a liberal and discreet distribution of the funds in their keeping. They certainly do not need this humble tribute at our hands; but they will not, we trust, be offended that we render "honor to whom honor is due."

We have farther remarks on the trial of ploughs to submit to our readers, which will be found under the editorial head.

H. C.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

#### THE BROWN CORN, &c.

Moultonborough, N. H., Oct. 12th, 1840.

HON. ISAAC HILL—The lively interest that you have heretofore manifested in relation to the Indian corn crop, which holds such an important rank in agriculture, induces me to furnish you with some remarks on another year's experience in raising Indian corn. As there are no society premiums offered on crops the present year, there would have been nothing to induce me to measure an acre of corn so exact, had it not been by the request of Dr. C. T. Jackson, who has recently visited me and seen my corn standing in the field. I have, therefore, been very exact in measuring one acre of ground before harvesting the corn, and have personally attended in harvesting and weighing the whole of the crop, of which I have sent you a fair specimen. I have made a pretty correct estimate of the expense of manure and labor on the said acre of ground the present year, which is as follows:—

Manure, 40 loads, at \$1 per load,	\$40 00
Labor of drawing manure and spreading;	
9 days work,	6 75
Ploughing twice; 6 days work, and plough \$1,	5 50
Harrowing twice; 2 days work,	1 50
Planting; 6 days work, \$4 50, and seed corn,	
half bushel, 75 cts.	5 25
Hoeing; 10 days work,	7 50
Topping stalks; 4 days work,	3 00
Harvesting; 10 days work,	7 50
<hr/>	
Total, reckoning labor and board at 75	
cents per day,	\$77 00

The crop of corn raised on the acre is 8531 lbs., and estimating 70 pounds for a bushel, makes 121 bushels and 3 pecks. Calculating the crop of corn to be worth \$1, and the fodder equal to two tons of hay at \$10 per ton, \$20; estimating the acre before the manure was put on at \$50, and \$120; interest \$3 for one year added on to the \$77 makes \$80; deduct the \$80 expense from the \$120 in-

come, makes \$40 nett income, and the acre of land worth at least \$20 more than it was one year ago, which is in reality \$60 net income. Besides, 5480 pounds of the corn is neatly traced up for seed, and is the finest lot of seed I have ever had.

Suppose I had cultivated the same acre of ground in the ordinary way: say put on

10 loads of manure,	\$10 00
Plough and harrow once,	3 50
Planting, \$4 50; small seeds, 50 cts.	5 00
Hoeing,	7 50
Topping stalks and harvesting,	5 00
Interest on the land,	3 00

The whole expense of cultivating in this way is, \$34 00

30 bushels of corn would be a fair estimate, and fodder equal to one ton of hay, which would make \$40. Deduct the \$34 expense from the \$40 income, and we have \$6 nett income, and the land not at all improved. Thus by adding 30 loads of manure and a little labor, we gain \$60 stead of \$6.

The above estimate is a fair contrast between the two modes of cultivation, and shows the great advantage of the one over the other. I have raised over two hundred bushels of corn the present season, and have about one hundred bushels of very fine seed. By the specimen of corn which I have sent, you will see some eight rowed, some ten, and some twelve. The two ears braided together grew on one stock. I planted all eight rowed, but the abundant increase of the crop increases the rows on the ear and shows that improvement is still in progression.

The specimen of wheat which I have sent you is the superior *Siberian white bearded wheat*. It was sent to me by Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, from the Patent office at Washington. I have raised eight bushels the present season, and I think it bids fair to be the best wheat ever cultivated in this part of the country. The straw is bright as silver and not liable to rust. It stands the drought better than the Tea wheat, is free from smut, and is clear from any other grains.

Yours, with much respect,

JOHN BROWN, 2d.

*Preservation of Cabbages.*—The following methods of preserving cabbages for winter use, are the result of experience:—

The cabbages should be gathered before injury is done them by the severe fall frosts; the heavy outside leaves should remain on the stalk. Fix a string or cord round the stump near the roots, suspended from the sleepers with the heads downward in a cool cellar, and they are ready and fit for use at all times. Cabbages kept in this manner retain all their peculiar flavor and sweetness; the whole virtue of the stump and leaves is concentrated in the part which is used, are handy of access, occupy but little room which would be occupied by other purposes, and seldom, if ever rot; the outside leaves wilt and contract, and in time become quite dry, which form a sort of coating that serves to exclude the air from the inside of the head.

Another method practised by some, and highly recommended, is to cut the head from the stump, pack close in a sack, taking care to fill up the vacancies with dry chaff, thereby excluding the air, and keep in a dry cellar.—*Albany Cult.*

## A BRILLIANT STUCCO WHITEWASH.

Many have probably often heard of the brilliant and lasting whitewash upon the east end of the President's house at Washington. The following is a correct recipe for making it:

Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, (say five or six quarts,) slack the same with hot water in a tub, (covered, to keep in the steam,) pass it in the fluid form through a fine sieve; add one fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum, pulverized; one pound of good sugar; three pints of rice flour, made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of clean glue, dissolved by first soaking it well, and then putting it into a small kettle, which should again be put into a larger one filled with water, and placed over a slow fire. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture.

This wash is applied, where particular neatness is required, with a painter's brush. It must be put on while warm, if upon the outside of the building—if within doors, cold. It will retain its brilliancy many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it. About one pint of the mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions must be observed in preparing. Coloring matter may be added, to give it any required shade.

Will some one try it, and communicate the result?—*Genesee Farmer*.

*Greatest Crop of Corn yet noticed.*—We are pretty confident that the islands of the Winnepesaukee Lake in New Hampshire, will bear away the palm of the largest crops of corn the present year. Capt. Pillsbury, upon the Derby farm, which embraces the Cow island, has this year several acres planted with the Golden Sioux, being of the same kind with the Dutton or Phinney corn. The corn was planted in hills at the distance of two feet one way by three feet the other. As the best method of ascertaining the quantity of corn upon an acre, Capt. Pillsbury has adopted the more certain method of measuring by weight. The whole weight of a measured acre of the Golden Sioux corn, upon Mr Derby's farm, was 9216 pounds: this, at 70 lbs. to the bushel, would measure 131 6-10 bushels to the acre.

Of the species of Black oats, as high as 94 bushels to the acre without manure, were raised on the fields which produced the great crop of last year. This is an extraordinary crop for the present year.

The average crop of wheat—larger than we have heard in the State the present season—was 34 bushels to the acre upon the Derby farm.

For the foregoing information we are indebted to Doctor Jackson, the State Geologist, who has visited the farms upon the Lake islands. Doctor J. says, there is nothing in the soil of these islands differing from that of the highland townships in the vicinity.—*Farmer's Month. Visitor*.

*New method of destroying the Black Grub, or Cut Worm.*—The destruction of crops by the cut worm is incalculable in most parts of the United States, and countless remedies, have been offered, but not one strikes us more forcibly than the following, taken from a number of the *Genesee Farmer*. The secret consists in turning up the ground with the plough during the winter, so as to freeze the eggs. A correspondent of Judge Tucker says, "one of my

neighbors wishing to try the experiment, broke up one of his fields, adjoining the field of another neighbor—the two fields being separated only by a worm fence—during the warm spells in winter, when the ground ploughed during the day would freeze at night. The spring following he again broke up the ground and planted it in corn, but not a cut worm was to be seen the whole season; while his neighbor, who ridiculed the idea of breaking up ground in the winter to prevent the cut worm from destroying the corn, broke up in the spring and planted it in corn; but what was his surprise when he saw his field filled with cut worms and his corn almost destroyed, while the adjoining field of his neighbor remained unmolested." The writer says, many similar experiments have been made, and with universal good success.—*The Agriculturist*.

*NEW ENGLAND GIRLS.*—Rev. Mr. Morrison of New Bedford, in his Petersburg centennial sermon, says:—"Early in our history, the hand card, the little wheel and the loom with the hand shuttle, were almost the only instruments of manufacture in the place. The grandmother of Gov. Miller paid for four hundred acres of land in fine linen, made entirely (except getting out the flax) by her own hands. The Farmer's Monthly Visitor remarks on the above incident as follows: 'Here is an example for the ladies of New England that would be worth following. Affected female delicacy or refinement have surely nursed a race inferior to the first mothers of our land. We know not how or why the linen hand wheel has been thrown aside. It ought to be restored.'

'So ought the farmers of New England to keep up the fashion of growing flax. This article, on a well prepared ground, may be made a source of profit. Where the climate is too severe for the growth of the mulberry, let the experiment of raising flax be revived. Family manufacture of linen will best indicate the talent of both male and female. He must be a good farmer who knows how to raise a good crop of flax—to save and secure the valuable seed—to dew rot or water rot it, and finally to break and to clean the flax fit for the hatchel. And the young lady, who, under the guidance of a faithful mother, has hatcheled and spun the beautiful fibre upon the hand wheel, wove and whitened her damask linen table cloths, her twenty pair of sheets, with double sets of pillow cases, her white fringed window curtains, etc., will better recommend herself to a good husband, than she who has had thousands expended in teaching her the use of the piano forte, which, if she ever had a taste to play, must be thrown away in a day or a month after marriage.'

## LARGE AND SMALL FARMS.

We have before alluded to the mania which seems to be cherished by farmers in this country for large farms—for cultivating many acres of land. The subject is well handled in the following article from the *Farmer's Cabinet*:

"I wish my brother farmers would think very seriously on the advantages to be derived from the system of cultivating no more land than can be well manured. The desire of more land has been the ruin of thousands, who would at this time have been well off, if their friends had deprived them of one half the acres which they at one time possessed; while the extra labor and anxiety consequent upon a business so spread abroad, are all that many

have gamed, and all they had a right to expect to obtain. And it would appear to be a fatality to which persons of this sort are subject, for they would surely be able to see *the nose in the middle of the face*—for one is not more plain than the other. If ten acres of land can be made to yield as much as one hundred, merely by concentrating upon the means of improvement, the labor and care necessary for the cultivation of one hundred acres, the result must be profit of mind, body and substance, absolutely astonishing! Now only for a moment calculate the difference in labor, in hauling the manure over one hundred acres instead of ten, and after that the spreading of it abroad! Then comes ten times the ploughing, harrowing, sowing with ten times the quantity of seed, hoe-harrowing, mowing or reaping, and binding and raking over one hundred acres instead of ten, and extra carry-crops; and after all this, *ten times the rent to pay*—I declare it appears to be a species of insanity, this desire for more land.

I have lately seen a farm where all these evils are embodied—of excellent natural fertility, fields large and lying on an easy declivity, with every facility for permanent improvement, marl of the richest quality in the middle of the estate, and within three feet of the surface. Now, if the owner of this fine farm of about two hundred acres, would confine his labors to ten acres of land adjoining his house, and give all the rest to the stock upon the farm, only mowing the weeds to prevent them seeding his and his neighbors' land, I believe he would then make a profit while at present he must make a loss.

I was told recently of a farmer who cultivated one acre of land adjoining a field of thirty acres—both were planted with rye; and at harvest a bet was made that the yield of the one acre was equal to that of the thirty acres; this was, however, lost, for the crop of thirty acres measured exactly *three quarters of a bushel more than the one acre*—these fields I have seen; and I have also seen another field, where the owner offered to dispose of the crop of rye for a dollar an acre, but could get no purchaser at that price.

Now, is it not much better to double the crop than to double the number of acres? But I have land lying before me, which would yield five hundred per cent more than it now does, by extra management.

AN OLD FARMER.

*The Cotton Crop.*—The Mississippian of the 25th ult. says: "The developments so far go to show that the crop of cotton in Mississippi will be unusually short; say at least a third less than for several years past. In the Spring, the State was visited by a number of severe freshets and hail storms, which destroyed many fields, and subsequently the growing crop was much injured by the rust, and of late the crop has been infested in a most destructive manner by the army worm. The price of the staple, however, is looking up, and it may be expected that the shortness of the crop will not be materially felt."

Our farmers are improving the fine weather to bring in their produce. The chief article thus far is onions, of which several loads arrive daily. The crop this year has been a fair average one per acre, though the quantity raised is perhaps double that of any preceding year. The usual product is about three hundred bushels per acre.—*Peoria Register*.

## WORCESTER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Report of the Committee on Paintings.*

The Committee on Paintings, having, in such manner as circumstances would permit, attended to the duties assigned them, make their report.

It is a subject of congratulation that such choice and varied specimens of this art are to be found in and about Worcester. It is not less gratifying to perceive among those who possess these treasures, a most liberal disposition to extend to their fellow citizens the pleasure and advantage afforded by an examination of productions of genius and taste.

Although it has been customary, at the exhibition from which the farmers' annual festival derives much of its animation and interest, to introduce among the articles emphatically denominated useful, more or less of those properly pertaining to the fine or elegant arts, a collection of such works, upon an extended scale, has not been attempted. A design of this nature has had its origin with the establishment of a new association, intended to promote those branches of culture which include matters of luxury and ornament. We believe, however, that a gallery of paintings has not heretofore, by similar societies, been appended even to a display of fruits and flowers. There is, therefore, something of novelty in the plan, and it will perhaps be expected, at the outset of such an undertaking, that a few remarks should be made respecting its practical use, and its connection with other objects of agricultural and horticultural celebrations. As yet, no premiums even of an honorary character, have been proposed for this department of the exhibition. In the choice, therefore, between attempting a few hasty general observations, or a few hasty descriptions or criticisms of particular paintings, we have decided upon the former as more appropriate now, while for the latter purposes better opportunities will probably exist hereafter.

The sphere of the agriculturist, who owns the land he tills, and applies to his private use the results of the seed he has planted, is not limited to the growth of supplies for merely indispensable wants. The earth produces fruits that gratify his finer appetites as freely as it yields corn and potatoes. Flowers, too, spring up beneath his feet, and invite his eye to an appreciation of beauty in its compound elements of form and color. In short, he who cultivates the soil is surrounded by endless means of harmless luxury, and is in the midst of the purest sources of true refinement; and if his ears is fully opened to the voice of nature, in whose bosom he dwells, he will hear it calling him to enjoy the charms of varied flavors, of rich hues, and of the lights and shades of scenery, as loudly as to reap the grain or kill the fatted calf.

We find, indeed, a most natural and connected step of advancement from plain and simple agriculture to horticulture, whose objects of cultivation appeal to tastes that are reached and gratified through the medium of sight as well as to the relish of the palate. The art of horticulture, embracing as it does the rearing of both ornamental and fruit trees, the growth of flowers and shrubbery, and the general improvement of grounds, stands, as it were, between the homelier offices of husbandry and the highest arts of refined life. It is favorably situated for bringing these into a mutual and useful alliance. If it owes most to the practical employments of the one, a knowledge of the nice and deli-

cate principles on which the others depend, can alone carry it to perfection.

Experience teaches us, that a sensibility to the beauties of proportion and of color, although universal in the human constitution, needs to be educated by observation and comparison in order to a just and correct action when practical judgments are required, and the owner of a farm or country estate, which he seeks to render attractive to the eye of taste, will, without these advantages, be as likely to fail of producing the effects he aims at, as he would of raising good crops without a knowledge of the influences of soil, and position upon their qualities.

It may be said, that nature is the great school where knowledge and experience upon these subjects is best taught and most readily acquired, and to her we may be referred for all that is needful to be learned. It is true that nature is the original source and only perfect standard of taste; yet the best preparation for a profitable observation of nature, is, undoubtedly, a study of her varied features as delineated upon the canvass of the artist. The attention is there drawn to a more particular examination of effects, and the philosophy of their production, and we can there more readily distinguish the means by which those arrangements of vegetable forms, and of lights and shades of foliage, most grateful to the eye, may be accomplished upon our own estates. The harmonies of color, too, subject to as regular laws as the harmonies of sound, are there most instructively manifested. The art of drawing, it is well known, presents to the cognizance of those who practice it, a thousand peculiarities of form and hue, in objects of every kind, from the leaf of a flower up to the outlines of a landscape, which the casual observer would pass by unnoticed. In truth, any one who owns a portion of nature's domain, however small, will find that the pencil of the painter can teach him lessons that may increase his ability to improve and enjoy that which he possesses.

One of the most important secrets of a painter's skill, is the selection of objects that are appropriate to the scene he represents, and in keeping with the general character of the picture. If he were to place a palace or a temple in a barn-yard, or set off a farm house with gay colors and fanciful architecture, we should see at once that he violates the proprieties of his subject. If he prefers the showy to the natural and simple, or fails to leave in shade that which is displeasing, as well as to bring out into distinct view that which is agreeable, we pronounce him deficient in the genius of his profession. Yet how constantly do we see these points neglected, or mistaken, in and about our grounds and dwellings. It is not that sufficient pains are omitted to be taken, or sufficient expense incurred in such arrangements. The error often lies in an excess of these. Instead of the quiet and simple styles, taught by the true artist, where the economical hand of nature is employed to furnish decorations and conceal deformities, a style more ostentatious, more expensive, less convenient, and, to use a much abused term, less genteel, is apt to prevail. The fact is, that an eye and a judgment unpracticed in such discriminations can seldom carry out in execution an intended design. The forms, colors, and positions of things, do not appear after completion as the fancy had anticipated; and he who contrived the plan may perceive as readily as any body, that he has not succeeded in satisfying himself or others.

That cost in matters of taste which fails to accomplish its purposes, is, certainly, so much money worse than wasted, as defects generally become conspicuous in proportion to the display that attends them. The art which teaches that the most genuine elements of beauty are also the cheapest, since a strong argument to the purse can be adduced in its favor, has a right to claim a place among the useful and practical ones. Illustrations of a part of our remarks may be found in every village. Dwellings unsheltered by tree or shrub present boldly to the eye every defect of form and finish. If painted, a glaring color displays more strongly the want of grace and proportion. If unpainted, that deficiency is apt to be made more strikingly manifested by a few variegated strokes of the painter's brush passed up and down the corners and along the sills. If something beyond this is attempted, we shall be likely to see imitation marble steps, quarried from the brain of some mechanical artist. If there is a portico, strange looking figures blue or green appear crawling up the columns. But the chief seat of elaborate and varied ornament is usually the door, made to exhibit, upon its artificial mahogany frame and maple panels, a tortuosity of knot and grain that nature, in the wildest of her vegetable freaks, never equalled.

Who that should see these in a picture would fail to perceive their incongruity and ugliness, while the humblest abode, which the vine or the tree have adorned with their drapery, and whose modest color permits its rude outlines to mingle with the unstudied forms of nature, becomes an object of beauty and interest. There is no building, however ill proportioned, no material however coarse, that may not, by the simplest means, be made to assume an air of beauty and respectability which the carpenter and house painter alone could not impart.

Every land-holder has in his possession the materials of a great and perfect picture. His field and forests furnish the ground-work into which may be wrought every form and hue of beauty. His harvests, his fruits, his vegetables and flowers, ripening and glowing in the sunshine, provide him colors that art cannot excel. In combining and arranging these materials he becomes an artist, and, like other artists, needs to qualify himself by a study of proper exemplars, not so much for the sake of finding something to imitate, as to improve his taste and rectify his judgment.

It is vain to say, that these things are of no practical importance to the farmer and the husbandman, on the ground that their efforts are directed not to ornament but to profit. Almost every New England farmer is at some cost in improving the appearance of his homestead. We would have him do it by the very means that are the sources of his thrift. Order and neatness are unquestionably favorable to the closest calculations of pecuniary gain; and elegance, if attempted by appropriate means, can be obtained without additional expense.

If our remarks are correct, residents of the country are the people among whom the arts of design may produce the most general and advantageous influence, yet they are the very persons usually debarred from the best opportunities of cultivating the faculties upon which these are founded. Collections of good paintings, for instance, are seldom seen except in large towns and cities, where but few, comparatively, from the agricultural districts are accustomed to visit them. We therefore, consider the plan of connecting such an ex-

hibition with our rural festivals as a valuable improvement which we hope will be continued and extended, and one that can be productive of none but good effects.

It would be a great omission, in speaking of any branch of the fine arts, not to allude to their refining influence upon society. A perception of the beautiful and the appropriate is the real basis of refinement. In France and Italy, where, among all classes, works of art are appreciated, the manners of the people, to some extent, partake of the graceful result of these tastes. Foreigners pronounce Americans to be especially deficient in such characteristics. Yet from the equal relations, we all sustain to each other, Americans most need that influence, which, by rounding off the rough edges of individual characteristics, fits man for easy and comfortable intercourse with his fellows. True refinement is the most aristocratic principle in the world, approaching nearer to the simplicity of nature just in proportion to the degree of its culture; and he who has accustomed himself to contemplate the elements of beauty in the external world, or their embodiment by the human intellect in words, or in the forms of art, will find himself prepared to fill with propriety any social position.

With regard to the pictures that composed the collection we have just witnessed, we can only say, they would have done honor to any exhibition, in any place—that they are most creditable to the taste of our citizens, and have been submitted to the use of this society with that liberality which a love of art usually inspires. A list of the subjects with the names of owners has been published. We are informed, by those who best know, that additions of new and valuable paintings may be expected annually to give novelty to the exhibition.

For the Committee,

S. F. HAVEN, *Chairman.*

From the Mark Lane Express.

**PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.**

Sir,—One of the most important subjects for the attention of the practical agriculturist is the nature of manures, the manner in which they act, and the best mode of their application. It has long been known that certain substances blended with the soil have the effect of accelerating the growth of vegetables and increasing the crop; but the manner of bringing them into action, and of adapting them to the nature of the soil to be improved, has long been a subject of discussion. Chemistry, and more particularly that branch of it which shows the nature and composition of soils, will assist in this research, inasmuch as it should be the study of the farmer to correct the defects and supply the deficiencies of the land on which his efforts are applied.

Plants, not possessing the powers of locomotion, can only thrive in those spots which contain the juices necessary for their support, and as the organs through which they derive what may be called their food, are extremely small, it follows that every matter to be introduced into them must be in a state of solution. Fermentation is not necessary to prepare the food of plants, although solutions intended to nourish them must not be too concentrated, or the vegetable organs will become clogged, and the transpiration by the leaves prevented. The great object in the application of manure should therefore be to afford as much soluble mat-

ter as possible to the roots of the plant so gradually as to ensure its being taken up and consumed in forming its sap and solid parts. All vegetable manures contain a large quantity of fibrous and insoluble matter, which must undergo certain chemical changes before they can be made thus available. Animal matters decompose more readily, and are sooner prepared for use. The principal substances, either constituting the bodies of animals, or found in their blood or excrements, are gelatine, fibrine, mucus, fatty or oily matter, albumen, urea, uric acid, saline, and earthy matters. All these substances may be used for manure, and require more or less soluble in water; those that are easily dissolved should not be exposed to fermentation or putrefaction, and those processes are only useful when the manure consist principally of animal or vegetable fibre. Gelatine, when combined with water, becomes jelly, and is easily soluble. Fibrine is not soluble in water, but by the action of acids it becomes analogous to gelatine; putrefaction with heat and exposure to the air, will reduce it from a solid to a liquid, and a considerable quantity of ammonia and carbonic acid is formed. Mucus is easily soluble in water. Animal fat and oils and albumen are also soluble. Urea is very much so, and readily undergoes putrefaction. Uric acid consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and azoti, and is least liable to undergo the process of fermentation. According to the different proportions of these principles in animal substances, the changes they undergo are different—the progress of their decomposition is less rapid when mixed with saline or earthy matter than when they are principally composed of fibrine, albumen, gelatine, or urea. Ammonia, is given off by animal compounds during their putrefaction, and is formed by hydrogen and azoti; the other products are similar to those afforded by the fermentation of vegetable substances, and the soluble substances formed abound in carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, which may be called the constituent parts of vegetables.

The fertilizing power of all these substances, when properly applied is very great, but it often happens that they are wasted by being allowed to remain exposed to the air, till they are either destroyed by birds of prey or decomposed.—Their use, indeed is not common except in certain cases, which I shall afterwards point out.

I am, sir, yours very obediently,

A YEOMAN OF KENT.

From the Western Farmer and Gardner.

**A COMPARISON OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SHEEP.**

In the Western States, where land is, of course, not so valuable as in the East, the Bakewell breed of sheep, although of a more tender constitution than the Southdown and Cotswold, and of coarser and smaller fleece, may be advantageously kept for their wool, notwithstanding its quality is rather coarse; it appears, however, from all the information on this subject, (the comparative value of the breeds of sheep,) that the Southdown and Cotswold, are much hardier, better nurses of their lambs, and require less attention through our winter, and will live on shorter pasture in summer. The Merino and Saxon sheep, have often too much the same objection as the Bakewell; they are of rather weekly constitutions, and not very good in rearing their lambs. Some of the Southdown wool is pret-

ty fine and makes good cloth: the mutton is, perhaps, superior to all other kinds, (excepting some of the small Welsh breeds,) their constitutions are very vigorous and strong, and they will make a living in any situation. The Cotswold are equally hardy, but want richer keep than the Southdown, their fleeces weigh heavy, and their quarters have been known to reach 80 pounds in England. Some of the Southdown and Cotswold lambs have weighed, at six months old, 60 pounds, and when full grown 240 pounds. It seems, amongst many other "hard cases" in agricultural efforts for improvement among farmers, very difficult to convince people of the benefit they derive from having good stock. They complain too much of the first cost, without considering that in two or three years there is a fair prospect of not only seeing their money back again, but probably ten times as much more. We do not wish to advise farmers to go beyond their means on much uncertainty, but we do say, that twenty dollars laid out for the best breed of pigs, and fifty to one hundred dollars for sheep, or one hundred to two hundred dollars towards improving their cattle, will with proper management and attention to the sale of their produce, pay a handsome profit at the end of a few years, besides supplying superior articles at cheaper keep (on account of the fattening properties of the best breeds) for domestic use, and enjoyment of both sight and taste. We subjoin, in the first place, a comparative statement of the value of the different breeds of sheep.

Saxon Lamb 6 months old, weighing 18 lbs.			
at 6 cents,			\$1 08
Merino Lamb	do.	do.	20 1 20
Bakewell	do.	do.	30 1 80
Cotswold	do.	do.	60 3 60
Southdown	do.	do.	50 3 00

In the second place, their wool			
Saxon fleece weighing 3 lbs. at 40 cents			\$1 20
Merino	do.	3 31	93
Bakewell	do.	5 20	1 00
Cotswold	do.	10 25	2 50
Southdown	do.	5 31	1 55

Of course this is rating the best breed of sheep at the price of the common kind, which cannot be, for a long time to come. These animals are now worth about twenty dollars each at least.

In the third place we give a comparative statement of the sheep when full grown:—

Saxon Sheep weighing 50 lbs. at 4 cents			\$2 00
Merino	do.	60 4	2 40
Bakewell	do.	110 4	4 40
Southdown	do.	240 4	9 60

E. J. H.

*Rohan Potatoes.*—The Shakers at Enfield, N. H. have raised the present season from one potato of the Rohan kind weighing 7 oz., 171 lbs. or 2 1-2 bushels. One eye produced 12 lbs. 3 oz., and one potato weighed 3 lbs. 5 oz. We doubt if our farming friends can produce a greater yield from a single potato than has been done by the Society of Friends at Enfield.—*Fur. Monthly Visitor.*

*A TRUTH.*—The farmer who consumes all he raises, and runs in debt for what he buys, is certainly in a bad way; and a nation that pursues the same course must expect to arrive at the same result, namely, bankruptcy.—*Alb. Cult.*

The number of sheep in Vermont is estimated at not short of 1,170,000,

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1840.

TRIAL OF PLOUGHS.—No. III.  
[Concluded.]

The trial of ploughs at Worcester being still a subject of much interest among the farmers, we hope we shall be excused for some farther remarks upon it.

We ask leave to suggest, with the highest respect for the judgment of the Trustees, that if these premiums should be continued, they will omit the condition, that two ploughs of the same pattern and of different sizes should be produced. Where competitors come from a great distance, this condition would impose on them a considerable inconvenience without an equivalent advantage, as the model, being all that is desirable, may be obtained as well from one as from more ploughs of the same pattern. We should be glad to invite as extensive a competition as possible. If the ploughs used in other parts of the country are better than ours, we shall be benefited by seeing and trying them. If ours are better than theirs, they will derive a corresponding benefit from our improvements. We were glad that in this competition the palm of superiority should have been awarded to the skilful mechanics of our own state; but we should not have been sorry if it had fallen justly to others. Such a result would have operated at once as an incentive to new exertions and new improvements. Our Massachusetts mechanics would never be satisfied to remain distanced in any honorable competition. The public gains immensely by such competitions; the mechanics, if this is the effect of failure upon them, will certainly lose nothing. We heard considerable regret expressed that some other individuals, distinguished for the excellence of their workmanship, did not obtain a premium. This is a benevolent feeling; but there certainly is no reason why every other disappointed competitor should not be entitled to an equal sympathy. In a case where only two premiums are to be awarded, ten persons cannot be honored with them. The disappointed competitors should feel no other concern in the case than that involved in a determination by every means in their power to excel those who have now distanced them. If this decision were to be perpetual, and must fix the rank of these ploughs for all time to come, it might indeed seriously affect their interests; but it is not so. The field of competition is still open; the upper round of the ladder is not yet reached; perfection in the implement still lies in the distant prospect; and another year may find those now disappointed coming out of the race a full length before the rest.—This is the spirited emulation which we wish to see excited, and from which we may expect a constant improvement. Every generation is disposed to consider itself as having reached the perfection of the arts. A wise man will not permit himself to be betrayed by this overweening self-esteem. The progress of the mechanic arts among ourselves has been so extraordinary that a plough deemed excellent in its construction thirty years ago would now be worth little more than its actual value in oven-wood and old iron. Who shall presume to set limits to the progress of the arts?

The very last Farmer's Magazine (London) for October gives a plate and an account of a newly invented and patented plough, "unlike," it is stated, "any other ever offered to the public; possessing greater advantages in every point of view, in its adaptation to various soils and seasons. The greatest nicety in the draught is assisted through a peculiarly constructed hake, no way liable to get out of order. Indeed every day's in-

formation affords encouragement to hope these ploughs from their proved utility will supersede all others."—We know nothing of this plough other than what is here stated; but the confidence with which this statement is made, shows at least that a remarkable improvement is supposed to have been effected.

The Committee have not laid too great stress upon the comparative ease or difficulty of draught in different ploughs. Forty years ago a "breaking up" team was a formidable affair. Never less than two yoke, frequently four, and often five yoke of oxen, with two men to drive, one to hold the plough, one to "keep her in," by riding upon the beam, and one to follow the plough in order to mend the baulks, and with a hoe to turn the furrow slice, which would not go over without being assisted, were customarily required in this great operation. Then the field after being ploughed, presented any thing but a neat appearance, and looked more as if it had been rooted by the hogs than if it had been broken up by art and skill. Now unless the soil is very tenacious and difficult, the operation is accomplished often by one, seldom more than two yoke of oxen are needed, with only a man and a boy; and the sward is inverted with neatness and precision, so that it may be brought at once into nice cultivation.\*

The power of draught required for different ploughs, is at this time exciting great attention in England. Ploughing is one of the most expensive operations on a farm; and when we consider always the great cost of brute labor, since it is ordinarily estimated to require the produce of three to five cultivated acres per year to support a horse, the saving of fifty per cent. of this expense, with many other incidental and unavoidable charges, the subject assumes a serious importance.

The experiments made by Henry Handley, Esq., M.P., on wheel and swing ploughs present the subjoined results. (July 1839.)

"A stubble field of a sandy loam was selected; partly up and down hill, and partly on a level. The ploughs all by the same maker, were set to the same gauge, viz: furrows six inches deep and ten wide, drawn by a pair of horses abreast, and held by the best men that could be procured, who were occasionally changed from one plough to another. The instrument employed to test them was a draught dynamometer, on Regnier's principle, which had been previously proved, by the suspension of weights, to register with accuracy."

Description of Ploughs.	Weight of each Plough.		Draught.	
	ewt.	qrs. lbs.	ewt.	qrs. lbs.
Rutland, with wheels,	1	3 22	2	1 21
Bedfordshire with wheels,	1	3 26	2	3 24
Lincolnshire swing,	1	0 18	3	0 0
Lincoln Heath,	1	1 1	3	0 11"

The next experiments, which we shall quote in this case are those of Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., from a paper recently given to the agricultural public, entitled "Experimental Inquiry on Draught in Ploughing." In these two very able communications from Mr Handley and Mr Pusey, to the Royal Agricultural Society, there are many matters of great interest to the farmers and highly instructive, which we propose at an early occasion to lay before our readers; but we must at present

"It is impossible for any man to witness a "breaking up" of this kind without being forcibly reminded of the reflection made by a Dutch commentator on that passage in the book of Kings, where it is said that Elisha was found ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen.—'Well,' said the commentator, 'it is no wonder that Elisha was glad enough to quit ploughing for preaching, if he could not break up with less than twelve yoke of oxen.'"—Quincy's Address at Brighton.

content ourselves with brief abstracts of results and imperfect explanations.

"The first trial was made last September between an old Berkshire plough, a small one-wheeled wooden plough, made by Hart, Ransome's Rutland plough, and some others. The field was a clean oat stubble; the soil a sandy loam, moist with rain; the furrow 9 inches wide and 5 inches deep. The draught of the Berkshire was 3 cwt.; of Hart's plough less than 2 cwt.; and of the Rutland plough, somewhere between these two numbers. Thus it appeared that within one small parish, the same work was performed on the one farm by two horses, as on the other by three, (the smallest number ever attached to the Berkshire plough) and that too with greater ease to the two horses than the three."

Mr Pusey, however, was not satisfied with the power gauge employed by him, owing to the variations occasioned by the inequalities of the surface and the rapidity in some cases of the horses' motion, which made it difficult to mark the degrees on the index with exactness. This evil was, however, afterwards remedied by an improved instrument, which he does not particularly describe.

The next trial was November 6. "The soil a sandy loam, free in working when wet; but notwithstanding its lightness, a little adhesive; a clean wheat stubble. The depth of the furrow was 5 inches by 9 wide. The ploughs drawn by two horses." An English stone is 14lbs avoirdupois.

1. Ferguson's Improved Scotch Swing plough, 19 stone.
2. Clark's do. 20 "
3. Hart's Improved Berkshire, one wheel, 14 "
4. Ransome's F. F., two wheels, 14 "
5. Ransome's F. F., Swing, 18 "
6. King's Swing, 18 "
7. King's one wheel, 17 "
8. Rutland's, Ransome's, N. L., two wheels, 17 "
9. Old Berks, 23 "
10. Holkham plough, two wheels, 18 "

On this trial, Mr Pusey observes, "1st. That the Scotch ploughs were the heaviest in the field for the horses, except the old Berkshire; and more than 35 per cent. worse for them than the two lightest ploughs which were Nos. 3 and 4.

"2d. That F. F., which on the same spot of ground and in the same state of moisture, had been 24 stone or 23 stone, now that its mould board was cleaned, drew 18 stone only. This appears to show the importance of the saving the plough iron from being honey-combed as we often see them by rust.

"3d. Ransome's F. F., as a swing plough, was 4 stone, or 23 per cent. heavier than the same plough with its wheels on; and it then equalled in lightness the plough of Hart's, with which it was sent to compete.

"4th. Putting the old Berkshire aside, the four easiest ploughs of the remaining eight, were four distinct wheel ploughs; and the four severest for the horses were four swing ploughs.

"5th. If we once more compare the two ploughs in daily use on this very soil we find Hart's at 14 stone, and the old Berkshire at 23 stone: that is to say, worse by 2 stone for its three horses than Hart's for its two."

These are certainly very important inferences. In another trial on a dark mould on a sub-soil of blue clay, the furrow 6 by 9 inches, "the farmers of this land were all of opinion that even iron mould-boards must not be used upon it, because this clay adheres so much more to iron than to wood." This remark is well worth considering.

The next trial was on a very free, brown, loamy sand, of good quality, without stone, gravel, or clod, resting on a pure yellow sand, on the coral-rag formation.

Inches. Inch. Inch. Inch.

Furrow 4x9 5x9 6x9 7x9

1. Ferguson's	18	19	19	22
2. Clark's	17	17	18	21
3. Hart's	11	12	16	18
4. F. F. Ransome's two wheeled	12	13	18	21
5. F. F. Ransome's Swing,	16	16	18	21
6. King's Swing	15	15	18	20
7. King's one wheel	16	17	21	23
8. Rutland N. L.	16	16	18	20
9. Old Berks	21	21	24	31

Mr. P. remarks "that Hart's plough on this land might be drawn by one strong horse; it still maintains a slight superiority over its competitor F. F. with wheels; and the latter a considerable one, 25 per cent. over its duplicate as a swing plough, excepting at the lower depths, where the wheels from the lowness of the beam had not room to turn"

Other interesting trials are given but our limits do not admit of our going farther into them. The comparative ease of draught between wheel and swing ploughs, the power required to draw a plough on the surface compared with that required to draw it in the furrow, different forms of mould-boards, the use of one or two wheels, the action of the share, the bridle at the end of the beam, or what we call the clavis, the depth of ploughing, sub-soil ploughing, and many other topics connected with this subject remain to be discussed; and will come along as our convenience and the indulgence of our readers will permit.

We shall now close with some short remarks on another topic. We still find men, claiming respect from others for their intelligence, and even setting themselves as the instructors of others, endeavoring to flatter the prejudices of the vulgar by speaking contemptuously of book learning and what are called gentlemen farmers. Away with such despicable nonsense! It will be seen that these experiments upon this first of all instruments, and of such immense importance to the farmers, have been undertaken and conducted both in England and here by men of the highest intelligence and education, availing themselves of the best practical skill which can be obtained. We should be glad to know what ignorant and stupid fellow ever made any improvement in anything? We should be glad to know what improvement in the arts has ever been made but by men of profound minds, of philosophical inquiry, and enlarged knowledge, at least in their particular department.

There never would have been an agricultural society in the country had not men of education and inquisitive minds taken hold of it. There is not now in the Commonwealth a single agricultural society which is not mainly indebted to the men of education and cultivated minds for its prosperity. The Agricultural Society at Worcester is a striking example. It has been established twenty two years. It has gone on in a steady course of improvement and is now eminently prosperous. It has trebled at least the agricultural wealth of the county. Now is there a Farmer of candid mind or indeed of any mind at all, who will not admit and gratefully acknowledge that this has been mainly owing to the intelligence, public spirit, and disinterestedness of the gentleman farmer, the scholar, who has always presided over it; and who by his admirable address has united with him in these public efforts other, and many of the first and most cultivated minds in the county.—If indeed in this most important of all arts, an art offering abundant matter for philosophical investigation and experiment, ignorance is to be placed upon a footing with knowledge, and the aids of education and science are to be disdained, we may as well go back to the savage state, plant our corn with a clam shell and grind it with a paving stone.

H. C.

**ERRATA.**—In the Farmer of last week, page 142, 2d column, line 9th from bottom, for 'furrow slide' read furrow slice; 3d col. 44th line from bottom, for 'all that time' read at that time; 33d line from do., for 'level side' read land side; 23d line from do., for 'furrow alida' read furrow slice; 6th line from do., after 'other' insert end.

**SILVER FIR AND SPRUCE SEEDS.**

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, a few Bushels of the seed of the Silver Fir, Spruce. Also—English Oak, a fine specimen; Spanish Chesnuts, (very large); with a variety of other tree seeds.  
Nov. 10, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 1500 Beel Cattle, 600 Stores, 3800 Sheep, and 520 Swine.

**Prices.—Beef Cattle**—In consequence of the Election and the storm, purchasers were scarce and sales few. We quote first quality, \$5 25 a \$5 50. Second quality, \$4 75 a \$5 00. Third quality, \$3 50 a \$4 50.

**Barrelling Cattle.**—Prices further reduced. We quote Mess \$1 50; No. 1 \$1 00; No. 2 \$3 00.

**Stores.**—No sales effected to day  
**Sheep.**—Lots were sold at \$1 33 \$1 42, \$1 75, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 33 and \$2 50.

**Swine**—Lots to peddle at 3 1-2, 3 5-8, and 3 7-8 for sows and 4 1-2, 4 5-8, and 4 7-8 for barrows. At retail from 4 1-2 to 5 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 Nov. 8.

Nov. 1840.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	2 34	45	38	E.
Tuesday,	3 39	50	40	E.
Wednesday,	4 41	46	45	N.
Thursday,	5 38	43	46	N. E.
Friday,	6 40	52	50	N. E.
Saturday,	7 42	41	44	N. E.
Sunday,	8 44	51	46	E.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840. eow.

**FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.**

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Fruit Trees of the best Native and Foreign varieties. Apply by mail to the subscriber,

Salem, Oct. 14, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

**COWS WANTED.**

Wanted to hire on fair terms 2 or 3 good Cows that will give a good quantity of Milk through the winter,—or would purchase if preferred. Any communication addressed to Taunton Post office, box 26, will be immediately attended to. Oct. 23. 3w

**GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.**

The subscriber can furnish every variety of Green House Plants or Garden Shrub, in the very best order. Also—Dahlia roots, (all the new varieties); Black Hamburg Sweetwater, and Isabella Grape vines; Roses and Pæonies; Honeyuckles, and other creepers; Black, White, and Red Currant trees; White and Red Antwerp Raspberry vines; Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, &c.

Orders by mail will be promptly and faithfully executed; or they can be forwarded to, or left with J. Breck & Co

Oct. 23. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN, Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

**WALKER'S FINE TULIPS.**

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, a great variety of Walker's fine named Tulips, at \$3 per dozen, with their names. Many of the original Bulbs cost five times that sum—Those who intend to set out a tulip bed, will do well to call soon, as October is the best month for this business.

Fine Mixed tulips without names, \$1 per dozen. Also Hyacinths of every variety, embracing all the most approved sorts, with a great variety of other bulbous roots. Boston, Oct. 21, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. July 15.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrell	1 50 1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 50 5 75
Pot, " " "		6 00 5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75 2 25
" " Domestic,		2 00 2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel	12 00
No. 1.		10 00
prime,		7 00 7 25
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37 40
yellow,		28 29
BRISTLES, American,		35 70
BUTTER, shipping,		8 16
dairy,		16 22
CANDLES, mould,		13 14
dipped,		
sperm,		37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7 8
dozen		1 25 1 50
CIDER,	barrel	1 60 1 75
BONE MANURE,	bushel	32 37
in casks,		
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37 45
southern, geese,		9 12
FLAX, (American)		3 12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 44 2 58
Bay, Chaleur,		2 13
Haddock, No. 1,		1 07 1 26
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	12 75 13 00
No. 2,		10 75
No. 3,		6 50 6 75
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,		
Salmon, No. 1,		17 00 18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,		5 12 5 25
Baltimore, Howard street,		5 37 6 50
Richmond canal,		
Alexandria wharf,		5 37
Rye,		3 37
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.		3 25 3 37
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	65 69
southern flat, yellow,		58 65
white,		53 54
Rye, northern,		60 65
Barley,		
Oats, northern, (prime)		40 42
southern,		28 32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough,		18 00 19 00
do. do. finished		28 00 30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10 11
southern and western,		9 10
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00 16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	20 25
2d quality,		20 20
LARD, Boston,		12 13
southern,		11 12
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		26 30
do. country do.		23 28
Baltimore city tannage,		22 27
do. dry hides,		20 23
New York red, light,		19 21
Boston, do. slaughter,		21 23
Boston dry hides,		18 21
LIME, best sort,	cask	75 80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20 27
Sugar House,		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,		1 05
Winter,		1 15 1 16
Whale, refined,		40 45
Linsed, American,		
Neat's Foot,		95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	17 00
clear,		16 06
Mess,		14 50 15 60
Prime,		13 00 14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	4 00 4 50
Red Top, southern,		70 80
northern,		1 50
Canary,		2 00 2 25
Hemp,		2 25 2 60
Flax,		2 00 2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13 14
Southern Clover,		15
SOAP, American, Brown,		4 6
Castile,		12 13
TALLOW, tried,		8 1/2 9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45 48
American, full blood, washed,		40 46
do. 3-4ths do.		40 40
do. 1-2 do.		35 38
do. 1-4 and common,		35 37
Pulled superfine,		42 46
Northern pulled, No. 1,		35 40
No. 2,		23 25
No. 3,		13 20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"SHIPPED IN GOOD ORDER AND WELL  
CONDITIONED."

The following remnant of the early times, when women were willing to get married and not ashamed to own it, is a letter accompanying a shipment of marriageable ladies, made from England to the colony in Virginia. It is dated—

"London, August 21, 1621.

"We send you a shipment; one widow and eleven maids, for wives of the people of Virginia: there hath been especial care had in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good commendations.

In case they cannot be presently married, we desire that they may be put with several householders that have wives, until they can be provided with husbands. There are nearly fifty more that are shortly to come, and are sent by our Hon. Lord and Treasurer, the Earl of Southampton, and certain worthy gentlemen, who, taking into consideration that the plantation can never flourish till families be planted, and the respect of wives and children for their people on the soil, therefore having given this fair beginning; reimbursing of whose charges, it is ordered that every man that marries them, give one hundred and twenty pounds of best leaf tobacco for each of them.

We desire that the marriage be free, according to nature, and we would not have those maids deceived and marry to servants; but only to such freemen or tenants as have means to maintain them. We pray you, therefore, to be fathers of them in this business, not enforcing them to marry against their wills."

## BOSTON AND ST. LOUIS.

The western people generally, are not probably aware that the great enterprise of connecting St. Louis with Boston, by a chain of rail roads, is going forwards with prospects of speedy accomplishment. The whole line of the road is already chartered. The distance from St. Louis to Boston is about twelve hundred and seventyfive miles. Of this will be completed next year from Boston to Buffalo, five hundred and thirtyfive miles—in Ohio on the shore of Lake Erie, sixtythree miles—in Michigan, near the south line, sixtyfive miles—total, six hundred and sixtythree miles—more than half the whole distance, and embracing two thirds of the whole expense. The works in the west are for the present suspended for the want of funds, but it is expected that operations will be resumed at an early date. Here is enterprize exhibited on as grand a scale as the wildest fancy could have imagined. Ten years ago, a plan to connect Boston with St. Louis, would have been regarded as visionary as a scheme to bridge the Atlantic ocean. But a few years will witness the accomplishment of the project, and the extension of the road, perhaps, many miles westward.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

*A dog worth having.*—The Baltimore Sun states that Mr Knight, of the Holiday Street Theatre, while passing along the street, the other day, accidentally dropped his pocket-book, containing \$50. When he had proceeded some distance he discovered his loss, and was about retracing his steps to search for the book, when he met his dog running up to him with the pocket-book in his mouth.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.  
Agricultural Implements.  
Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

The Lowell Journal, Worcester Spy, New Bedford Mercury, Yeoman's Gazette, Northampton Courier, Providence Journal, Norwich Aurora, Essex Banner, Springfield Republican are requested to insert the above 4 times.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 3 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

## RUTA BAGA AND BROWN CORN.

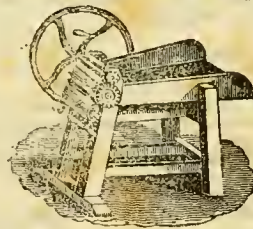
A few tons of Ruta Baga at \$8 per ton. Likewise Brown Corn.—This variety matures in a little over three months, in my opinion, yields as much as any other kind. Those farmers who are desirous of changing seed, may get supplied by calling on G. C. HAWKINS, Charlestown,—One mile from Cambridge Colleges, on the Charlestown road. Oct. 21.

3w

## HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Paeonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Paeonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 26.

## GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order. Oct. 14.

## ENGLISH ACORNS AND SPANISH CHESNUTS.

Just received and for sale, a few quarts of English Acorns. The tree is very beautiful, and one of the most ornamental of the English forest trees. Also a few Spanish Chesnuts,—twice as large as the common sort—rice 50 cents per quart. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Oct. 28.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase trees, are informed that we will select from the following nurseries Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs of every description that may be desired, and pay particular attention to their packing, and forward them to any part of the country.

From Messrs Winships', Brighton  
William Kenrick's, Newton.  
John A. Kenrick's, Do.  
S. & G. Hyde, Do.  
Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.  
Botanic Garden, Cambridge  
Robert Manning, Salem.  
J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.  
Breck & Co., Brighton.

The present is the best time, to transplant all hardy trees and shrubs.

Orders will be received for Plum, Pear and other Stocks, Hedge Plants, &c.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.



Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include Pears, Plums, Apples, Quinces, &c.—the trees of the Peach and Cherry, especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, will be sent to all who apply: in that Catalogue many of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

Also, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries for silk—Scotch Larch, Lindens, Sycamores, Silver Firs, Willows, Elms—Honeysuckles, Dahlias, splendid Paeonies, &c. &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Sept. 9, 1840.  
eptD1

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JOHN A. KENRICK.

Newton, near Boston, Oct. 14.

## Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale



A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be for warded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Brighton, August 12.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

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 reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS.

17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

N. E. FARMER.

### CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURE.

We are very happy in seeing our sister State, the land of steady habits, waking up with a spirit of agricultural improvement, which we are persuaded will not be suffered to flag; and from which the best results may be anticipated. Connecticut formerly had several agricultural societies; for several years, however, they have slumbered and slept. But the wise virgins have arisen and trimmed their lamps. May they burn with a clear, a steady, and a constantly more and more diffusive light.

At a late session of their legislature, the government granted to each county society the sum of two hundred dollars, to be expended in premiums and for the encouragement of agriculture, provided that each society would among themselves raise an equal sum for the same objects. The New Haven County Society, the New London and Windham County Society, and the Hartford County Society, each availed themselves of this offer; and we know not how many others. The Shows and Fairs of each of these societies the present autumn, we have had the pleasure to attend, and with high gratification. Finer exhibitions of vegetable products we know could not be presented in any part of the country. The show of stock, likewise, was highly creditable. At New Haven, upwards of three hundred yokes of as fine working cattle, in respect to condition and appearance as can any where be found, were on the ground; and at Hartford four hundred and thirty yokes. At each of these places a large collection of farmers and farmers' wives and daughters were assembled to assist at and to enjoy the festival. Men of the highest distinction in the State lent their ready aid, and such occasions must be productive of the highest good.

We feared that we might be considered rather "breachy" in being found three times in our neighbor's pasture; but we escaped without being either backed or impounded. The truth is, the bars were taken down for us, and we were very kindly invited to come in. How could we refuse, with our strong desire to break down every sectional prejudice, and to cultivate a spirit of universal fraternity? We had likewise the honor of an invitation to go into New Hampshire, which sickness compelled us, to our great regret, to decline.

The New Haven County Society have published their "Transactions." The able report on farms we have the great pleasure today in part to lay before our readers. The remainder will immediately follow. It is exceedingly well drawn up; and will be read by our farmers with profit and pleasure.

Connecticut is eminently suited to be an agricultural community. She has much good soil. In many places she abounds in the means of enriching her soil. She has access in every direction to the best markets. Besides all this she has an intelligent, industrious, frugal, sober population, well edu-

cated and enured to habits of labor and self dependence. Her manufacturing industry has made her eminent throughout the world. We do not mean, if we can help it, that she shall bear away the palm in agricultural improvement from our own State; but let her do it, if she can; and no miserable self-conceit nor mean jealousy shall prevent our spurring her on to the most spirited competition. She belongs to us and we to her. What she gains, we shall gain. We will cheerfully give and take; and the honor acquired by any one of the children of the same family is necessarily reflected upon all the rest.

H. C.

### NEW HAVEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

#### *Report of the Committee on Farms.*

The Committee on Farms beg leave to report: That they have devoted six days to the discharge of the duties of their appointment, in visiting the several farms in the different sections of the county presented for the premiums offered by the Society. All the farms thus presented were visited by our committee between the 20th and 30th of June.

The object aimed at in this examination is *utility*, a practical benefit to the farming interest of the county. This object the committee have constantly kept in view. No effort, therefore, will be made at eloquent dissertation or rhetorical display. Their aim is to present the principles on which they proceeded, the facts on which they proceeded, the facts which they found, and the conclusions to which arrived, in plain and simple language, suited to the useful and important subjects which they discuss.

It appeared essential, in the outset, that the committee should definitely determine what were the principles on which they were to make their decision.

The premiums are offered for the "*best cultivated farms.*" The most productive land, or that which is in the highest condition, is not necessarily the best cultivated. Accidental circumstances, or the judicious and careful husbandry of a former occupant may have brought it into such condition, that even with inferior culture it will produce heavy crops. So of a farm at large. By moderate cropping and careful nursing, the deterioration incident to ordinary farming may have been avoided, and the whole farm to a degree retain its pristine fertility, while the cultivation remains the same that has been pursued time out of mind.

And here the committee would remark, that the general system, or outline of husbandry, pursued in any country, is such as experience has proved to be best adapted to the soil and climate; and it is only by such judicious and careful modifications of this system, as the progress of society in science and the arts may suggest, and accurate and repeated experiments approve, that any amelioration in that system can be effected. Such modifications are continually made, and the thorough farmer finds exercise for his most careful discrimination and his best judgment in selecting from the multi-

tude of experiments urged upon the confidence of the community by plausible statements and the published results of small trials—such changes as shall not only be consistent with the general system, but shall also be improvements upon it. If, therefore, the system as it prevailed with us a half century since is still continued by any farmer, without the adoption of such modifications as experience has proved to be beneficial, he is evidently behind the age, and his farm can by no means be said to be even *well cultivated*.

On the other hand, although a farm may be less productive by reason of a lighter soil or previous and long continued injudicious and close cropping, yet the present occupant, by careful management in relaying his fences, draining his low lands, and deepening his soil, in a careful and thorough preparation and application of manure—in eradicating bushes and weeds—breaking up old head lands and unreclaimed pastures—in judicious courses of cropping varied to conform to the different soils, and in improving his buildings and other conveniences, may obtain a far richer result than he who pursues the old way upon better and more productive soil. True, a part of the results of his industry remains upon his land, but what better course can a farmer adopt than one which continually raises the condition and character of the soil upon which he labors. Such continued improvement has a direct and wholesome influence upon the mind of the farmer himself, and leads him to greater personal efforts and to higher attainments.

The dealer in money rejoices in such investment of his funds as will bring him compound interest. How much more should the farmer delight in that management of his land which renders soil before unproductive, and it may be unfit for cultivation, because it produced less than a fair equivalent for the outlay of interest, taxes, seed and labor, not merely more fruitful—but even highly productive and rich. The interest upon the original cost of the land, and the taxes, remain the same, the quantity of seed is not increased, nor is more labor required in the cultivation, while the crop is often doubled, or even tripled. The additional product is attributable to the improvement which has thus been effected upon the soil, and if this is as it should be, a thorough and permanent improvement, it becomes a part of the farmer's capital, and all the return above the former average is clear profit upon the capital thus created. How delightful to the farmer the consciousness that his thoroughly cultivated farm is not only a source of profit, but is also continually and rapidly improving.

We see, therefore, that the quality and condition of the land, and the amount of crops obtained, are not alone to be considered in determining the question which is the *best cultivated farm*. Were we to decide simply which is the best farm, without regard to the cultivation, a careful examination of the premises alone would be all which would be needed in order to arrive at a correct result. But when the inquiry includes also the cultivation, although it is necessary to examine the land in order to judge correctly of the results of such cultiva-

tion, so far as they can be determined by inspection, such examination is by no means all which is required. It is necessary in every instance, by careful observation and inquiry, to ascertain what the cultivation is, what is its application and what its results. And here the committee would remark, that under the term cultivation is included every, even the slightest labor of the farmer, from the first motion of the plough to the transfer of the products of the soil to the hands of the purchaser.

Nor is it important in this point of view to obtain statements of the mode of cultivation and the products of cherished portions of the farm only. It is the cultivation of each farm as a whole, which your committee have aimed to obtain.

In order to raise large crops on particular favored enclosures, many farmers rob their farms generally, and dress small pieces so heavily as essentially to injure them, or at least to occasion great waste. There is a point in all land, the staple of the soil, a degree of fertility, when not affected by injudicious cropping, which the peculiar combination of the soil produces. This point it cannot be made to exceed by any dressing which does not change its nature, and therefore those efforts frequently made to induce an excess of fertility in small enclosures, so often end in disappointment and disgust. The pains and labor expended on such enclosures, and the crops obtained from them, have little bearing upon the general result.

It will readily be perceived, therefore, how immensely the field of inquiry is enlarged by the nature of the questions submitted to the decision of your committee, and how much more important is a correct conclusion in this case than in matters to be decided by other committees, since here the decision embraces, and is made upon the whole system, and all its varied operations and results—while there the question in each instance affects merely the results of a single branch of that system.

Impressed with these considerations, the committee first carefully examined the whole of each of the several farms, being accompanied by the owner himself, and deriving from him on the spot such explanations and statements as they deemed necessary for a thorough knowledge of the condition and mode of cultivation of each separate lot. They then obtained by examination and from the applicant a thorough and detailed description of the farm, including the form, size, division, soil, fences, water, &c., a minute statement of the different rotations of crops, with the precise mode of cultivating each particular crop, and the average product—the manner of preparing and applying manures, and the different kinds used—the condition and extent of the land mowed, the kinds and quantity of seed sown, the treatment of the land, the mode of curing the hay, and the amount produced—the kind and quantity of fruit and its use—the stock, their breed, quality, number of various kinds, and their condition—the amount of labor employed, with the proportion hired, and the price paid—the woodland, its quality and condition—the buildings, their convenience and the order in which they are kept—and lastly, the kind and value of the different articles sold from the farm.

The data thus obtained are as much condensed and simplified in the following notices as is consistent with a fair description of each farm. It was thought by all means advisable to give the facts, in order that the farmers might draw their own conclusions from them. If it should be supposed by some that the committee have gone too much into

detail, they beg leave to suggest that what seems plain to one may not be so to another, and that in their opinion the value of their report (whatever that may be) arises principally from this very minuteness.

#### *Farm of Mr Davis.*

Your committee first visited the farm of Mr John B. Davis, of Derby. This farm, containing seventy-five acres, and formerly for many years owned and occupied for the culture of garden seeds, by Mr Leman Stone, lies upon both sides of the turnpike from this city to Derby, and about one mile this side of the latter place. It is beautifully situated upon an eastern exposure, and consists of rolling land, with a very considerable average descent to the east, and forms nearly an oblong square, fifty-five acres on the west and twenty on the east side of the turnpike.

*Soil.*—The soil is principally a dark sandy loam, upon a subsoil of red loam, and is retentive of moisture.

*Water.*—The farm is watered by a brook, which courses along its eastern boundary, and a small stream running directly through its centre. By means of a conduit, this latter rising from springs on the northern border of the farm, affords a full supply of the purest water at the house and barn.

*Buildings.*—The house, with the barn and shed adjoining, were erected by Mr Davis, and are in good repair, but as little stock is raised or kept upon the farm, less attention is paid to convenience of arrangement and labor-saving fixtures, than upon other farms visited by your committee.

*Fences.*—A portion of the fences are excellent, and they are generally good; yet here, too, less care is discoverable than on many farms would be considered indispensable.

*Cultivation.*—The land generally, is in excellent condition. The portion so long occupied by Mr Stone for raising garden seeds, and also until recently so occupied by Mr Davis, has been kept up to the staple of the soil by heavy and constant manuring, and careful cultivation, and is uncommonly fertile. Your committee admired the exceeding thrift and vigor of the vegetation upon it. The other portions of the farm, particularly the meadows, have been greatly ameliorated by the present occupant, in the adoption of the improved system of cultivation, introduced within the sixteen years of his occupancy. All the farm, except the woodland, has been subjected to the plough, and by thorough manuring, and a course of cropping adapted to the soil, its fertility has been greatly increased. Hay is the principal object aimed at in the cultivation, and therefore only small portions of ground are tilled on which the cultivated grasses have become less luxuriant. These afford occupation during the portion of the year not required for the care of the meadows, and in securing the crop of hay and fruit.

*Rotation of cultivated crops.*—The only routine of crops now adopted on the farm, extends through three seasons, and consists, 1st, of corn on sward, with manure; 2d, potatoes, with manure; 3d, winter rye, or oats, with grass seed. Turnips are sometimes interposed after early potatoes and are succeeded by oats.

*Corn.*—The Dutton and White Flint varieties are preferred. Twenty double loads of manure per acre are spread upon grass and the land is ploughed clean with a deep furrow. In the first or second week in May, holes are dug four feet

apart each way, and a small handful of plaster and ashes dropt in each hill and mixed with the soil. The corn is immediately planted, three or four kernels to the hill, is ploughed three times in one direction and hoed three times. Generally the top stalks are cut and the crop husked in the field, with an average yield of seventy bushels.

*Potatoes*—are planted after corn, with equal manure and two ploughings, (the early on ridges, and the ordinary crop in the latter part of May, without ridging,) in hills two feet, and on rows three feet apart. For seed, one potato of ordinary size is used in each hill, requiring 8 to 10 bushels per acre. They are hoed twice, being ploughed both times, are dug in October and November, and yield two hundred bushels to the acre.

*Rye.*—After corn or potatoes the land is ploughed and harrowed, one bushel of rye is sown and harrowed in, and the grass seed covered with a bush. The ordinary yield is twenty-five bushels.

*Turnips.*—After early potatoes the land receives a single ploughing, and four to six cords of compost. It is again ploughed and harrowed, and the seed mingled with plaster and sown broad-cast both ways, is bushed in. Four hundred bushels is considered a fair crop. No ruta baga is raised.

*Oats*—are sown after potatoes or turnips. The land being ploughed and harrowed once, two and a half bushels are sown and ploughed in, and harrowed, and grass seed covered with the bush. The crop this season was by far the finest which your committee saw. Seventy bushels is the ordinary crop.

*Manure.*—Seventy-five loads are annually made in the usual manner in the barn-yard and hog-pen, and fifty purchased at two and a half dollars per cord.

One ton of plaster in each year is used to much advantage, being generally sown with ashes upon mowing lands.

Half a ton of shell lime is added to the compost heap, and is considered almost indispensable.

About fifty bushels of ashes are also purchased each season, and with those made are applied to the farm.

*Meadows.*—Twenty acres are in meadow, all of which has been cultivated and seeded in different years. It remains in grass from six to eight years, with occasional top dressing, as needed, of plaster and ashes. It is fed closely in the fall and in the spring, until May. One peck of herd's grass is used in seeding. The average crop of hay is estimated at two and a half tons per acre.

*Pastures.*—These are fair and are evidently not over fed. They are occasionally manured with plaster, and when the grass begins to fail are fallowed for rye and grass.

*Fruit.*—The orchards are in admirable condition; they bear every year and are not molested by canker worms. Five hundred dollars were received last year for winter apples of the choicest varieties, and forty dollars for cider sold, besides thirty barrels kept. All droppings from scattering trees are eaten by stock, and apples are fed to hogs, and occasionally to the oxen and horse.

*Labor.*—Although Mr Davis resides on the premises, the farm is leased to Mr Austin. The lessee and one hired man at \$15 per month, are employed through the year, in addition to the labor performed by Mr Davis. One extra hand is hired through haying and harvest.

*Stock.*—The stock upon the farm consists of two pairs of uncommonly fine oxen; two milch

cows, of native breed, giving an average of 17 quarts of milk daily; seven hogs, of which four are for fattening; thirty-five Bakewell sheep, yielding an average of 5 lbs. of wool, and lambs weighing 125 lbs. at five months; and a single horse for light work. Fifty to one hundred chickens are raised for family use.

*Receipts.*—The following is the estimate presented by Mr Davis, of the average value of the different products annually sold, viz:

Apples and cider,	\$500
Hay,	200
Potatoes,	100
Pork,	80
Sheep,	75
Grain,	75
Wool,	25
	<hr/>
	\$1055

No precise account was rendered the committee of the amount expended for labor and articles for the farm.

(To be continued.)

### THE CUT WORM—FALL PLOUGHING.

SIR—How almost universal is the notion that the cut-worm feeds upon the grass which is turned down on the sod late in the spring, as a seed-bed for the corn crop. Now, I believe he is of a very different disposition, and not likely to prefer old sod to new corn; for if this were so, our friends—even those who are accustomed to delay their ploughing for the purpose of thus feeding them—would not so often be compelled to replant, for the third time, their corn crops, while such abundance of sod still remains in the land, preserved, too, for the especial purpose of saving the crop from destruction: depend upon it, such is not the fact, and I have abundant reason to know that the notion is erroneous.

I am an advocate for autumnal ploughing to the greatest extent, especially as preparatory for the corn crop on lay or old sod land, and I will tell you why. This lay, we will suppose, has been made by horses and cattle perhaps for several years; and we know that it is from the droppings of cattle that the bugs of every description make their nests, in which to deposit their eggs or nits; and every one must have observed the curious manner in which the different species carry on this labor, and how, that as soon as they have accumulated a sufficient quantity of dung to form a ball, they sink it to a certain depth into the soil, by undermining it, so as to let it drop by its own weight so gently as not to disturb or change the position in which it was carefully placed before the operation of undermining was commenced. Now, I have no doubt this ball of dung has, by some process, been rendered water and weather-proof on its top surface, and that, therefore, it is capable of resisting the rain and frost of the winter unharmed, sheltered by such a weather-proof, neatly-formed and elegantly-ounded roof above. But the act of turning the sod before winter, reverses the order of this wise arrangement, and not only exposes these balls to the action of the rains and frosts, but supposing the top of each ball to be water-proof, it then becomes an impervious cup, in which the water might be supposed to be retained, to the destruction of the egg, or whatever the deposit might have been.

Now this *theory* if you please, appears so feasible, that one would suppose it might carry some

weight with it on that very account, and yet an old neighbor at my elbow is even now exclaiming, "I tell you I have tried it, and it will not do, any how you can fix it; it is all theory, and that you may depend upon." But I tell him I have found that it *will do*, if the work be properly done; but all the land must be turned up, for if half of it be left unremoved, it is but reasonable to expect that at least one half the number of nests will furnish myriads of cut worms to prey upon the corn crop. And my old friend admits that he has not been over-particular in his ploughing, considering it, at that season of the year, only a piece of sham work, as he calls it, with the furrow slice about eighteen inches wide, and not always ploughed clean or turned over—a sort of rafting, as he terms it—so that, from his own account, it is easy to conceive why he has not found autumnal ploughing effectual for the purpose of destroying the cut worm. I am particularly nice about this part of the business, for, after ascertaining the depth to which it is necessary to penetrate, to turn up the dung balls, I am careful to set the plough thereto, and then, by not taking a furrow wider than I can well turn over, and determining not to leave an inch of the land unremoved, I am sure to succeed in my plan of destroying the eggs of the cut worm, which is far better than to keep them to feed in for spring upon the sod turned down for their benefit.

But what would we say to a gardener who should argue against autumnal cultivation, with the view to supply his vermin with plenty of food in the spring? Farming is gardening in all true principles; and it is a fact, that spade labor in the field would relieve us from nine tenths of the evils that we have at present to encounter, as is well known in those countries where, unfortunately, the price of manual labor is so poorly paid as to warrant its adoption. I know that to many it appears almost paradoxical, how we, in this country and climate, with a set of agricultural implements far superior to those in use in any country under the sun, contrive to do so much of our field labor so ineffectually as we do; and were it not for the notion I have taken up—and which I have reason to believe is just, namely, that all our occupations are performed too hastily—I should myself be quite unable to account for it; and here is the proof: my old friend at my elbow is at this moment boasting of having ploughed two acres and a half a day, "ploughing round and round, with a furrow about a foot and a half wide, with a pair of horses, tickling up their tails," as he expresses it, "in a way 't would do you good to look at." Depend upon it, this is the cause; but if we would give our lands *three* times the ploughing, and *four* times the harrowing, rolling and cleaning that they now receive, and all applied with *five* times the care, we should find the benefit resulting therefrom to be *ten* times the value at harvest, as well as our future operation.

Now I know of no one who takes more pains in the after-cultivation of his corn, than my ancient friend above mentioned: he is sure to be the first in all its different workings and counter-workings its cross-ploughings and cross-hoeings, and it is a "savor of a sweet smell," when his neighbors assure him there is no crop in the country that can compare with his; and yet, strange to say, all his other labors are neglected, his other crops are grown over with weeds, which stare at you over the fence as you walk along, and it is in vain to look for his hills of potatoes until the weeds are

mown off with the scythe; for he has found that no crop, except corn, will pay for the labor of cleaning! But the fact is, the management of his corn crop has grown into a *propensity*, as Frank says in the dialogues, and that he must indulge in, even if it be to the neglect of almost every other duty upon the farm; and to give him time for this, all other operations are hurried and only half performed; indeed, wherever the corn has failed in a hill, you will always see its place occupied by some large weed, which about keeps pace in growth with the corn, having received with it the regular cleaning and cultivation with the hoe harrow; but it is not removed, because there is no time for it! And the weeds around the sides of the said corn, are, in the mean time, permitted to grow and flourish and perfect and shed their seeds unmolested, because there is no time for their eradication, no not even with the scythe! I often think, while walking over his fields with my old friend, if I were his minister, I would now and then give him a touch from the words, "these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

No one can tell the advantage of superior cultivation of the soil, and the benefit to the crop from the total eradication of weeds. The crop is increased thereby, not only in quantity but in quality also. It has been calculated that a strong weed, growing in a crop of wheat, will draw away a great portion of the nourishment from six plants of the wheat; thus rendering the produce inferior, both in the quality and quantity—a matter of the most serious importance. And Col. Smith has shown by an account published in the Germantown Telegraph of the 12th of August, that merely by the power of superior cultivation, he has this year obtained a crop of most excellent hay, amounting to more than two tons per acre, from land that has had no manure for the last nine years. He states as follows: he has a field belonging to his farm which has not been manured for nine years, and yet it yields, the present season, more than two tons of superior hay per acre. The first six years of the nine was in grass; then corn, then oats, and then grass again. He attributed this unusual success, on a soil only ordinarily good, to the high degree of tillage which it received, and the entire annihilation of weeds.

The lesson to be learnt from this is, one half the quantity of manure might be saved by superior tillage and the eradication of one half the crop—the *weeds*—that being about the proportion to the grain, throughout a great part of the country. But is it a fact that agriculture will not pay for good management? Then the cultivation of the soil is the *only* science that will not pay a premium upon the outlay of skill and capital that may be embarked therein.

But is this the season to plough for the destruction of the cut worm, and if we would set honestly to the task, there is no doubt it would be accomplished: lands ploughed deep and laid up dry for the winter will be benefited to the extent of a dressing of manure, and can be cultivated much earlier and to greater advantage in the spring: in short, *autumnal ploughing is the soul of good husbandry.*—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

The Pawtucket Chronicle chronicles the fact of the production of a quince on the grounds of J. T. Fales, measuring 14 1-2 inches in circumference, and weighing one pound seven ounces.

### LOW FARES IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES AND AT TAVERNS.

We have received from a friend the subjoined statement on the effect of making the fares on rail roads and public conveyances as low as may conveniently be done. This is only one among innumerable examples in respect to public conveyances where the same result has followed; and the cheaper the fare the greater has been the profit. There is a point, to be sure, below which one would not think of going: but the great mass of every community, embracing about seven eighths of them, are obliged to calculate very closely as to what they can afford; and will be induced to travel when fares are very light, when they would never think of doing it while fares are high, or considered high. This applies especially to short distances. We have no doubt whatever that if, for eight months in the year, the fare from Boston to Salem was twentyfive instead of fifty cents, from Boston to Lowell fifty cents instead of a dollar, from Boston to Worcester one dollar instead of one dollar and fifty cents, and from Boston to Providence one dollar, the travel on every one of these routes would be quadrupled. We saw a proposition a few days since, from a gentleman whose authority is entitled to great respect, to raise the fare from Boston to New York to, and to fix it permanently at, six dollars instead of five. For those who travel, undoubtedly the fewer passengers the more comfort; but for the profit of the companies, no measure could be more ill-judged. We have no doubt, for six months in a year, if they would carry passengers from Boston to New York for three dollars instead of six, and this might be easily and safely done in boats which should make the whole passage by daylight, the receipts of the company would be double what they would be at six dollars. The same remark applies likewise to public houses. If at the stage dinner houses, for example, the dinner was charged at twentyfive cents, and this in most places can be well afforded, scarcely a passenger would fail to dine. Now the price being fifty cents, not one passenger in six takes any dinner. This may be seen on rail roads. In travelling from Boston to Springfield, at Framingham, at Worcester and at Warren, there is an almost universal rush to the tables, even with passengers who have breakfasted in Boston, to get a lunch or refreshments, which they do, often times, at great personal inconvenience, for 12 1-2 or 25 cents. If the breakfast or dinner were half a dollar, though it might be even much better than it is, not one in ten would think of taking it. So it is in stage coaches, as every man who travels much, may soon discover, if he will but make careful observation of the ease. A few weeks since, where we were travelling in a stage coach with six passengers, two only took breakfast at the stopping place; the other four remaining in the stage, simply because they would not pay fifty cents for a breakfast, which they knew in that place was about four times its actual cost, or because they could not afford it. They avowed the charge for the meal to be the reason why they would not partake of it; and if you could come at the truth in other cases, in a great majority of them this would be found to be the true cause of their abstinence. H. C.

ULSTER RAILWAY—(8 MILES.)

(From the Fifth Report to the British Parliament on Railways—p. 425.)

Receipts for passengers, from 19th August, 1839, to 31st January, 1840:

1st class, 17,931 passengers at 1 1-2d., equal to 3 cents per mile,	£895
2d class, 166,690 passengers, at 3-4d., equal to 1 1-2 cent, per mile,	4,167
Together, 184,621 passengers.	£5,062

It is thus very clear that more than four fifths of the revenue from passengers comes from those who pay 1 1-2 cent per mile.

### ALDERNEY COWS.

From a highly respected friend in Providence, we have received some inquiries respecting this breed of cows, and whether they are best suited for beef or milk. We have seen several of them. They are small in size and generally inferior in shape and appearance, and seldom exhibit much thrift. They are not to be chosen for beef. They are not remarkable for giving great quantities of milk, but they are remarkable for giving milk of extraordinary richness; and persons in England and this country keep them for the sake of the rich cream for their tables. They are in general of a light red or a grey dun or fawn color, with small and crooked horns. Reuben Haines, of Germantown, Penn., in 1823, says—"I have now a little full bred Alderney cow, reared on my farm, which will be only four years old next harvest. She had her third calf on the first of last month; and on the nineteenth we had rather more than ten pounds of delicious butter from twelve quarts of her cream, obtained from fourteen milkings; that is, in one week. Her only food through the winter has been good hay and brewers' grains—the latter article well known to be useful in promoting the secretion of milk, but not increasing the quantity or improving the quality of the butter. One remarkable property of the cream of the Alderney cow is, the readiness with which it is converted into butter."

John Lawrence says, that "an Alderney cow that had strayed on the premises of a friend of his, and remained there three weeks, made nineteen pounds of butter each week, and the fact was held so extraordinary, as to be thought worthy of a memorandum in the parish books." (Farmers' Series.)

They are originally from Normandy, in France; and are said, when dried off, to fatten with great ease. They are constantly imported into England, being admired for the properties to which we have above referred; but some disappointment has occasionally occurred, for the true reason that the pasturage in England is not so good as in their native land. Like all other animals from whom we are to look for any thing valuable, they require liberal feeding and the best care. We must not expect impossibilities. We remember very well a friend's having purchased a cow from a town abounding in the richest pasturage; and upon taking her to his own inferior pastures she fell very much short of the yield which he had been informed she had been accustomed to give. He complained to the seller of the cow that she had not fulfilled his recommendation. "Why," said the farmer, "I sold you the cow, but I did not sell you my pastures too."

H. C.

Buerhaave, says Dr. Johnson, was never soured by calumny and detraction, nor ever thought it necessary to confute them; "For," said he, "they are sparks, which if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves."

### WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

#### Report on Fat Cattle and Milch Cows.

The Committee having attended to the duties assigned them, beg leave to offer the following Report:

The number of fat cattle offered for premiums were ten, viz:

By Gardner Wilson, of Leicester, one Fat Ox weighing 2385 lbs., six years old.

By Luke Baker, of Rutland, two Fat Oxen weighing, one 2215 lbs., the other 2285 lbs., seven years old.

By Jedediah Estabrook, of Rutland, two fat oxen weighing, one 2195 lbs., the other 2125 lbs., seven years old.

By L. & E. L. Barnard, of Worcester, three fat Oxen, one weighing 2580 lbs., one 2260 lbs., and one 1980; two of them eight years old, one seven years old.

By Silas Dudley, of Mendon, two fat Oxen, one weighing 2350 lbs., the other 2100 lbs.

Also, one fat Cow was offered for exhibition, by John Boyd, of Shrewsbury, weighing 1790 lbs. No premium is offered by the Society for fat cows. The cow exhibited by Mr. Boyd was a very fine animal, and he is entitled to the thanks of the committee for his public spirit in offering so good a animal, without the prospect of pecuniary reward.

The Committee were highly gratified with the exhibition of Fat Cattle, believing they will compare well with all previous exhibitions, and greatly surpass many. They have awarded the first premium of \$20, to Jedediah Estabrook, of Rutland for his Yellow Ox.

The second premium, of \$15, to Luke Baker, of Rutland, for his Yellow Ox.

And the third premium of \$10 to Silas Dudley of Mendon, an ox fattened under the care of M. Oliver B. Everett, well known in that section of the country for his skill and fidelity in this important branch of the farming interest.

The number of Milch Cows offered for premiums were seven, and one for exhibition only.

One by Matthew Connel, of Leicester, six years old

" " Geo. Ainsworth, Worcester, three last spring

" " Joseph Slayton, Brookfield, seven years old

" " W. Blanchard, Charlton, seven years old.

" " T. B. Eaton, Worcester, four years old.

" " Daniel H. Fitch, Leicester.

" " James Leach, Southboro'.

The Cow offered for exhibition, was owned by J. P. Cushing, of Watertown, imported from England in 1836, of the Ayreshire breed, called the Venus, and deservedly so, as she was a beautiful specimen of that fine breed of cattle; and the Committee and Society are highly gratified at the interest taken in our Shows, by distinguished agriculturists, in other sections of the State, and a particularly obligated to Mr. Cushing, who has made the Society a splendid donation of a Bull, the Ayreshire breed.

The first premium of \$15, was awarded to W. Blanchard of Charlton, for the best Milch Cow. From the 17th to the 27th of June, she gave two quarts of milk per day, and made 17lbs. during the period. From the 10th to the 20th of September she gave 15 quarts of milk per day, and made 11 1-2 lbs. of butter. The cow calved on the 26th of April, and the calf was slaughtered the 9th of June,—the calf weighed 110 lbs.—the skin, 1-2 lbs.

The second premium of \$10, was awarded

Thomas B. Eaton, of Worcester. From the 17th to the 27th June, she averaged 16 qts. of milk per day, weighing about 43 lbs. From the 10th to the 20th of September, 11 qts of milk, Mr. Eaton states, "That since the middle of May, I have sold 1478 qts. of milk and supplied my family, of from 8 to 10 in number, with milk and cream."

The third premium of \$8, was awarded to Dana H. Fitch, of Leicester. Mr. Fitch made in three weeks in June 33 1-4 lbs. of butter from his cow, besides using 3 pts. of new milk and some cream per day. In three weeks in September he made 21 lbs. 9 oz. of butter. From the second of June to the present time, he has made from this cow 148 lbs. of butter.

The other cows exhibited, did not come in competition with those to whom premiums were awarded, as they had not complied with the requisitions of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. C. P. HASTINGS, *Chairman.*

#### Ploughing Match with Double Teams.

The Committee on Ploughing with double teams present the following report:

That there were nine teams entered which performed their work in the time stated, as follows:

No. 1. Marshall Pratt of Oxford—in 1 hour and 9 minutes; team 1 yoke 3 year olds, 1 yoke 2 year olds; No. 2. David Carpenter, of Charlton—time 1 hour 6 minutes; team 3 and 4 year olds; No. 3. Leonard Wheelock of Grafton—time 1 hour 10 minutes; team yearlings and 3 year olds; No. 4. Joseph Dudley of Sutton—time 1 hour 21 minutes; team 2 and 4 year olds; No. 5. Stephen Marsh, Jr. Sutton—time 1 hour 21 minutes; team two yoke two year olds; No. 6. Dexter Putnam, Sutton—time 1 hour 17 minutes; team 2 yoke 3 year olds; No. 7. Simon Carpenter, Charlton—time 1 hour 11 minutes; team 3 and 4 year olds; No. 8. John McLellan, Sutton—time 1 hour 10 1-2 minutes; team 2 and 3 year olds; No. 9. Paul Goodale, Worcester—time 1 hour 13 1-2 minutes; team 2 yoke 5 year olds.

The Ploughs were all of Nourse's make, but some were of different patterns from the rest.

The Ploughing was all well done,—the ground was not uniformly favorable—some of the lands, one eighth of an acre each, were stony, under the surface, throwing the plough out, and breaking the evenness of the furrow.

The Committee take pleasure in stating that each land was ploughed well—the teams were well trained, and the ploughmen were expert and well skilled in their work.

Ploughing is an important branch in the business of agriculture; and as an encouragement to competition, the Committee unanimously recommend that the society bestow a gratuity of two dollars on each of the remaining competitors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

DAVID HENSHAW, *Chairman.*

#### Ploughing Match with Single Teams.

The Committee on Ploughing Match with Single Teams, make the following Report. Nineteen teams were entered in the Society's books, and eleven competed for the premium and performed the labor as follows:

No. 12. Tyler Carpenter, Sutton—50 min.; oxen 4 years old. No. 13. Loren Carpenter, Charlton—55 min.; oxen 3 years old. No. 14. Reuben

Carpenter, Charlton—50 min.; oxen 4 years old. No. 15. Nathaniel Dodge, Sutton—58 min.; oxen 5 years old. No. 16. Alonzo Dana, Oxford—55 1-2 min.; oxen age not noted. No. 18. David Carpenter, Charlton—51 1-2 min.; oxen 6 years old. No. 19. Leonard Wheelock, Grafton—54 min.; oxen 3 years old. No. 20. Elbridge G. Wheelock, Milbury—57 min.; oxen 4 years old. No. 21. William Eames, Worcester—56 1-2 min.; oxen 4 years old. No. 23. James Leach, Westboro'—51 1-2 min.; oxen 5 years old. No. 25. Elijah L. Case, Grafton—60 min.; oxen 4 years old. No. 27. George W. Rugg, Worcester—entered the Match for exhibition only, and completed his ploughing in 38 1-2 min.; oxen 6 years old.

The Committee hazard nothing in saying that too much praise cannot be bestowed on those who took part in this exhibition. The skill of the ploughmen, who performed a double service, and the masterly workmanship displayed in turning the sod with such perfect smoothness, rendered the exhibition one of uncommon interest. The ground selected was not uniformly good, consequently some allowance was made to those who drew the most unfavorable lots.

In an exhibition like this where it may be truly said that all excelled, it was found to be a task of no ordinary difficulty to do justice in awarding the premiums.

Within the last few years great improvement has been made in the construction of ploughs, which has tended very much to facilitate their movement; and as this is the most important implement of husbandry known to the farmer, it is to be hoped that still greater improvements may yet be made. The ease with which the plough in its present state of perfection is managed, has enabled many farmers to make a great saving of expense by dispensing with a driver—or otherwise uniting ploughman and driver in the same person.

Dr. Franklin, whose sage advice was frequently offered to his countrymen in his own peculiar way, has the following maxim with which every one is familiar.

"He that by the plough would thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive."

But had it been the good fortune of that great man to have lived among the present generation of Yankees, so renowned for their inventions and enterprise; as his mind was always in advance of the march of improvement, it is probable that his advice would have been meted out in something like the following strain.

He that by the plough would thrive  
Himself must always hold and drive.

In offering this improvement upon the *advice* of Dr. Franklin, the Committee feel assured that all who witnessed the ploughing match, which was universally admitted to have been unequalled by any similar exhibition, will bear testimony that its truth was fully demonstrated.

The Committee take great pleasure in expressing their gratification that so many of the enlightened and enterprising yeomanry of the county were present to witness this exhibition; and they confidently indulge the hope that each succeeding year will bring with it new inventions and improvements to benefit mankind; and that all who are engaged in cultivating the soil, will feel it a duty to contribute in some way towards improving this important branch of national industry, which must always tend to promote the "greatest happiness of the greatest number."

J. G. THURSTON, *Chairman.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### ROTATION OF CROPS.

Ma EDITOR—In your very valuable paper I have found contained much valuable information on the subject of agriculture, from the application of which, in many instances, I have realized immense benefit. One question, however, of paramount interest to farmers, still remains unsettled, and that is—What system of rotation of crops should be adopted, with a view to immediate profits and the continual improvement of the soil? I have carefully remarked many experiments which have been made in my own neighborhood, in this particular branch of husbandry, and among the many instances of failure, there has been one of success, which it is my present purpose to communicate, for the benefit of such as may see proper to improve the hint. The example to which I refer is that of an old, practical, hard-working farmer, who commenced in the world as a day laborer, and who is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars, not taking into the account many heavy pecuniary losses he has at various times sustained. This man, when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry, added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay and sand, in chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields are sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after harvest as possible and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year, is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat had been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been gathered the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the meantime, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop, annually, about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than *two thousand dollars* annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved.

Yours,

P. W.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1840.

**AN AMERICAN PLOUGH AT A BRITISH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.**

In the October number of the British Farmer's Magazine, it is stated that at the agricultural meeting and show of the British Royal Agricultural Society at Cambridge, an American plough was sent expressly for exhibition. It attracted much attention. It is remarked, that "a test of its properties was made in a part of the field not included in the space for the operations of the competitors for the prizes. His grace the Duke of Richmond, handled this plough in a masterly manner, but it did not do its work well until the coulter was placed to it. It is simple in its construction, but we say not very efficient. Those who saw it worked, thought it capable of much improvement."

We should be happy to learn what spirited individual sent this plough abroad; and then what plough was sent. The circumstance in the case which cannot fail to be remarked with peculiar pleasure, is the fact of the plough having been held and "in a masterly manner" by one of the first peers of the realm. It is gratifying to see the most eminent men in the country not only as it is termed, "lending their patronage" to the art, but by direct intermingling with the farmers, taking a part in the business of the farmer's holiday; and as in this case, actually holding the plough—thus contributing to exalt the too long degraded profession of a practical farmer in public estimation and respect. So different is the state of society with us, and so little familiar are we with the artificial distinctions of rank prevailing in aristocratic countries, that we can hardly estimate, as it would be so deemed in Great Britain, the extraordinary condescension of this act.

Mr Coke, of Holkham, now an old man, many years an independent commoner and recently exalted to the peerage, has for a long time stood at the head of the agricultural interests of the country. His husbandry has been the means of renovating the whole county of Norfolk, and of making one of the least fertile territories in England, one of the most improved and productive. His annual cattle shows or sheep shearings were always numerously attended; his hospitality was unbounded; and it was usual for him to have for three successive days, six hundred persons of respectability and distinction to dine with him, besides making abundant provision for a vast number of other persons in attendance. His lands embrace a large extent of territory and are divided among a numerous tenantry, who revere him as a father. As an evidence of the extraordinary success with which he has applied an abundant capital to agriculture, the late lamented Mr Lowell stated at Brighton some years since, that he had increased the rental of his estates by his improvements, from twenty-five thousand to two hundred thousand dollars per year. This seems enormous, but the facts are unquestionable. So remarkable was his cultivation for its cleanness, that it was deemed extraordinary to find a single weed growing among his wheat crops. He may be considered we suppose, if not the originator, at least the most effectual promoter of the turnip husbandry in Norfolk. The turnips are fed off the ground by sheep, a practice which the climate of England admits of, and being cultivated with excessive care, leave the ground in fine condition for the grain crops, which are to succeed them.

The Duke of Richmond, Lord Althorp, (now Earl Spencer) and the Duke of Portland, with many other gentlemen of distinguished rank, and others, members

of Parliament, are now devoting themselves with great energy and effect to the advancement of the agricultural interest, which since the death of Sir John Sinclair and his coadjutor, Arthur Young, has got along as it could.

The state of society with us is of course, from the nature of our government, entirely different from that which exists there. But we have men among us, if not adorned with any of the stars and garters of artificial rank, yet holding as high a place in public estimation and respect, and therefore on account of their education, wealth, and public stations, wielding as powerful an influence upon public opinion. It is gratifying to see such men in various parts of our country, taking a deep interest in this subject. They can confer no more beneficial service on the community than by rendering the business of farming and the profession of agriculture more and more the objects of interest and regard.

Whoever looks into our cities will see crowds of young men who have left the humble labors of the country, not always because they disdained them, but very often because they felt that farmers constituted a sort of lower *caste* in the community and because they wished to rise to the condition of gentlemen. It certainly is desirable, as far as possible, (how far that may be we presume not to say,) to disabuse the public mind of sentiments so false and vicious; and let it be understood that the true honor and respectability of a man consists not in the particular employment or profession in which he is engaged, but in honest and useful industry, in a cultivated mind, in self-respect, and in virtuous morals; and that no man holds, in truth, a higher rank in the community than the man who with these qualifications, tills the earth for his bread.

They will see, likewise, in our cities, crowds of young men, the sons of rich men, who have been the creators of their own fortunes, wasting their time in idleness, mere loafers, too proud to work, crowding into professions already filled to overflowing, oftentimes mere fortune-hunters, or speculators and gamblers, and destined to fritter away life in absolute sloth and indulgence, or perhaps to a darker fate, and to squander it in profligacy and dissipation. How singularly happy would it be for such persons, if they could be inspired with a taste for rural pleasures and pursuits; and if the parents, of their abundant wealth, could plant them as respectable freeholders upon the soil, to till and enrich and adorn it; by honest industry to secure their own health and long life; and provide for their own families and train them up in habits of useful labor and frugal living, if through the felicity of early marriages, Divine Providence should see fit to bless them with families to be thus trained.

H. C.

**THRESHING MACHINE.**

At the late exhibition of the British Royal Agricultural Society, a threshing machine was exhibited which turned out wheat at the rate of fifteen coombs or sixty bushels per hour, as proved by after measurement. This is most extraordinary work. We infer from its being exhibited in the show yard at Cambridge, that it was a movable machine, though most of the English machines are fixtures. This, however, is not certain. We should have been glad to have known something of its construction and cost, but nothing is stated in relation to these points. Three hundred bushels per day is the largest quantity which we have ever heard of any American machine being capable of throwing out. This, however, is mere rumor, and does not rest upon any authentic testimony. The machines in common use will not turn out more than one hundred bushels of wheat or rye per day, and one hundred and twenty of oats; and besides horse-power, it will require at least

four hands to supply the grain and take away and bind the straw.

At Indian Hill farm in West Newbury, is a threshing machine on the Scotch plan, erected at considerable expense and occupying a good deal of room. It threshes and cleans the grain perfectly at the same operation. It requires four to six horses to drive it to advantage. How many bushels of grain it will turn out in a day we are not apprised; but nothing comparable to what is stated of this English machine.

The Shakers at Canterbury, N. H., have a threshing machine driven by water, which operates well and to much advantage. This would be an excellent arrangement for a farming neighborhood, where much grain is raised and a good water-power is at hand. The customary price paid for threshing in many parts of the country by flail, is one bushel in ten. This is a very high price for wheat. The threshing by flail, compared with the work done by a good machine, is often at a considerable loss. In passing wheat that was considered well threshed by flail, afterwards through a good machine, we have obtained at the rate of full two quarts to a bushel. It strongly reminded us of the condition of the Irishman's straw, who upon being asked how he kept his horse in so sleek and fine a condition, replied, "An faith," says he, "my hiny, he has nothing to ate but whate straw, and that is not half threshed." H. C.

**ON A LARGE SCALE.**

At the show of cattle and implements at Cambridge, in England, in September last, the money received for admission into the yards to see the cattle and implements, was from 1600 to 1650 pounds sterling, or upwards of 8000 dollars. The number of persons at the dinner, including ladies, was 3000. Ten dollars, and in some cases even fifteen dollars each, were offered for tickets. A particular object of attraction without doubt was to hear the agricultural speeches of distinguished individuals.

H. C.

**CONDITION OF SOCIETY IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.**

At the meeting of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Society at Aylesbury, England, on the 10th September, the fact may strike some of our simple republicans with a degree of surprise, that when it came to the distribution of prizes, which were given in cash and in articles of clothing, "the several recipients were then called in, and his grace the Duke of Buckingham having addressed them upon their past good conduct, the prizes were handed to them with a printed testimony of their success, and a glass of wine each, to drink the health of the farmers present." How much happier is the condition of society among us, how much more favorable to the proper elevation of the laboring classes, and how much more beneficial in its influence upon the character of the rich and distinguished, where men are not "called in and furnished standing with a glass of wine," but come of their own accord and of their own right, and with a self-respect arising from the consciousness of their own personal independence, sit down at the same table with the most distinguished men in the community upon terms of perfect equality; and buy their own clothing, and fill their own glasses for themselves. The industrious, honest and virtuous yeomanry are the true nobility of our land. They can show themselves worthy of this rank only by cultivating their minds as well as the soil; and determining to extirpate every weed in their moral habits and characters, with even far more resolution and thoroughness than the weeds among their growing crops.

H. C.

**HARTFORD COUNTY SOCIETY REPORTS.**

We have to thank some friend for the reports and awards of the various committees at the Hartford County Cattle Show and Fair, on the 5th and 6th inst., held at Hartford, Conn. They do honor to the Society, who are entering upon a new career of duty with great spirit, and before whom is opened a wide sphere of usefulness. They will receive our early attention. If some parts of our good old Commonwealth, which we shall not name, do not soon wake up from the long and dreamy nap in which they have been sunk, they may depend on it, Connecticut will have got out of sight in the progress of improvement, before they have got on their shoes and stockings.

H. C.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, NOV. 6, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty to send you by Mr Barrel, a box of seedling apples, with a request that you will forward a part of them to the Horticultural exhibition to-morrow. My only motive in thus forcing them on your notice and that of the Society, is, that the kind may be known to the public, especially to the cultivators of good fruit. The tree originated on my farm, is a good bearer, and I consider it one of the most valuable fall apples with which I am acquainted; they are fit for use in September and can be kept till December. You may call them Kingman's Seedling. I shall be happy to furnish scions to any gentlemen who may desire them, gratis. Make such disposition of this scrap as you think best.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH KINGMAN.

[The apples, as above, came safe to hand, and we find them about middling. The flesh is very tender and juicy, the flavor a pleasant acid with a little astringent taste, which will prevent their being classed among the best of eating apples. Their appearance is very fine, yellow with brown speck, and medium size. When compared with the Lyscom, Porter and other fine fall apples they must be called second rate.]

J. B.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1840.  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1900 Beef Cattle, 825 Stores, 7500 Sheep and 2050 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—First quality, \$5 25 a \$5 50. Second quality, \$4 75 a \$5 00. Third quality, \$3 50 a \$4 00.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess \$4 50; No. 1 \$4 00; No. 2 \$3 00.

Stores.—Yearlings \$5 a 9, Two Year Old \$12 a 18, Three Year Old \$21 a 27.

Sheep.—Dull, Lots were sold at \$1 20, \$1 33, \$1 42, \$1 02, \$1 75, \$1 92, \$2 00, \$2 33, \$2 42 and \$2 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 3 3-8, a 3 1-2, for sows and 4 3-8, a 4 1-2, for barrows. At retail from 4 1-2 to 5 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 Nov. 15.

Nov. 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	9	49	51	50	E.
Tuesday,	10	38	49	49	F.
Wednesday,	11	40	42	44	N.
Thursday,	12	42	44	44	N. E.
Friday,	13	41	49	34	N. W.
Saturday,	14	34	42	33	W.
Sunday,	15	40	47	40	S. E.

**SILVER FIR AND SPRUCE SEEDS.**

Just received at the New Eng'and Farmer Office, a few Bushels of the seed of the Silver Fir, Spruce. Also—English Oak, a fine specimen; Spanish Chestnuts, (very large); with a variety of other tree seeds.

Nov. 10, 1840.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**Better Late than Never!**

The subscribers have received from Holland an additional supply of fine Bulbous roots, such as Hyacinth all colors, Double and Single. Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts. Narcissus, Double and Single. Crown Imperials, of sorts. Crocus, of sorts. Ranunculus do. Anemones do. Tulips, fine mixed Double and Single, Early and Late. Iris, English and Persian. Lillies, &c.

Boston, Nov. 17, 1840.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GRINDSTONES.**

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

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840.

ew.

**FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.**

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Fruit Trees of the best Native and Foreign varieties. Apply by mail to the subscriber.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, Oct 14. 1840.

**GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.**

The subscriber can furnish every variety of Green House Plants or Garden Shrub, in the very best order. Also—Dahlia roots, (all the new varieties); Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Isabella Grape vines; Roses and Pæonies; Honeysuckles, and other creepers; Black, White, and Red Currant trees; White and Red Antwerp Raspberry vines; Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, &c.

Orders by mail will be promptly and faithfully executed; or they can be forwarded to, or left with J. Breck & Co.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

Oct. 23.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

**IMPROVED VEGETABLE STEAMER.**

Just received at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Dr Warren's Patent Cylinder Vegetable Steamer, for steaming all kinds of vegetables for Swine, Cattle, &c. in large or small quantities. It can likewise be used for family purposes.

A, the pipe for filling the boiler with water.  
B, safety valve for letting off extra steam, in case the pressure should get too high.

C, steam pipe passing from boiler to cask.  
D, pipe to supply the boiler with water from a cask or box which is to be placed in such manner as to keep the boiler about two thirds full of water at all times, which answers as a complete self-regulator for supplying the boiler with water.

The above cut is not a true representation of the boiler, as it appears at least one half larger than it really is, in proportion to the cask. The boiler is merely a small size cylinder stove, with the fire inside, and surrounded by a sheet of water from which passes a steam pipe to the barrel or box, the cask or box can be removed so as to discharge the vegetables without any alteration of the boiler or steam pipe.

The steamer can be removed from place to place without any difficulty. Wood or coal can be used, and a few cents worth of either will steam a large quantity of vegetables. A number of them have been in operation, and found to give universal satisfaction.

Farmers and others are invited to call at our Warehouse and examine the article, which they will find to be a very neat and cheap apparatus for the purpose. Price \$12, and with handles \$13.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston.

September 30.

**WALKER'S FINE TULIPS.**

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, a great variety of Walker's fine named Tulips, at \$3 per dozen, with their names. Many of the original Bulbs cost five times that sum. Those who intend to set out a tulip bed, will do well to call soon, as October is the best month for this business.

Fine Mixed tulips without names, \$1 per dozen. Also Hyacinths of every variety, embracing all the most approved sorts, with a great variety of other bulbous roots.

Boston, Oct. 21, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrel	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 50	5 75
Pot, " " "		5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic, "		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, dew,	barrel	12 00	10 00
No 1, "		7 00	7 25
prime, "		37	40
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	23	29
yellow, "		35	70
BRISTLES, American,	"	10	13
BUTTER, shipping,	"	18	25
dairy, "		13	14
CANDLES, mould,	"		37
dipped, "		7	8
sperm, "		1 25	1 50
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	1 50	1 75
CIDER, "	barrel	32	37
BONE MANURE, in casks,	bushel		45
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	45
southern, geese, "		9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	2 44	2 58
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 13	2 13
Bay, Chaleur, "		1 07	1 25
Haddock, "		12 75	13 00
Mackerel, No. 1, "	barrel	10 75	10 75
No. 2, "		6 50	6 75
No. 3, "		17 00	18 00
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	"	5 37	6 44
Salmon, No. 1, "		5 50	5 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"		6 50
Baltimore, Howard street,			3 37
Richmond canal, "			3 25
Alexandria wharf, "			3 12
Rye, "			65
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.	"	58	59
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	53	64
southern flat, yellow,		60	65
white, "		40	42
Rye, northern, "		23	32
Barley, "		18 00	19 00
Oats, northern, (prime) "		23 00	30 00
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		11	12
do. do. finished		15 00	16 00
HAMS, northern, "	pound	10 50	10 50
southern and western, "		35	33
HAY, best English, per ton,			12 13
Eastern screwed, "		11	12
HOPS, 1st quality, "	pound	26	30
2d quality, "		23	28
LARD, Boston, "		22	27
southern, "		20	23
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	19	21
do. country do. "		21	23
Baltimore city tannage, "		13	21
do. dry hides, "		18	21
New York red, light, "		75	80
Boston, do. slaughter, "		20	27
Boston dry hides, "		11	12
LIME, best sort, "	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans, "	gallon	20	27
Sugar House, "			1 05
OIL, Sperm, Spring, "	"	1 15	1 16
Winter, "		40	45
Whale, refined, "			95
Linseed, American, "			
Neat's Foot, "			
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear, "	barrel	17 00	16 00
clear, "		14 50	15 50
Mess, "		13 00	14 00
Prime, "		4 00	4 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass, "	bushel	7 0	8 0
Red Top, southern, "			1 50
northern, "		2 00	2 25
Canary, "		2 25	2 50
Hemp, "		2 00	2 50
Flax, "		13	14
Red Clover, northern, "	pound	15	15
Southern Clover, "		4	6
SOAP, American, Brown, "	"	12	13
" Castile, "		8 1/2	9
TALLOW, tried, "			
TEAZLES, 1st sort, "	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces, "	pound	45	51
American, full blood, washed, "		45	47
do. 3-4ths do. "		36	38
do. 1-2 do. "		33	35
do. 1-1 and common, "		42	45
Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine, "		35	41
{ No. 1, "		23	25
{ No. 2, "		18	20
{ No. 3, "			

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE TIMES.

Never were there such times as the present: they are so hard: they never were so hard before, and never will be again. The weather is too cold; the weather is too rainy; the weather is too dry. There is no business doing. Every thing is going to ruin. Such times were never known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant: (the oldest inhabitant, by the way, are generally those with the shortest memories.) Such is the theme, and such has been the theme ever since our recollection, and "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." But still the world jogs on in the same old way, and although each successive year brings round harder times than the preceding, yet somehow or other, people make out after a fashion to live through them. They don't starve, at least in this country, but the cry must be kept up. With some, one year is harder than any previous one, but with others it is the reverse. Ups and downs we must all expect, but we have come to the conclusion that on a general average, one year is about as hard as another. The cry of hard times will probably continue to be kept up as long as the world lasts: but to continually preach hard times does not afford a man a living. The harder the times, the harder he must work, and hope for a better state of things. A man cannot expect the public to support him unless he exerts himself. Idleness and a continual cry of hard times are not the way to get along. Industry and frugality are necessary, and nothing will soften the hardness of the times so much as labor and a strict and faithful attention to business.—*Bost. Transcript.*

**BEANS.**—Among the standing products of New England, next to ice and pumpkins, beans take the lead. Vessels fitted out in that part of the country, carry a barrel of beans to every half barrel of bread, and a quintal of codfish to every ten pounds of beef. A Beverly captain once hoisted his colors at half-mast, on the wide ocean, and thus operated on the humanity of another captain, who came down and boarded him. There was found bread enough, water enough, fish enough, beef and pork enough; but only three barrels of beans, for ten men, who had yet a month's passage before them. It is unnecessary to say that the circumstances of the case authorized the signal of distress.—*N. Y. paper.*

**CHARITY.**—"I fear," said a country pastor to his flock, "when I told you in my last charity sermon that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say *specie*, which may account for the smallness of your contribution! You will prove, I hope, in your present contribution, that you are no longer laboring under the same mistake."

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers. The incident is so 'unnatural' that we frankly confess we don't believe it!

**"Strong Proof of Friendship.**—Capt. Beave, of the Niagara militia, owned a duck so much attached to him, that she actually plucked and roasted herself, having previously eaten a quantity of sage and onions by way of 'stuffing!'

A soldier, who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible bellowing. An Irishman who laid near, with his legs shot off, immediately sung out, 'Bad luck to the likes of ye—do ye think nobody is killed but yourself.'

The Western Rail Road Bridge, now building at Springfield, will be the finest and most substantial structure on Connecticut river, if not the best in New England. The piers are built of hewn granite, and cemented together. The cost of the structure is estimated at about 200,000 dollars.

It is said that short dumpy people are more humorous than long lank folks, on the ground that brevity is the soul of wit.

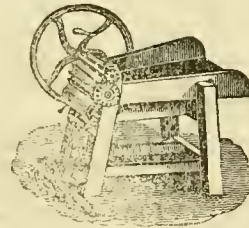
**A new Crop.**—A paper in the interior of the State of Louisiana says the "hurricane" crop promises remarkably well.

**Dumb Wives.**—It is said the male grasshopper sings, and not the female. What a happy set grasshoppers must be—they have *dumb* wives.

Incendiaries are again at work in Mobile.—Within one week three attempts were made to fire a block of buildings in the rear of the Unitarian Church.

**A Shave.**—A barber's shop at St. Louis was robbed a few days ago of \$270.

## GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

## ENGLISH ACORNS AND SPANISH CHESNUTS.

Just received and for sale, a few quarts of English Acorns. The tree is very beautiful, and one of the most ornamental of the English forest trees. Also a few Spanish Chesnuts, —twice as large as the common sort—price 50 cents per quart. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Oct 23.

## HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies: they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 26.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase trees, are informed that we will select from the following nurseries Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs of every description that may be desired, and pay particular attention to their packing, and forward them to any part of the country.

From Messrs Winships', Brighton  
William Kenrick's, Newton.  
John A. Kenrick's, Do.  
S. & G. Hyde, Do.  
Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.  
Botanic Garden, Cambridge  
Robert Manning, Salem.  
J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.  
Breck & Co., Brighton.

The present is the best time, to transplant all hardy trees and shrubs.

Orders will be received for Plum, Pear and other Stocks, Hedge Plants, &c.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.

Agricultural Implements.

Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

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The Lowell Journal, Worcester Spy, New Bedford Mercury, Yeoman's Gazette, Northampton Courier, Providence Journal, Norwich Aurora, Essex Banner, Springfield Republican are requested to insert the above 4 times.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

## Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale



A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Brighton, August 12.

## TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. I. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1840.

[NO. 21.

N. E. FARMER.

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on Farms.

(Continued.)

### FARM OF MR. TOWNSEND.

The next farm visited by your committee was that of Mr Wm. K. Townsend, of East Haven, situated on the eastern border of New Haven harbor, and including the salt meadows on its margin.—From these meadows the land rises with a gentle acclivity to the summit of the ridge upon which the road from New Haven to the light house crosses the farm, and where also the house and farm buildings are situated. It thence descends slightly to the east, to a swail through which there is a small run of water. The hill east of this swail is covered with a thrifty growth of wood, and constitutes the principal wood land of the farm.

**Farm.**—The farm is nearly square and consists of 43 acres of salt grass and 118 acres of upland, 40 of which lies upon the east side of the road. It has a north-western exposure, affording a beautiful view from the harbor.

**Buildings.**—These are all arranged with a due regard to convenience, and are in good condition. The barns and piggery have been erected by the present proprietor, after approved models, and prove conclusively that much labor may be saved by judicious arrangement, with but trifling additional expense. For each implement of husbandry a special and convenient place of deposit is also provided. As much attention has been paid to the rearing of neat cattle and hogs upon this farm, it has been a leading object with the proprietor to have all matters connected with those branches of husbandry carefully arranged. Farmers about making similar erections may derive many useful hints from an examination of these premises.

**Fences.**—The fences upon the farm throughout are good, and those which have been remodeled in the course of improvement pursued by Mr Townsend, are strong and durable. His walls with posts and rails, may well be examined as specimens of fences exceedingly permanent and yet not unreasonably expensive.

**Soil.**—The soil of the farm is a sandy and gravelly loam, upon a gravelly subsoil. In some small portions there is a slight admixture of clay. Compared with some of the deep rich soils of the county, it is naturally light and thin, but is capable of being brought into a state of high cultivation, and of producing heavy crops, less luxuriant perhaps in the amount of vegetation than those upon soils more retentive of moisture, yet of excellent quality, wasting less in the curing, and telling well in weight and measure.

**Cultivation.**—The general cultivation is thorough and good. It is an object with the proprietor to have his whole farm in a state of improvement. To effect this he reclaims successive portions from the condition in which it was left by the former

occupant, by careful and thorough tillage, collecting the rocks and stones into strong and durable fences, and applying a heavy coating of manure. Under this course his whole farm, with the exception of two fields not yet reached in the regular order, has been thoroughly cultivated and greatly and permanently improved.

After such improvement, however, these lands are not, as is too often the case, again reduced to their former condition, or rendered still less productive, by injudicious and excessive cropping, without any return to the soil; but by such subsequent careful treatment, as every good farmer ought to give his land, they are kept constantly improving.

**Rotation.**—Two different courses of cropping are followed, the one extending through three seasons, with two coatings of manure; the other through two only, with a single application of manure. The former is after grass—corn with manure, potatoes with manure, and winter rye or barley with grass seed. The latter is corn, potatoes, pumpkins, or turnips, after grass with manure, and winter rye or barley with grass seed.

**Corn.**—Is planted only on sward. Twenty or 25 double loads of manure per acre being spread, the land is ploughed deep and clean, is rolled and planted during the first or second week in May, five kernels to the hill, and three feet three inches distant each way. The crop receives three hoeings without hilling, being dressed both ways at each hoeing with the horse plough or cultivator. Fifteen bushels of ashes or three bushels of plaster per acre, are applied to the hills before the second hoeing. The crop is cut up at the ground and stacked usually in the last of September, yielding 70 bushels per acre. The seed before planting is soaked in tar water to prevent the ravages of worms and birds.

**Potatoes.**—Are cultivated for the New Haven market. The Mercers are the favorite and most productive variety. The Scotch Greys, Mohawks and Pinkeyes, are also raised, to suit the various tastes of customers. Land the previous year in corn receives 20 loads of manure, and is ploughed clean. For Mercers the rows are two and a half feet apart; for other varieties three feet, and the hills upon the row one and a half. For early market they are planted in April; for the general crop in the latter part of May, and are dressed with the cultivator and hoed twice. The early planted are dug for market in time for a crop of rye, the regular crop as late as the season will allow. For seed, potatoes of ordinary size are cut into two pieces, and one piece is put in each hill. Thus treated, they produce 250 bushels to the acre.

**Rye.**—Is sown after corn, potatoes, pumpkins, or turnips, with two ploughings and one harrowing, and the seed is covered with the harrow. One and a half bushel of seed is sown, and the actual measured average for several years is twentyfive bushels.

**Oats.**—Being considered not as profitable as barley, are seldom raised, and only with peas for feed.

When thus sown, they produce an average of 45 bushels.

**Wheat.**—Is occasionally sown, but is thought less sure, and generally profitable, than rye and barley.

**Barley.**—Is sown on land prepared as for oats, and yields an average of 32 bushels. It is considered the best white spring crop raised.

**Pumpkins.**—Of different varieties are raised as food for cows and hogs. Turf land is ploughed clean, rolled and marked out in lines 10 feet apart both ways. At the intersection of the lines, the turf is dug out and the hole filled with manure and earth. Six or eight seeds are planted in each hill, the two most vigorous shoots only being allowed to remain. Great crops are thus obtained, and are found invaluable in the dairy.

**Ruta Baga.**—The land is prepared in the fall as for common turnips. In the spring the seed is planted in drills, and hoed sufficiently to keep the weeds entirely subdued. The common white turnip is raised only as fall feed for cows.

**Manure.**—Three hundred double loads are annually made on the farm, of which over fifty are from the hog-pen. All refuse vegetable matters are collected in the yard. Sea weed is used in the hog-pen only, as it is found not to decompose in the open yards. All the manure is applied in a fresh state upon land to be ploughed, except that a large compost heap is prepared during summer for root crops and meadows. As much is applied on land to be ploughed as the plough will cover, usually twentyfive double loads. But few fish are used, though taken in the vicinity, because they are considered not worth the time and expense requisite to procure them. No manure is purchased.

Of plaster about three fourths of a ton is annually applied to the meadows and pastures.

Shell lime to the amount of 60 bushels is added to the compost heap.

**Meadows.**—Thirty acres are in meadow. None has been seeded within three years; attention for that time having been given more particularly to the pasture land. The meadows are depastured by cows closely in the fall, but not in the spring. As the grass loses its vigor in different places, manure from the compost heap, at the rate of fifteen loads per acre, is applied and spread in the fall. Ten quarts herd's grass, four of red top, and two of red clover, is the usual quantity of seed. No hay is ordinarily sold or bought. In haying, a portion of the men continue to mow until time to cart in the afternoon. The boys, and occasionally one man, ted, open and turn, until from two to three, P. M. They then with the revolving horse rake put the whole into heaps in a surprisingly short time. All the hay sufficiently made is carted, and the remaining heaps dressed off with a hand rake. The hay being thus secured while warm from the influence of the sun, is found to be sweeter and better relished by stock.

**Pastures.**—Of these there are 56 acres divided into five lots, four of which are fed exclusively by cows. They are changed each week. In this manner fresh feed, and it is believed a much larger

quantity is obtained. Ten quarts of herd's grass, four of red top and four of clover, are sown for pasture. A crop of hay is usually cut the first season after sowing. Mr T. has also a tract of land of 100 acres in the north-east part of the town, which is devoted entirely to the pasture of the cows out of milk, and young stock. This land not being a part of the farm offered for premium, was not visited by your committee.

**Wood.**—This is principally young and thrifty, and has increased with great rapidity for several years. It is believed that the fact that it is not pastured has an important bearing upon its growth.

**Water.**—It is an important matter on every farm that there should be water for the use of stock in every lot. Four springs and two small streams running through the farm, in connexion with a judicious arrangement of the different lots, afford this desirable result.

**Fruit.**—Eight acres are in orchard, producing apples of nearly every variety. Early apples are sold in the city at one dollar per bushel. The trees are thrifty and bear well. The quality of the fruit and the vigor of the trees have been much improved by pasturing the orchards with hogs. Last year, though the crop was light in this region, over \$200 was received for apples sold. The residue were fed to hogs, cows, oxen and horses. They are considered excellent for working oxen. Sweet and sour are used indiscriminately.

**Stock.**—One yoke of oxen are kept for farm work. They are seldom raised upon the farm, more profit being derived from the breeding of improved stock. Eighteen cows of the Durham breed, in full or in part, are kept for the milk furnished in the city. Those in milk give a daily average through the summer, of 110 quarts, besides the milk and butter used in the family. Last year, nine calves were raised. The others were sold at three days old. Through the winter the cows are stabled in the basement of the barn, and receive each daily, beside fresh hay, a bushel of cut feed, consisting of salt hay and shorts, or oil cake. In spring, until the 10th of May, they are turned to pasture through the day, still receiving their cut feed, and in the fall they are fed with turnips, pumpkins, &c., after the fall feed becomes short. Twenty head of young stock, and one splendid pair of fat oxen, of the Durham breed, are also kept.

Few farmers in Connecticut have accomplished more in improving the breed of cattle among us than Mr Townsend. His fine cows and other stock of the short-horned Durham breed, reared by himself, prove conclusively that the race need not degenerate on the comparatively short feed of this county. The valuable stock upon the farm has all been raised by Mr T. and constitutes a portion of the profits of the farm for several years past. The original imported animals, from which the whole stock was derived, have been sold at a very considerable advance upon their cost. In feeding stock a great saving is effected by the thorough use of the cutting box. The salt hay and all coarse hay, is thus cut, and being mingled with feed is consumed without waste.

**Hogs.**—This stock, 70 in all, consists of 12 breeding sows with their pigs, 2 boars, and 4 fall pigs for fattening. They are generally of the "Thin Rind" breed, so deservedly celebrated wherever known. Two litters of pigs are annually obtained from each sow. A few Berkshires are kept in order to test their good qualities.

**Sheep.**—Of these there are thirtytwo of the Bake-

well breed. They are in good condition, and are fine specimens of the breed; which, on account of the large lambs, heavy fleeces, and excellent mutton it produces, is well worthy the careful attention of our farmers.

**Horses.**—Two are kept for work, one of which is driven in the milk wagon.

**Poultry.**—Turkeys, fowls and ducks (but no geese) are raised for family use only.

**Labor.**—One man is hired by the year, and one for eight months, for farm work, and other labor through the summer, equal to one man for six months. The milk is now, and for three summers past has been, delivered in the city by Mr Townsend's son, of 15 years. One other son, still younger, is employed on the farm. Mr Townsend himself, on account of feeble health, relies but little upon his own labors in the operations of the farm.

It is found that the use of the revolving horse rake in securing the crop of grass saves a great amount of time, and enables the men emphatically to "make hay while the sun shines." The hay is put up with far less labor and more rapidly, and is readily secured on the appearance of the coming shower. In all cases it is so secured before the falling of the dew. Mr Townsend estimates that this simple instrument saves him the labor of at least two extra hands during the season of haying, beside enabling him to secure his hay in better condition.

It may well be questioned whether much less progress is not made by our farmers generally, than would result from more attention to accurate accounts of their outlays and income, not merely in respect to their business generally, but also in relation to each separate tract and lot of land upon their farms. When their accounts are properly kept, (and they are so kept with far less time and trouble than any person who has never made the attempt would believe,) the farmer at a single glance discovers what particular crop, and what precise cultivation of that crop is best adapted to each separate lot and yields him the best return. Statements thus founded upon certain data are entitled to more confidence than those which have for their basis mere belief, since as a general rule, crops tell better in the eye of the producer than they do in the half bushel. Your committee are of opinion that this remark applies to the statements they received respecting some of the farms which they visited. In fact, from no one of the applicants, except Mr Townsend, have they been able to obtain accurate and regular accounts of all the results of the operation upon their respective farms. They, however, wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not believe that in any instance there was any intentional over-estimate.

From his farm accounts, Mr Townsend has furnished your committee with a statement of the prominent items of his actual receipts and expenditures relating to the farm for the last year. The following table shows the cash received during that time, over and above the consumption of a large family, viz:

Fruit,	\$200 00
Vegetables,	50 00
Neat stock,	1310 00
Hogs and pigs,	585 00
Wool,	50 00
Milk, butter and calves,	2143 00
Rent of stock,	50 00

Gross income in 1839,	\$4388 00
Deduct cash paid for labor and feed for cows,	1452 00
Net income in 1839,	\$2936 00

#### MR WOOSTER'S FARM.

During a tour into the north-west part of the county, the committee visited two farms in Middlebury, and three in Cheshire. The first was that of Mr James D. Wooster, of Middlebury. This farm contains 240 acres and lies in nearly an oblong square, with an irregular outline, at the northern extremity of an extensive valley, and occupies the whole to the adjoining hill tops. It has thus a fine southern exposure, and is nearly in distinct view from the house, which is situated near the centre of the farm.

**Buildings.**—These are all in good condition, and are carefully arranged in reference to convenience and economy in the raising and feeding of stock. They are so placed that all waste flows directly upon the mowing ground. The effect proves conclusively the importance of more attention among farmers to this mode of enriching their land. The sills of the buildings are protected from decay by placing them flush with the face of the underpinning, and extending the covering some distance below. The hog pen, situated on the side of a hill, is surrounded by massive walls, and entirely flagged with flat stone, and affords an excellent opportunity for the annual manufacture of large quantities of manure.

**Soil.**—The soil is excessively hard and rocky, (so much so in some places as to be unfit for cultivation,) with swales of low ground, and some swamp in the bottom of the valley. From the bottom of the valley, where only there is a small amount of level ground, the land ascends through the whole extent of the farm, for the greater part with a steep acclivity. There is in fact scarce an acre of level land in the whole.

**Cultivation.**—The farm is devoted principally to pasture and hay for the raising of stock. For that purpose it is cultivated in the usual manner, but with more than ordinary care. No bushes or weeds are to be seen throughout the whole extent.

**Fences.**—These are excellent. The only objection was their great height, and that objection had reference merely to the personal convenience of your committee. They are in part stone wall with two rails, supported by posts or blocks; but principally of six rails. The walls are, many of them, of immense size, and are all set into the earth from 6 inches to 2 feet. The foundations are thus laid in the ground because of the action of the frost on the soil, and the peculiar shape of the stones used, but principally in order to dispose of the superabundant material. In the construction of the rail fences the timber is split on the ground where the fence is to be laid, and by selecting in succession those which adjoined each other in the timber, the rails are made more perfectly to match, and the spaces are more regular and uniform.

**Rotation.**—So little of the farm is in reality arable land, that no regular routine is followed. Generally corn is planted after grass. This is followed either with potatoes, or oats and grass. Potatoes are succeeded by oats and grass.

**Corn.**—The land is enriched by stock shut upon it, or is manured from the yard without any rule as to quantity; is ridged up and planted on the rows generally, and hoed twice; or it is ploughed clear

and the corn planted in rows 3 feet apart each way, and hoed twice or three times. Plaster or ashes is usually applied before the corn is up. The tops are cut, and the corn picked in the field. The Canada is the usual variety raised, and produces forty bushels.

**Oats**—Of the common kind are raised after corn or potatoes. The seed is first sown, two ploughings are given, and the grass seed covered with a bush. They produce 35 bushels, and are cut when two-thirds changed.

**Rye**—Is raised upon fallows of pasture land. The land is broken up, cross ploughed and the seed ploughed in. It is thought better by Mr W. to cover the seed with the bush, as the plough generally buries it too deep. The grain is cut with a cradle and put into shock stacks.

**Pumpkins**—Are raised only with corn.

**Turnips**—A small quantity only are usually sown for family use—so also of buckwheat.

**Manure**—This accrues in the ordinary way in the yard. No estimate of the usual quantity could be obtained. It is applied principally to the meadows, and occasionally to plough land, and is used freely when at all. None is purchased.

Two tons of plaster are annually used on meadows and pastures, and on corn and potatoes. Ashes are highly esteemed. All which can be obtained are purchased, and with those made are applied to the farm.

**Meadows**—These, amounting to over thirty acres, are principally natural, but prepared and leveled with great care and at great expense in the removal of stones and rocks. They are manured as the grasses become thin, and produce one and a half tons per acre. Before the lower leaves turn, the grass is cut. It is spread and put in heaps, and the next day is opened, turned and carted. When grass seed is sown, four quarts of herd's grass and two of clover is the usual quantity.

**Pastures**—These are all natural except a small proportion which have been sown with grass after fallow for rye. Not more than twentyfive acres in the whole are arable, and that only to a man born among rocks.

**Woodland**—Of this, including the rocks, there are over sixty acres. It is all depastured.

**Water**—The farm is admirably watered by more than fifty springs and several streams. By means of a conduit, the purest spring water is carried to the door and to the different barns.

**Drains**—On this farm there are five covered drains, built by Mr W. These have been found of incalculable advantage, and have changed what was formerly marshes into prime mowing land.

**Labor**—One man through the year at \$150, and other labor equal to one man the third part of the year, is employed, in addition to the great amount of work performed by Mr W. himself.

**Stock**—Two yokes of oxen, 7 cows, and 21 calves, yearlings, and two year olds, all a cross of the native and Devon breeds, and very fine, and raised on the farm, constitute the present stock.

**Hogs**—Eight are usually fattened with apples and the slops from the dairy. Yearlings usually weigh from 300 to 350; spring pigs 250 lbs.

**Sheep**—The flock has been much reduced, and now only 55 Merinos are kept, producing 3 lbs. each of wool. No lambs are sold.

**Horses**—One only is kept for family use.

**Poultry**—Chickens are raised for family use but not for sale, as they are believed to "cost double what they fetch."

**Bees**—Your committee were gratified to find that the good old practice among farmers of keeping bees, might still be advantageously pursued. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that every person residing in the country does not possess at least one swarm. So little attention is requisite, and under ordinary care the return is so immediate and so large upon the first cost, that it might reasonably be supposed that all would at least secure the luxury of honey for their families, if indeed they did not seek for profit.

Mr Wooster's swarms in his yard, and his bureau hive in his chamber, all indicated a liberal return for his outlay and care.

**Receipts**—These were hastily estimated as follows, viz:

Oats,	\$35
Rye,	50
Stock,	125
Pork,	50
Wool,	35
Wood,	75
Butter and cheese, say	100
	—
	\$470

Of the butter and cheese no account has been kept, and no accurate estimate could be obtained. The average sale of wool in previous years is \$140.

#### MR GAYLORD'S FARM.

The next farm in order as visited by your committee was that of Mr William Gaylord, of Middlebury, containing 52 acres, and lying in a compact and nearly square form, in the north-west part of the town.

**Soil**—The soil is principally a gravelly loam, filled with stones and retentive of moisture.

**Buildings**—These, except the barn, are in reasonable repair. The barn, and buildings, and fixtures around it, have been too much overlooked to indicate a first rate farmer in their owner.

**Cultivation**—The cultivation of the farm is uncommonly good. Little brush and few weeds are to be seen. A very considerable portion of the land has been greatly improved. In fact, much of it has been raised from poor stony pasture to smooth and rich mowing ground.

**Fences**—When Mr Gaylord, six years since, entered upon the farm, the fences were poor and principally of rails. Now, many of them are of stone, well laid and of surpassing size, all collected and laid by Mr G. with his own hands.

**Rotation**—One leading object has been the improvement of the land by the cultivation of clover and the use of plaster. For this purpose short rotations have been adopted. The only course of crops now pursued is, after grass, corn and potatoes with manure, followed by oats and grass seed.

**Corn**—The Dutton variety is preferred. The manure being spread on grass land, with reference to the quantity on hand, and the ground to be tilled, the land is ploughed clean with a deep furrow. About the middle of May the corn is planted, three feet apart each way, four kernels in the hill, the seed being soaked and rolled in plaster. It is ploughed one way only and hoed three times, and yields 50 bushels per acre. The tops are generally cut and the corn picked in the field, although occasionally it is cut at the bottom and stacked.

**Potatoes**—Are cultivated in all respects as corn, (except that they are hoed but twice,) with an average product of 200 bushels. The English whites

only are raised. They are planted in the early part of May, with from 12 to 15 bushels of seed, without cutting, and are dug in the early part of October.

**Oats**—These are sown after corn and potatoes. The land is ploughed twice, and the seed, two and a half bushels, is covered with the harrow. They are cut when two-thirds changed, and produce 50 bushels to the acre.

**Rye**—Is raised only after fallow of pasture land. The ground is ploughed three or four times according to its tilth, and the seed (one and a quarter bushels) harrowed in. The crop, averaging 20 bushels, is cut with the sickle, lies one day and is then put into shock stacks.

**Pumpkins**—Are raised with corn only.

**Roots**—White turnips and ruta бага are raised. The land is ploughed four or five times, and the seed sown broadcast with plaster. Half an acre last year produced 350 bushels.

**Manure**—Pains is taken to collect materials for this indispensable article. About 100 single loads are annually made, and small quantities are purchased when it can be obtained.

One ton of plaster is applied to meadows, pasture, and plough land. Two bushels are sown on mowing land each alternate year.

A few ashes are bought. They are sown broadcast, 50 bushels to the acre, upon meadow and plough land.

A single load of shell lime was procured last year. No effect has been perceived from its use.

**Meadows**—About ten acres are in meadow, nearly all of which is cultivated, and produces an estimated average of two and a half tons per acre. It is manured only with plaster and ashes, and ploughed at the expiration of six years. The grass is cut in the early part of the day in July, tedded and put into winrow. The second day it is opened, turned, and carted. For mowing land, four quarts of clover and eight of herd's grass seed is sown.

**Pastures**—These are principally natural and are good. A part which have been cultivated are excellent. These are permitted to remain in grass until the manure is exhausted.

**Woodland**—Twenty acres are in wood and lie open to the common.

**Water**—The farm is tolerably watered by springs which are seldom dry; a small stream through the centre and a large pond on the western margin.

**Stock**—This consists of one yoke of oxen and five cows. None are raised on the farm. Ten to fifteen head of young cattle are usually wintered with an advance in value of about \$100.

**Hogs**—Three fall shoats, of the common breed, are fattened and are made to weigh from 300 to 350 pounds.

**Sheep**—Twentyfive are kept, and average four and a half pounds of wool.

**Horses**—One is considered necessary for family use.

**Poultry**—Chickens only are bred for the use of the family.

**Labor**—All the work upon the farm, including the laying of the heavy stone walls, is performed by Mr Gaylord himself, with the aid of a small boy taken by him to bring up, and a few days work hired in haying and harvest.

**Receipts**—These, as given your committee by Mr Gaylord, amounted to \$358, as follows: profit on stock wintered, \$100; pork sold, \$50; wool, \$58; butter and cheese, \$150.

(To be continued.)

## THE GILLIFLOWER POTATOES.

As chroniclers of whatever may be deemed useful or curious in the developments of the vegetable kingdom, we were disposed two or three weeks ago to mention what came to us supported by credible witnesses as a fact in relation to the production of a potatoe from a lateral bulb or seed from the stem of the gilliflower. When facts come to us, sustained by credible witnesses, whose testimony stands the test of a faithful cross examination, we think it our duty to seek for an explanation rather than arbitrarily to deny the fact. As the best explanation it was in our power to afford, we queried whether it might not be that the potatoe is not an original tuber, but the chance production of some freak of nature—such freaks, we know, nature does play sometime, which have given birth to new productions. The fact that the potatoe is capable of producing its kind in *two* ways—by seed from the balls, and by sprouts from its own fruit,—favors the conjecture that behind these two causes of reproduction, may, originally have resided *one*, of which the agricultural community may not have been aware. At least we thought the matter worthy of inquiry, and hence after stating the facts as they had come to us, we requested Rev. H. Colman, Gov. Hill, Dr. Holmea and Mr. Cole to allow the public the benefit of their knowledge of natural science, so far, if they could, as to explain the mystery.

As a farther act of editorial and personal respect and courtesy, last week we forwarded to Mr. Colman, editor of the N. E. Farmer, one of the potatoes with a communication describing the process of its production, and respectfully asked his attention. Such attentions amongst fellow editors we think friendly, and should be received at least in the same spirit of courteous good will.

We find in the last N. E. Farmer, our communication published at length, without its having passed, probably, into the hands of the Editor from whom a notice was solicited. Instead of this, Mr. Breck, publisher of the Farmer, of whom we made no request, has seen fit to publish the letter, without the knowledge of the Editor we suppose, and our respectful intentions he treats almost as an insult. "We are astonished," says he, "that any person of common sense should for a moment believe that a result of this kind could be produced. Mr. Smiley was undoubtedly mistaken." That settles the matter. The *dictum* of Mr. Breck is enough—at least in his estimation. He has a most convenient way of disposing of a subject, and is *unusually* courteous to the well designed attentions of a neighboring editor. "Mr. Smiley was *undoubtedly* mistaken." It may be hard to make Mr. S. believe this, after all the tests of his knowledge which he has—but Mr. B. says he was, and so it must be. "As well might we expect that an oak would produce pumpkins, or an apple tree a squash, as that a gilliflower should produce a potatoe." Nevertheless there are many things which Mr. Breck might not expect, that are very true after all. Would he expect there are such creatures in his field as sheep, as long as he cannot account for their original? Would he expect oats as the fruit of barley sown? Would he expect a white Albino from black African parents? Let him be "*astonished* that any person of *common sense* should for a moment believe" in such productions, so long as he cannot explain the causes of them.

We are yet in hopes that Mr. COLMAN, the Ed-

itor of the N. E. Farmer, will favor us with his attention, in which case we know he is too much of a gentleman not to treat our request with a better explanation than a gruff denial of the fact.—*Maine Cultivator*.

[REMARKS BY THE CONDUCTOR.—We wish to correct one error under which Mr Drew appears to labor in relation to the editor of the N. E. Farmer. Mr Colman has furnished a large amount of highly important and useful matter for the paper, as all our readers know; but he has never announced himself as editor, nor taken upon himself that responsibility. Being in the employ of the State, and most of the time absent in the agricultural survey, it would hardly be possible for him to attend to the duties of conducting a paper. For this present season we did not see him for three or four months, and since his return from the west, he has been travelling the greater part of the time, engaged in his official labors.

Communications are frequently addressed to Mr Colman, as editor of the N. E. Farmer, which Mr Breck does not think improper to open and answer if necessary, without considering that he is committing an improper act, any more than Mr Drew does when he receives a communication for the Cultivator. If Mr Drew or any other person calls upon the editor of the N. E. Farmer to answer any inquiry, it is in Mr Breck's place to attend to it; but should Mr Colman be present, in deference to his superior knowledge, it is very likely it would be handed over to him for his opinion, if it was a matter of any consequence. We hope we are understood under this head.

We are sorry to be thought uncivil or lacking in courtesy towards our publishing or editorial brethren; but when such foolery and nonsense as gilliflower potatoes, are brought before the public by the editor of an agricultural paper, and a call is made for an explanation of an impossibility, as every one at all acquainted with vegetable physiology will see at once, or any one else we should think who had common sense, we acknowledge that we were a little surprised, and expressed ourselves as we did, not meaning any offence. The case of a white Albino from a black African parent, is not a parallel case, by any means: all the human family are one species, although they are divided into different races, have different complexions, &c. As it is in the vegetable kingdom, so it is in the animal; among the different species there are monstrosities and sports innumerable, yet the specific character of the animal or plant is not materially affected. There is no instance on record of any new species having been brought into existence since the creation: it is an absurdity.

As to sheep and every other race of animals or plants, we have always supposed they were included in the creation at the beginning, and that neither a sheep or a potato comes by chance.

Will the editor of the Cultivator inform us who has ever "sowed barley and reaped oats": this is another new idea. There must be something peculiar in the state of things in Maine, if such results are produced. "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" Such things were not expected in our Saviour's time, and have the laws of nature changed? "And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself after his kind, and God saw that it was good." From this we may infer that every plant reproduces it-

self, if we understand the passage right, and in no other way is it intimated that they can be produced.

As to the origin of the potato, our friend seems to be in the dark, and as the "*dictum*" of Mr Breck may not be considered conclusive by the editor of the Cultivator, we would refer him to Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, page 623, where he will learn that the potato grows in the wild state in the mountainous parts of S. America. The London Horticultural Society, in their reports, vol. 5, page 257, observe that "some tubers of the wild potato have been received by the Horticultural Society and grown by them: they differ so little from those of the cultivated potato, that Sabine conjectures that the original cultivators of this vegetable did not exercise either much art or patience in the production of their garden potatoes." Our friend Mr Haggerston, a gentleman as well acquainted with the vegetable kingdom and as able a cultivator as any other person in the country, informed us that in England he had seen potatoes grown from tubers recently introduced from their native plain or mountain; that they were the size of a man's thumb and very full of eyes. The idea that the potato may be "the chance production of some freak of nature," is truly ridiculous, and never would have been noticed, were it not that we felt it a duty we owe to the community at large, to express our disapprobation of such humbuggery, too much of which already exists in the minds of the credulous and ignorant. Who has not heard of yellow roses made by budding white ones on the barberry bush, and black ones by budding upon the black currant, and striped tulips manufactured to order by drawing different colored silk through the bulb, and a hundred other wonders performed in the same unnatural way? Such ideas are common, and we are often gravely asked if such things are not so!

As to the inquiry, "Can you explain any natural relation between the gilliflower and potato," we would remark, that neither in the natural or artificial classification of plants, is there the most distant connexion, nor is there a possibility that a hybrid could be produced between the two plants so different in their structure, habits and properties as the gilliflower and potato, and much more that a potato could in any way be produced from the diseased stem of a gilliflower.—J. B.]

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.  
EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Saturday, Nov. 14, 1840.

S. Pond, Chairman of the Committee on Vegetables:

SIR—I have exhibited at the Horticultural rooms today, thirtyone varieties of turnips. They are the product of seed imported by me last season from Scotland. I had fifty varieties. I gave a portion of the seeds of each variety to Daniel Chandler, Esq., of the House of Industry; Dr. Holmes, of the Maine Farmer; Mr Drew, of the Maine Cultivator; S. W. Cole, of the Yankee Farmer, and David Haggerston, Esq., of Watertown. The turnips exhibited were cultivated by Mr Haggerston, to whom I am greatly indebted for the care he has bestowed upon them. Some of the varieties are not matured, as they were planted late. I have not yet heard from the other gentlemen who had the seeds. Many of these varieties will be found superior to any that we have in the country.

Very respectfully,

Boston, Nov. 14, 1840. C. P. BOSSON.

The following are the varieties of turnips sent

by Mr Bosson: Green Top Yellow Bullock, Hood's Yellow, Lewisham Oxheart, Lawrence's Yellow Tankard, Old Scotch Yellow, Purple Top Searlet, Pomeranian White Globe, Green Tankard, Long Black, Yellow Stone, White Stone, Large Norfolk, Improved Yellow Stone, Purple Top Hybrid, Dale's Hybrid, White Flat Winter, Lawton's Hybrid, Yellow Tankard, Red Round, Red Globe, Green Top Yellow, Green Round, Green Top Yellow Oxheart, Purple Top Yellow, Flat Dutch, Early Snowball, Yellow Maltese, Green Globe, Yellow Altringham, Pollock's Fine Green Top, Early Stone, Yellow. The most or all of the above are new varieties and well worthy the attention of the farmers.

Celery from Col. Isaac Davis, Worcester.

SAMUEL POND, *Chairman*.

#### EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

From Col. Wilder, Dorchester, President of the Society; Passe Colmar, Beurre d' Aremburg, Columbian and Burgouaster, of Boston, or Mr La Cure Pears—excellent specimens, being four of the most desirable kinds of the season for size, flavor and beauty.

From Mr E. Wight, Dedham; Red apples.

From Mr John W. Scudder, Barnstable; a fine specimen of ripe Cranberries. Mr S did not advise us of their being cultivated, which we understand the Barnstable people do in great abundance and perfection. These were excellent, as the two specimens of preserves which accompanied them testified.

From Mr E. Vose; King of the Pippins apples.

From Mr R. Manning; Pears—Von Mons, (No. 70,) Bishop's Thumb, Princess de Orange, Winter Nelia and Beurre Duval. Bishop's Thumb and Beurre Duval rank high in point of flavor.

From Mr Wm. Oakes, Ipswich; a basket of Minister apples, beautiful in appearance; the specimen was past its prime: having become withered, the flavor could not be judged rightly of.

For the Committee,

BENJ. V. FRENCH.

Worcester, Nov. 16th, 1840.

JOSEPH BRECK—Dear Sir—I take the liberty to send you herewith a few "Sweet Russets," a very rich eating apple, excellent for roasting and baking. They originated on the farm of my father in this place. The tree is a good bearer; the fruit generally fair. They have been in bearing about 140 years. Will you give them a trial, and present for exhibition at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as a native seedling; and oblige

Yours, &c.,

A. H. GREEN.

[We have sent to the Horticultural rooms a part of the above, and "tried" the remainder, and find them to be a superior variety and worthy a place in every orchard.—J. B.]

#### HARTFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourteenth Cattle Show and Fair of the Hartford County Agricultural Society was held at Hartford on the 5th inst. and was attended by an immense concourse of persons, including agriculturists from all parts of this and the adjacent States, and many of the most eminent of our statesmen, including His Excellency William W. Ellsworth, and His Honor Lieut. Governor Hull, from the State of Massachusetts, Judges of the Supreme, Su-

perior, and County Courts, and other distinguished strangers, delegates from like institutions, and several others. The morning was brilliant and auspicious for examining and awarding the premiums for live stock. The show of stock was without a doubt the best that was ever exhibited in this State. The bullocks, colts, and neat stock were particularly animals of general admiration. The show of Improved Durham short horns, and full blood Holdernesses, native and cross breeds, were also numerous; the Berkshire, Spanish and native swine; and the Merino, South Down, Bakewell, Dishley and native breed sheep were equally deserving of commendation. In fact, where all were good, it would be invidious to make comparisons. The grand total number of stock exhibited in the Park and on the grounds, were seven hundred and fiftyfour specimens.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a procession was formed in the State House, and with martial music under the direction of the grand and assistant marshals, proceeded to the South Meadow, where the ploughing match was witnessed by thousands on foot, in barouches, coaches, hacks, gigs, waggons, and on horseback, who appeared delighted to witness nine ploughs in operation at once, which reminds us of the noble sentiment contained in Lieut. Gov. Hawley's letter, regretting that his engagements would not permit him to be present, although he contents himself with sending "Speed the plough," among his sincerest wishes for the prosperity of the Society. The successful competitors ploughed the quantity set out, being three sixteenths of an acre each, in twentyseven, thirty, and thirtyfive minutes; all performed the labor in a farmer-like style, although the land was a strong sward, yet none of the teams or ploughmen appeared in the least fatigued. After which the procession returned to the City Hall, where the exhibition of domestic manufactures, vegetables, fruits, &c., was held, which were of a high order and are deserving of commendation.

On Friday 6th Nov., the Society met again, and having attended religious services and listened to an address on agriculture, proceeded to award and bestow the prizes. Our limits do not allow us to insert the reports in full with the names of the successful competitors.

#### Report of Committee of Inspection.

The Committee on Stock, Report:—That the amount and quality of the Stock presented were superior to any similar exhibition ever before witnessed in Hartford County. The improvement, your Committee believe was commenced under the influence of the former operations of this Society; and it must be truly gratifying to the lovers of fine Stock to see what has resulted from the laudable and persevering enterprize of the Farmers in the County during the suspension of the Society's operations.

There were five divisions of your Committee. One to judge on working oxen; one on bulls and fat cattle; one on cows and sheep, one on trains of working cattle, and one on Horses and Swine.

The collection of working oxen offered for premium was large and generally very fine, and your Committee would gladly have awarded more premiums had it been in their power.

The trains of working oxen exhibited consisted of 12 good yoke from Windsor, 15 from Wethersfield, many of them superior; 50 yoke of fine se-

lected cattle from Hartford; 74 from East Windsor, and 79 from Farmington. The Committee had much difficulty in deciding between the two trains from Farmington and East Windsor, both being highly meritorious. Your Committee cannot do justice to their own feelings without recommending that a gratuitous premium be awarded to the town of Farmington of fifteen dollars.

The exhibition of bulls was large and fine, and would have done honor to any show in our country, embracing foreign, native and mixed breeds.

The committee found it difficult to decide, and regret that the different kinds of animals were not placed together for their convenience, thereby enabling them to form an opinion from close comparison more readily and more satisfactory to their own minds.

There were but two fat oxen on the ground, both of which were highly meritorious.

The committee were pleased to see so many good cows, embracing both foreign and native breeds, showing a good degree of attention to this important domestic animal.

The exhibition of sheep was not so full as could have been desired. There were a few specimens of fine South Down, Dishly and Merino breeds.

The fat wethers presented were not, in the judgment of the committee, worthy of the Society's premium offered on that kind of stock.

The committee regret that there was no competition on horses, there being but one two years old colt on the ground.

The exhibition of swine was very superior, showing great improvement within a few years on that very valuable kind of stock.

The committee regret that several very fine animals were not entered on the stock book in time to enable them legally to compete for the society's premium.

There was a great number of remarkably fine animals exhibited whose excellences we would gladly enumerate in particular, would not a minute description render our report altogether too lengthy. But such a description is the less demanded, as there was a large collection of intelligent and practical farmers present who were evidently delighted, and we doubt not greatly benefited by their own examination of the good qualities combined in those noble animals; and we confidently believe the exhibition will give a new impulse to the spirit of agricultural improvement in the county.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

D. W. GRANT, *Chairman*.

*American Copper.*—A late number of the Wisconsin Enquirer says that Messrs. W. Alfred and P. W. Thomas of New Baltimore in that territory, have met with complete success in their experiments on smelting copper ore. They constructed a very simple furnace which cost only ten dollars, in which they smelted on the 28th of Sept. last, 2,500 pounds of ore, from which they obtained nearly 700 pounds of good pig copper, pronounced by good judges to be superior to the South American pig copper. The time occupied in procuring from the ore the above amount of copper, was only nine hours. Neither Mr. Alfred nor Mr. Thomas had any experience in the business of smelting, and the result is justly deemed a matter of great consequence to that territory, which abounds in rich copper ore.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1840.

## SILK CULTURE.

We have been favored by several gentlemen with returns and accounts of their success the past year in the culture of silk, which we shall have much pleasure in laying before our readers, as soon as we get the floor clear of some other matters which now occupy it. Every observing mind, familiar with the history of mankind, knows that what we call the public is an animal, we will not say diseased, but peculiar in his constitution; subject, in common parlance, to fits and starts; the creature of impulse; spasmodic in almost all his motions; and passing continually by a sort of pendulous movement from one extreme to another. Today he is all passion; tomorrow he will be in the same matter all apathy. Today his credulity knows no bounds; tomorrow he will be found as faithless, though the evidence in the case is the same without addition or alteration. He sets up his idol this week and hurls his anathemas against every one, who refuses to join in his homage. Next week the idol is despised; his altars overthrown, and the worshippers, whom he himself had dragged to the shrine, are now the victims of his relentless persecution. This applies to the community as a community; and to individuals likewise, for individuals in truth make up the mass.

This capriciousness is seen, likewise, in almost all the concerns of life, so that a public opinion, public approbation or public censure are very imperfect tests of the merit or demerit of men or things. The tide which is now at its flood will soon go down to its ebb; but then it will no sooner have reached that point than it will begin again to swell until it reaches its full height.

Every person, who has much to do with mankind, must make his calculations with reference to this caprice and fickleness. He is sure to meet with it, because it is a fixed element in the human constitution. Let him frame his judgments accordingly. He need not condemn because the public condemn; nor approve because they approve. He need not deem it necessary to desert any object of pursuit, simply because they desert it; nor to take it up because it happens to be popular. Let him ask, in any case of inquiry or experiment, for the evidence, the actual results, the facts, and be determined as they shall preponderate on the one side or the other.

All these observations especially apply to the subject which we have placed at the head of this article. The silk culture has had several seasons of flood and as many of ebb. It is now withdrawn as matter of popular excitement and is to be judged of by its actual results. These results will be what we have all along predicted, in a high degree encouraging. We have never joined with those who maintained that the silk culture was to be the great and almost exclusive business of the country; and that almost every other branch of husbandry was to give way to it. Our views, however, on the subject have been so fully given to the public in the Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts, that we do not deem it necessary to go farther into it.

Every position, however, taken in that report, will be fully confirmed; and the result is much more likely to surpass than to fall short of our calculations. A great many persons who entered the business as mere speculators in mulberry trees, having burnt the ends of their fingers off by their folly, now cry out against the whole

business as, in vulgar parlance, a *humbug*. This determines nothing. A great many persons, who have undertaken the culture and production of silk, have almost wholly or totally failed. Their worms were hatched before their foliage was ready or the number of the worms was wholly disproportionate to the amount of feed prepared for them. Or their eggs were not preserved properly: many of them were perhaps put into the ice house after half of them had begun to come out; or they were brought by too sudden a removal from the ice house into the warm air or sunshine. In many cases, through want of ventilation or too much crowding, the health of the worms has been destroyed; and they have perished by thousands and thousands, just as the cultivator was expecting to realize his golden harvest. All these and fifty other of what we call accidents, have happened and disappointed the hopes of many. A large portion of these persons stand ready to cry out against the silk culture as a delusion and to renounce it in disgust. This does not determine the case. What men in general call accident, is commonly the result of negligence or inexperience, or ignorance. It is very convenient to charge it to accident, a matter which, properly speaking, has no existence in human affairs, but serves very conveniently as a scape-goat for the sins of those who presume to think that they can control instead of being willing to submit to the fixed laws of nature.

We have had no sympathy with those persons (and there are many such, who have acted under the apprehension or presumption that the silk culture differed from all other of the concerns of life, and could be managed without any particular care or knowledge; and was sure to succeed with the most imperfect or even with no attention. Nothing valuable in life can be so accomplished, and it is utterly idle to expect it. Labor, intelligence, skill, care, discretion, perseverance, are the invariable price of all that is truly worth having, in business, learning, and morals.

Our letters and communications will show that the silk culture the past year has succeeded as fully as we had a right to expect; that many discouragements have occurred, which more experience will enable us to guard against; that it is destined to prove a source of ample profit to those who pursue it under ordinarily favorable circumstances, and with ordinary diligence and knowledge and care; that we may look upon its introduction into the country as a distinguished blessing; and that the certain and wide extension of its culture, is one of the brightest spots in the prospects of New England husbandry.

We have a good deal more to say on the subject, but shall leave it until we present at large the communications which we have received. H. C.

## AN ENGLISH BEE.

"It is a laudable custom in some parts of England when a person enters upon a farm, for the occupiers around to send their teams and plough a portion of land for him, especially his wheat land towards Michaelmas. Mr Glover, of Bradwell Grove, Eng., having taken Down's farm, several of the neighboring farmers sent their teams on Thursday 17th Sept., and ploughed a 24 acre field of two years seeds in about four hours, with a meritorious consideration of the interests of agriculture. There were thirty ploughs in the field."

This is what in this country we should call a Bee. It is often done in various places in cases of erecting a house, removal, getting a year's wood, husking, &c., and especially in various services of ploughing, planting, manuring and gathering crops, when a neighbor is sick.

Such offices of kindness cannot be too much practised. They cost little, compared with the benefits they confer and the pleasure they impart; and often most beautifully illustrate the aphorism of scripture, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." H. C.

## THE ELECTION.

We congratulate our friends upon the termination of the political campaign. We do not mean upon the result, because we are not allowed here to say what we think on that subject; the New England Farmer has no politics, though New England farmers are pretty strongly impregnated in this matter; but we congratulate the whole country that the storm is over, and the ship likely now to get quietly into port. We have had a pretty heavy sea going and there was some little risk of foundering; but a kind Providence has enabled us to weather the gale.

We are soon to ship a new master, and new officers, we suppose, of course. There is no changing the crew, excepting as they die off and are thrown overboard. Heaven grant us a prosperous voyage; no "hazing" the sailors; no knocking off their "duff" on Sundays, and no pilloining their perquisites on the part of the officers.

It would be idle to suppose that we shall always have smooth sailing or prosperous gales. This is not the course of human affairs; but Heaven grant wisdom and a good look out to the man at the helm; a deep sense of his own responsibility and the value of the interests committed to his charge; and may the ship of state be kept clear of the quicksands and the rocks; and after the next four years voyage, come into port with her hull sound, not a treenail out nor a plank started; every sail filled, a broad pennant flying at her royal-mast head, her stars and stripes glittering at her peak; and officers and crew equally happy in each other and in the prosperous issue of the cruise. H. C.

*Geoponical.*—Joseph Kingman of West-Bridgewater has sent to Mr. Breck of the New England Farmer a barrel of seedling apples. Mr. Breck acknowledges the receipt of the apples, and finds them "about middling." We should be middling glad to receive a similar present.—*Boston Courier.*

Our friend of the Courier is always disposed to make himself merry with his friends; and he is a lucky fellow, who escapes the snapper of his whip. Wo be to his enemies, who receive the full weight of his lash. In the case above referred to he mistook the amount of the *douceur*. The apples were sent and a barrel was sent; but in was not a barrel of apples; but some apples sent by a Mr. Barrel. If he wishes this barrel forwarded, we will do our best, to send it along, when it next makes its appearance, if he will pay the truckage.

The term "about middling" is, we admit, a Yankeeism of rather a vague signification. An old man in Connecticut to the inquiry how he did, putting his hand upon his stomach always answered "about middling." His complaint went under the name of the "middlings." This does not exactly meet our position; but if the editor of the Courier chooses, he may understand the apples to have been pretty good for the stomach; and our wish that any that may be sent to him may be of a superior quality.

☞ We have to thank Mr. A. A. Lawrence for his politeness in presenting us with a small parcel of Tuscan clover seed, represented as remarkable for its luxuriance and productiveness. We shall take care to place it where its good qualities may be fairly tested; and should it prove a valuable acquisition, it shall be freely distributed.

Our citizens who go abroad, our shipmasters and naval officers, may often render a distinguished service to the country by the introduction of valuable seeds and plants. They have already rendered essential benefits in this way, and will find us always prompt to co-operate in their patriotic intentions. H. C.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1840.**  
Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 1700 Beef Cattle, 750 Stores, 5700 Sheep and 1420 Swine.

Several lots of Beef Cattle, two or three hundred Stores—a thousand or more Sheep and several hundred Swine unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—First quality, \$5 25 a \$5 50. Second quality, \$4 75 a \$5 00. Third quality, \$3 50 a \$4 00

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$4 50 a \$4 75; No. 1 \$4 00; No. 2 \$3 00.

Stores.—Yearlings \$4 50 a 8 50, Two Year Old \$11 a 18, Three Year Old \$21 a 27.

Sheep.—Dull, Lots were sold at \$1 25 \$1 37½ \$1 50 \$1 62, \$1 83, \$2 00, \$2 17, and \$2 37.


Swine.—The prices obtained last week were not fully sustained. Lots to peddle 3 a 3 1-2, for sows and 4 a 4 1-2 for barrows. At retail, 4 to 5 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 Nov. 22.

	Nov. 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	16	25	38	32	W.
Tuesday,	17	24	38	32	W.
Wednesday,	13	29	35	32	N.
Thursday,	19	28	34	29	N. W.
Friday,	20	24	34	29	W.
Saturday,	21	13	33	29	N. W.
Sunday,	22	26	31	34	N. E.

 **WILLIAM PRINCE & SON,** Flushing, near New York, offer their usual very extensive assortment of Trees, Shrubs and flowering plants, a most splendid assortment of Bulbous Roots and Dahlias, including all the new varieties, and the most magnificent collections possible of China, Roses, Camillas, Chinese Azaleas, Geraniums, and other Green House Plants. Also Garden and Agricultural Seeds, all of which will be sold low to suit the times, and a large discount made for cash.

Mulberries of all the different kinds for Silk, including the New Circassian with monstrous foliage and perfectly hardy character.

Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention and priced Catalogues will be sent to all who apply post paid. Nov. 23. 3w.

**Better Late than Never!**

The subscribers have received from Holland an additional supply of fine Bulbous roots, such as Hyacinth all colors, Double and Single. Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts. Narcissus, Double and Single. Crown Imperials, of sorts. Crocus, of sorts. Ranunculus do. Anemones do. Tulips, fine mixed Double and Single, Early and Late. Iris, English and Persian. Lillies, &c.

Boston, Nov. 17, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. WM. SALISBURY.

Graton, Oct. 26, 1840. cow.

**FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.**

At the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a good collection of Fruit Trees of the best Native and Foreign varieties. Apply by mail to the subscriber.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, Oct. 14, 1840.

**GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.**

The subscriber can furnish every variety of Green House Plants or Garden Shrub, in the very best order. Also—Dahlia roots, (all the new varieties); Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Isabella Grape vines; Roses and Peonies; Honeyuckles, and other creepers; Black, White, and Red Currant trees; White and Red Antwerp Raspberry vines; Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, &c.

Orders by mail will be promptly and faithfully executed; or they can be forwarded to, or left with J. Breck & Co.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

Oct. 23. Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

**SILVER FIR AND SPRUCE SEEDS.**

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, a few Bushels of the seed of the Silver Fir, Spruce. Also—English Oak, a fine specimen; Spanish Chesnuts, (very large); with a variety of other tree seeds.

Nov. 10, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GRINDSTONES.**

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

**WALKER'S FINE TULIPS.**

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, a great variety of Walker's fine named Tulips, at \$3 per dozen, with their names. Many of the original Bulbs cost five times that sum—Those who intend to set out a tulip bed, will do well to call soon, as October is the best month for this business.

Five Mixed tulips without names, \$1 per dozen. Also Hyacinths of every variety, embracing all the most approved sorts, with a great variety of other bulbous roots.

Boston, Oct. 21, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**


We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books. Agricultural Implements. Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840. 4w

**Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale**

 A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be selected and marked, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via. mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Brighton, August 12.

**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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Oct. 23.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

APPLES, Winter,	barrell	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	"	5 75	5 00
Pot, " " "	"	5 25	5 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel	11	11 50
No. 1.	"	9	9 50
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	23	29
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	13
dairy,	"	18	25
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,	"	"	"
sperm,	"	"	37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
CIOPER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
"	barrel	1 50	1 75
BONE MANURE,	bushel	32	37
" in casks,	"	"	"
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cnd, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 44	2 58
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 13	2 13
Haddock,	"	1 07	1 25
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	12 75	13 00
No. 2,	"	"	10 75
No. 3,	"	6 50	6 75
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	"	17 00	18 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"	5 37	5 44
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 50	5 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	"	"
Richmond canal,	"	"	5 60
Alexandria wharf,	"	"	3 37
Rye,	"	"	3 37
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	68	68
southern flat, yellow,	"	56	56
white,	"	54	54
Rye, northern,	"	55	68
Barley,	"	"	"
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	42
southern,	"	28	32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	"	18 00	19 00
do. do. finished	"	28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern and western,	"	"	11
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,	"	10 50	"
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	35	38
2d quality,	"	"	"
LARD, Boston,	"	12	13
southern,	"	11	12
LEATHEA, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	30
do. country do.	"	23	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	27
do. dry hides,	"	20	23
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	18	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"	"	"
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 05	"
Winter,	"	1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"	"	"
Neat's Foot,	"	95	"
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	"	"
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	17 00	"
clear,	"	16 00	"
Mess,	"	14 50	15 50
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 50	"
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"	"	1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"	"	15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8½	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	"	"
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	50
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	45
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	38
do. 1-4 and common,	"	33	35
Northern pulled. { Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
{ No. 1,	"	35	40
{ No. 2,	"	23	26
{ No. 3,	"	18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Truiston Whig.

LONG CLOSE IMPRISONMENT, AND SUD-  
DEN EMANCIPATION.

Visiting at the house of a friend—an intelligent and voracious citizen, in Middleboro', a few weeks since, I found him digging a well upon his premises, near his buildings. He informed me, that he had penetrated into the earth between nine and ten feet, when he came to a large flat stone, or kind of ledge, that covered nearly the whole bottom. The stone appeared to be of the softer kind of granite, composed rather of flakes, than a solid mass, with seams closely united, and though adhering pretty firmly, not very difficult to be started and separated by the bar. He proceeded to break up this mass of stone, which was effected by breaking it in pieces, and sealing it off. But, what was his surprise, when breaking and sealing and raising up a large piece of this stone, a living toad emerged from the place, in which he had been imbedded. He described him as a toad of the ordinary size, and appearance, except in the color. Instead of the dun, or dark gray, he appeared somewhat of the shining color of stones, and the margin of streams, in the vicinity of ore. When released from his close confinement, he leaped with all the strength and agility of the most vigorous and active of the race, uttering a kind of scream, as he advanced, something like a tree-toad, so loud and shrill as to attract the attention of the children playing in the door-yard. And in the true spirit of our free institutions, and the age in which we live, he was not only suffered to go at large, but even helped out of the pit, and put upon the surface of the earth, and look up his old friends, if he had any, and mingle with free population.

How he came there, or how long he had been imprisoned, in this snug stone cell, must be altogether matter of conjecture. The little cell he occupied, seemed but just large enough to hold him, without the least room to turn, or at all change his position. The fissures in the rock must have been rather favorable to him, on account of air, and possibly, occasional drops of water, though closely adhering, and by no means large enough to admit an insect.

Some suppose the time was, when all the territory south of Boston, commonly called the cape, was submerged in water; and suppose it is pretty clear that geological appearances, as far as developed, form the idea. But I do not see that this accounts for the position of the toad in question. And even if the deluge would account for it, it would seem to be almost cruel to adjudge him to have had so long an imprisonment. Perhaps the most probable theory is, that many years ago he imbedded himself in that kind of earth which most readily petrified—the earth hardened and confined him, until the earth rose over him by the natural accumulation of that which grows upon its surface, to the height of near ten feet. How long it would take such earth to petrify, or such an amount of soil to accumulate, I am unable to tell. Perhaps some learned geologist, or some acute naturalist, will be good enough to inform us.

Middleboro', 1840.

P. C.

*The Career of Crime.*—A few years ago, as I was walking through my native village, on an er-

rand, in the dusk of the evening, I saw two young men rush from a shop, one pursuing the other. They were brothers. The oldest had a leather strap in his hand. He caught his brother, and after a severe struggle in which many blows were given and received, succeeded in throwing him down and severely whipping him with the strap. I was then a child, and the scene produced an impression upon my mind which will never pass away. This occurred about fifteen years ago. Since that time I have neither seen nor heard from these two individuals, till a few days since, I read in a newspaper that this very person who then whipt his brother is sentenced to death for the murder of his wife. The two events I could not but connect in my mind though fifteen years apart.

What a warning to parents to restrain the passions of their children.

What a warning to children to avoid contention and to check the risings of anger.—*Barry Gazette.*

*"Lead us not into temptation."*—Three Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay became converts to the temperance cause, although previously given to "put the enemy into their mouth that stole away their brains." Three white men formed the charitable resolution of trying their Indian sincerity. Placing a canteen of whiskey in their path, they hid themselves in the bushes to observe the motions of the red men. The first one recognized his old acquaintance, and with an "ugh!" and making a high step, he passed on. The second laughed, saying "me know you!" and walked around. The last one drew his tomahawk, and dashed it to pieces, saying, "ugh! you conquer me—now I conquer you."

*New Alloys in Metal.*—A curious and valuable discovery has been made in the alloy of metals. A manufacturer of Paris has invented a composition much less oxidable than silver, and which will not melt at a heat treble that which silver will bear; the cost of it is less than 4d an ounce. Another improvement is in steel; an Englishman at Brussels has discovered a mode of casting iron so that it flows from the furnace pure steel, better than the best cast-steel in England, and almost equal to that which has undergone the process of beating. The cost of this steel is only a farthing per pound greater than that of cast iron.—*Mining Journal.*

When I see a man who affects to doubt every thing he hears. I never hesitate about writing him down as an ass. A great doubter is a solemn and self-conceited pig.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

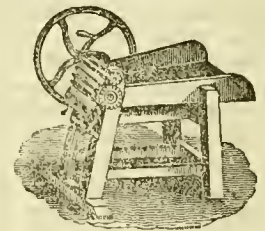
*Hungarian Yeast.*—The yeast prepared by the Hungarians will keep for a whole twelvemonth. During the summer season they boil a certain quantity of wheat bran and hops in water. The decoction is not long in fermenting; and when this has taken place, they throw in a certain portion of bran to form the whole into a thick paste, which they work into balls that are afterwards dried by a slow heat. When wanted for use, they are broken, and boiling water is poured upon them; having stood a proper time, it is decanted, and in a fit state for leavening bread. The Romans prepared their yeast much in the same way; taking wine in a state of fermentation, and working up a given quantum of the flour of Millet with it; the paste thus obtain-

ed was made into balls and dried. It often happens that the yeast, the leavened dough itself, will become acid in summer, and acidulate the bread; this may be remedied by throwing some fingers of carbonate of magnesia in yeast or paste.—*Foreign Literary Gazette.*

*Bursting of Stoves.*—The Philadelphia Gazette relates an instance of the bursting of a stove from covering up the fires. It was a large common stove in the laboratory of a chemist, and had been partly filled with wet or damp anthracite coal placed on ignited coal, and the whole covered with ashes. In an hour or so afterwards a tremendous explosion occurred, and on entering the laboratory the stove was found blown into pieces, and the pipe split asunder to the ceiling. The phenomenon is attributed to the accumulation of gas in the stove before the fire burst into a flame, and when the flame touched it the explosion followed. The case is mentioned as a warning to house keepers.

Marrying a lady for her beauty, is like eating a bird for its singing.

## GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

Oct. 14.

## ENGLISH ACORNS AND SPANISH CHESNUTS.

Just received and for sale, a few quarts of English Acorns. The tree is very beautiful, and one of the most ornamental of the English forest trees. Also a few Spanish Chesnuts, twice as large as the common sort—rice 50 cents per quart. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Oct 28.

## HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 26.

## 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 HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. VII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1840.

[NO. 22.]

N. E. FARMER.

### NEW HAVEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on Farms.

[Concluded.]

MR ALLEN'S FARM.

From Middlebury your committee passed across to Cheshire. They there visited the farm of Mr Claudius Allen, formerly called the Law farm. It contains 180 acres, and, except a piece of woodland at its eastern extremity, lies in a parallelogram, having its greatest length from east to west. It is situated about half a mile north of the centre of the town, and is intersected by the Cheshire turnpike, and also by the old road running upon the top of the hill west of the turnpike. The buildings are all upon the old road, and upon nearly the highest ground on the farm, and such is the descent that all the wash is carried on to the farm itself.

**Soil.**—The soil is principally a deep sandy loam. On some parts of the farm gravel prevails. Under the soil on the hill, grey sand-stone is found at various depths. Elsewhere, the subsoil is gravel and sand.

**Buildings.**—These are ancient, but in good repair, and tolerably convenient. The barns have thatched roofs, for which your committee are not advocates. The cider mill under the barn is well worth the attention of all interested in that branch of farming operations.

**Cultivation.**—Hay and pasture are the main objects aimed at in the cultivation. There is a neatness about the lots not as often found as the interests of our farmers would seem to require. No bushes or weeds were to be seen, and the whole farm is well cultivated and in good condition.

**Fences.**—Of these there are three kinds—stone walls with rails on the top, posts and rails, and worm fences. They are generally very fair.

**Rotation of Crops.**—Three different rotations are pursued, extending through three seasons, and one occupying only two. They are, 1st, after grass; corn with manure; oats; and rye with grass; 2d, buckwheat on sward which has been mowed, with one ploughing; potatoes or corn with manure; and oats or rye with grass; 3d, rye with manure; corn with manure; and oats and grass; 4th, turnips; and oats with grass. Grass seed is occasionally sown with the turnips.

**Corn.**—Is planted in the early part of May, on grass, or after rye or buckwheat, with ten double loads of manure, in rows three and a half feet apart, hills three feet distant on the rows, and three or four kernels in the hill. Plaster is put into the hill, and also on the corn after the first hoeing. The seed is also soaked in tar water. The Dutton and Tuscarora varieties have heretofore been cultivated; this year they have given place to the White Flint and the China Tree. The crop is hoed three times, being ploughed in the same direction each time. It is either cut up and stacked in the field, or the tops are cut and the corn picked,

and the bottoms then cut up and secured. It produces 40 bushels per acre.

**Potatoes.**—For this crop the land is prepared as for corn, except that the rows are but three and the hills on the rows two feet apart: the seed is cut, and 8 to 10 bushels used: they are hoed twice, plastered after the first hoeing, and produce 250 bushels. The Orange, Pink-eyes, Mercers, and now a few Rohans are raised.

**Oats.**—Succeed corn or potatoes. The rows are split and the land harrowed, two bushels of seed is sown and ploughed in, and the grass seed covered with the harrow: 35 bushels is considered an average crop: they are cut when two thirds changed.

**Rye.**—Is sown during the first week in September, either upon fallows or after oats. Fallows are ploughed and harrowed twice, and the seed (one bushel per acre) is ploughed in. After oats two ploughings and one harrowing are given. The ordinary crop is twenty bushels.

**Wheat.**—For this the land is prepared as for rye, except that a much larger quantity of manure is applied. One and a half bushels of seed is sown, with an average product of 15 bushels.

**Pumpkins.**—These are planted in hills six feet apart, on land prepared as for corn, and are also manured in the hill; two vines only are permitted to remain in each hill.

**Roots.**—Carrots, ruta бага, and white and yellow turnips are usually raised: the land is carefully cultivated, and the seed sown in drills: the last year's crop was estimated at 1000 bushels; 500 however, is the usual crop.

**Meadows.**—These, 35 acres in the whole, are of cultivated grasses, and are not manured except with plaster: two quarts of herd's grass is sown in the fall, and two of clover in the spring, and the same quantity of each kind is used when sown in the spring: the grass is cut, tedded, and put into heaps, and the next day opened and carted, and averages one and a half tons. Being grown upon upland meadows, it cures with great facility.

**Pastures.**—With a single exception these are all cultivated: the same quantity of seed is sown as for mowing. Plaster is occasionally sown, but not regularly, because it brings in large quantities of red clover.

**Woodland.**—Twentyfive acres are in wood, of thrifty growth. A fine tract at the eastern extremity of the farm is not pastured.

**Water.**—For an upland farm this is tolerably watered, the arrangement being such that there is water the principal part of the year, in every lot except three, and those open into a small pasture which is well supplied.

**Manure.**—200 double loads are annually made, by the collection of various matters into the yards, and eight double loads per acre is the usual dressing: 500 loads of muck have been carted from a swamp on the farm with decided advantage.

Of plaster, three tons a year are used on corn and potatoes, and cultivated grasses, at an average of two bushels per acre.

All the ashes which can be obtained are annually purchased.

One thousand bushels of shell lime, and one hundred of stone lime, have been used on the farm recently without perceptible effect, except in the compost heap.

**Stock.**—This consists of one yoke of fine oxen, and eight cows, each yielding 15 quarts of milk: these are nearly all young, and were bred on the farm.

**Hogs.**—Fall shoats, of the common kind, are fattened for market, and weigh from 300 to 350 lbs.

**Sheep.**—10 of the Bakewell breed are kept, yielding 5 lbs. each of wool.

**Horses.**—2 are employed for family use and in work on the farm: the ploughing in corn and potatoes is done with a horse.

**Poultry.**—Geese, chickens, ducks, and turkeys, are extensively raised for sale, and are considered a source of profit.

**Labor.**—2 sons of Mr Allen, both working men, one man hired by the year at \$13 per month, and also one at \$1 25 per day through haying and harvest, are employed on the farm.

**Receipts.**—The average receipts, as estimated by Mr Allen, are, for

Grain,	\$400
Stock,	300
Hogs and pork,	200
Hay,	100
Butter and cheese,	200
Fruit and cider,	300
Vegetables,	50
Poultry,	50
	<hr/>
	\$1600

MESSRS SPENCER'S FARM.

The last farm visited by your committee is that of Messrs Christopher and Samuel Spencer, of Guilford. The whole farm occupied by them consists of 380 acres, and lies in various detached pieces in various parts of the town. The home lot of 60 acres, and a tract of 75 acres on the shore east of Sachem's Head, only were presented for premium.

**Soil.**—The home tract is principally of a light sandy soil, with some rocky knolls, and is generally very feasible and free from stone: that on the point is, or rather was, excessively hard and stony: both tracts are now in excellent heart and produce heavy crops.

**Cultivation.**—The land is generally well cultivated: the object appears to be to obtain great crops, and also to enrich the land; but this is done with less regard to expense in labor and manure, than the small farmer with limited means finds requisite for his profit; nor is there that minute attention which, in farming as elsewhere, lies at the foundation of success.

**Fences.**—On the home tract these are reasonably good, being principally of rails. On the point, they are of stone, and are good. In this department, however, there is some want of system and order is apparent.

**Buildings.**—These are numerous and constructed in the ordinary manner, without that attention to convenience which might be expected on a farm wintering so large a stock. They are, however, in good condition, and the committee found here also a convenient work room with proper tools.

**Rotation of Crops.**—The regular rotation followed on the farm is, after grass, corn with manure, applied in the fall; potatoes with manure; rye with grass. This course is occasionally extended one season by interposing oats after potatoes.

**Corn.**—For this crop, 20 loads of rotten manure are spread on grass land in the fall. In the spring the land is ploughed clean, and the corn planted, five kernels to the hill, in rows each way three and a half to four feet apart, is ploughed both ways, hoed three times, and manured with ashes on the hill. It is cut up as early as the condition of the corn will permit. The yellow variety is preferred, and under this course produces 50 bushels.

**Potatoes.**—This crop is sometimes planted on land prepared as for corn, but generally after corn. The land is ploughed clean, and the seed, eight bushels selected potatoes, one in the hill, is planted in rows three and a half feet apart: two hoeings are given, and 200 bushels obtained. Mercers and English Whites are cultivated for eating and Lady Fingers for stock.

**Oats.**—Follow corn or potatoes: two ploughings are given, one half the seed (two and a half or three bushels to the acre) is sown and ploughed in, and the other half is then sown and ploughed in: they are cut when half changed, and yield thirty bushels. Special pains is taken to change the seed often.

**Rye and Wheat.**—Are sown together after corn and potatoes, with two ploughings; the seed, one and a half bushels, being also covered with the plough, and the grass seed bushed in. On strong land in good condition this admixture is found advantageous, and twentyfive bushels per acre are obtained.

**Pumpkins.**—Are planted only with corn.

**Roots.**—White turnips are raised, and also some 300 bushels of Ruta Baga. The latter are sown about the first of July.

**Manure.**—Three hundred loads are annually made in the yards. Every thing suitable is carted in. Much of the manure, however, is suffered to remain exposed to the action of the elements in open yards through the summer, and in the fall is carted out and spread on land to be ploughed the succeeding spring. That here is an enormous waste appears from the fact, that when the same number of loads of fresh manure are applied, side by side in the spring, the effect upon the crop is found to be at least equal, while the quantity of vegetable matter contained in the fresh manure is little more than half that in an equal quantity spread in the fall.

Ashes are applied to corn only.

**Salt Muck.**—Two hundred double loads of this are annually carted from an estuary of the sea near the land on the point: the muck is thrown out with an ox shovel in the winter, and carted, when dry, in the spring. The excavation is re-filled by the spring tides.

It is believed that this species of manure will, ere long, more than supply the absence of fish, which are becoming scarce, and are already too high priced to be profitable. Indeed, it is unheatingly asserted by those whose opinions are wor-

thy of high respect, that in any mode of application other than through the compost heap, fish injure the land more than they benefit the crop, unless indeed the land is already so light that no other mode of forcing a crop can be resorted to, and even then that the cost exceeds the profit. They claim that the same expense applied directly to the farm in careful cultivation, and in the shape of manure made on the land, will produce better crops, and at the same time greatly improve the farm itself, while under the fish husbandry, without other manure, beside the great expense, and the pollution of the whole atmosphere, the land becomes annually less and less capable of producing heavy crops.

If, however, the land is sufficiently tilled, thoroughly to incorporate with it the decayed fish, or if the fish are used only as a component part of the compost heap, it is believed that this deterioration may be avoided.

Salt muck has an entirely different operation. There is in it enough of rich vegetable and animal substance to produce an immediate and admirable effect, and it also, by reason of the earthy matter contained in it, changes in a degree the character of the soil itself. It thus has a direct and immediate effect, which at once more than repays all the labor and expense of the application, and also a permanent influence in ameliorating the soil.

An examination of the land of the Messrs Spencer, at the Point, will satisfy any one of the excellence of this kind of manure.

**Fish.**—The Messrs Spencer, being owners in two fisheries, annually apply, of those not readily sold, some 200,000 to their out-lands. None are put upon the home tract, and few upon the land at the Point: they are applied to moist land, not being considered of much value on dry soils.

**Meadows.**—On the two tracts exhibited to your committee, there are 40 acres of fresh and 25 of salt or tide meadows: the former have all been cultivated, remaining in grass, without manure, six years, and producing, by estimation, two and a half tons per acre. The tide meadows give one and a half, much of which is the black variety. The cutting of the upland grass commences about the first of July. It is mowed and spread, the next day placed in heaps, and the third day carted after opening. On some of the home meadows the crop of grass was enormous. For meadows, ten quarts of herd's grass and clover seed are sown, the former in the fall, and the latter in the spring.

**Pastures.**—These are principally cultivated:—those upon the point have been enriched by salt muck, and are excellent: they are fallowed, with four or five ploughings, for rye, and are mowed the first season after being stocked with grass.

**Stock.**—Six yoke of oxen, raised on the premises, are employed for farm work. They are pure red, and fine specimens of the working oxen of our native breed. The cows raised on the farm are also of native breed, and yield 14 quarts of milk each through the season. There are also 36 head of younger stock, all of the same color and breed, raised on the farm and in fine condition.

**Hogs.**—The common breed are raised for fattening for family use, and for payment of workmen, &c.

**Sheep.**—Thirtysix of the Bakewell, and a cross with the Merinos are kept. This crossing is found to succeed admirably: the half blood produces 5 lbs. of wool and a much larger carcass than the Merino.

**Horses.**—Two are kept for work on the farm and one for family use.

**Poultry.**—Chickens, turkeys and geese, are raised for family use and also for sale.

**Labor.**—One of the owners, and two sons of the other, all emphatically working men, with four men hired for eight or nine months, and one also through the winter, perform the labor of the farm.

**Woodland.**—On the whole farm there are 150 acres. It is thrifty and not pastured.

**Water.**—The two tracts visited by the committee are well watered by streams and springs.

**Receipts.**—As estimated by Mr Spencer:

Grain,	\$50
Stock,	300
Hogs,	50
Hay,	150
Butter and cheese,	30
Potatoes,	300
Turnips,	150
Poultry,	20
Wood,	20

\$1070

Having thus explained their views of the principles upon which a decision in respect to the award of premiums should be made, and given a detailed view of the condition and mode of cultivation pursued on each farm presented for their inspection, your committee now proceed to the far more difficult duty of examining the claims of the different applicants and of determining the order in which the several farms should be placed.

The wish of the committee would be, if consistent with their duty, to give all the premiums to small farms, because they are persuaded that the subdivision of the country into farms of that description, occupied and cultivated by the owner of the soil, is, in New England, most conducive to a healthy state of society and to the prosperity of agriculture. The farmer who, by his personal industry, cultivates, and in a short time pays for, a small farm, and at the same time raises his land from a neglected and impoverished state, to a high and productive condition, deserves, in the judgment of your committee, a far higher meed of praise than he who with abundant capital and extended facilities causes his broad acres to be cultivated even in the most approved mode of husbandry.

With these views your committee felt great embarrassment in respect to the award of the first premium. In their judgment, the question lies between the first two farms visited by them. That of Mr Davis is an excellent farm, of strong, rich soil and in good condition, and Mr Davis has, by his industry in the care of his farm, and by the raising of garden seeds, during the time he has occupied the place, far more than paid its first cost, and also the cost of the buildings erected upon it, and has greatly improved the condition and increased the fertility of his land. Your committee are not disposed to say a single word to detract from the deservedly high character of the farm, or of Mr Davis as a cultivator.

Under all the circumstances, however, and after a full and careful examination of the matter in all its bearings, they feel constrained to award the first premium to Mr Townsend, of East Haven.

Mr Townsend took possession of his farm several years since, when, by heavy cropping, mismanagement and neglect, it was entirely worn down and unproductive, and its buildings and fences

were in a dilapidated condition. Placing upon the farm a sufficient number of cows to consume its annual produce, he entered at once into the milk business. For several years his profits, above the support of a large family, were expended in reclaiming and improving his soil, in rebuilding his fences, and in erecting and repairing his farm buildings. He early commenced the raising of Durham stock and English hogs, and by careful personal attention and oversight has rendered his land rich and productive, brought his farm into a high state of cultivation, obtained a valuable stock both of cattle and hogs, and receives a large annual income above all his expenses.

This, as your committee believe, has all been effected with but a small additional outlay of capital, and is in fact the result of a thoroughly digested system adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the location and the character of the soil, and carried into complete execution by the activity, industry, and personal efforts of Mr Townsend.

It is certainly true that all this might never have occurred had the farm been so far distant as to preclude the furnishing of milk in the city. That circumstance, however, has reference now only to the amount of the profits, and does not affect the character of the cultivation. Allowance also must be made for the fact, that Mr T. possesses outlands for pasture. This also merely increases the receipts of the farm.

*Second Premium.*—In respect to the second premium, your committee felt less hesitation. They considered Mr Davis's farm better land, and, as a whole, better cultivated than either of the remaining six.

*Third Premium.*—The third premium they have awarded to James D. Wooster, of Middlebury. They consider Mr W. entitled to all praise for the good condition into which he has brought his farm, naturally so hard, stoney, and unproductive. Those born and living upon our plains can have little idea of the immense amount of labor thus expended. Although the crops by the acre, and the estimated receipts are less than those of several of the remaining, still the well arranged buildings, all in excellent condition, the admirable fences, the improvement effected by judicious draining, the general air of careful and thorough tillage upon the farm as a whole, and his fine stock, entitle this farm, in our judgment, to the third place on our list.

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

CHARLES ROBINSON,  
Chairman.

#### USEFUL HINTS.

It should be the business of every prudent agriculturist on the commencement of winter, to overhaul all his tools and implements, and to have such as need it repaired, so as to be in readiness for the ensuing season's operations; nor should he permit any thing of the kind to remain exposed to the weather—ploughs, harrows, carts, and indeed every thing of the kind, should be carefully put away under cover.

All leather gearing should be thoroughly rubbed with neat's foot oil. By being thus cleaned, three or four times a year, they will last as long again as they would if not thus treated, and the reason is obvious; the sun and air extracts from the leather

its oleagenous principle, which must be supplied, or, as a necessary consequence, it will crack and ultimately break.

Be careful of your stock during this and the ensuing inclement and severe months, and be sure to give them their food at least three times a day. If you have no stables or sheds for your stock, provide them with shelter, if it be nothing more than one made of pine brush, for all animal creation delights in being kept comfortably warm. Stock of all kinds should be salted twice a week.

If you have any beeves that you are fattening for sale or for home consumption, you will greatly facilitate your object by feeding four or five times in the course of the day, and at least once a week giving a quart of flaxseed boiled into a jelly, and given in a mess of corn meal. The animals should be kept constantly in a stall, and be curried and well rubbed down night and morning. No filth must be suffered to accumulate in their stalls, and their manger should be washed out once a week with a solution of salt and water. A handful of pulverized chalk should also once a week be mixed with their feed.—*American Farmer.*

For the New England Farmer.

#### THRESHING MACHINE.

GENTLEMEN—In your last week's paper, under the head of Threshing Machine, you allude to mine, but do not give the description so fully as I think it deserves, I will therefore make a long story of it, which you may publish or not, as you think proper, without giving any offence.

In 1826 I commenced farming on the Scotch system of angular ploughing, rotation of crops, draining, &c. The man I first employed said I must have a threshing mill on the Scotch plan—stationary and to be moved by at least four horse power: he stated that it could be constructed to thresh clean seventy bushels per hour and that in Scotland those owning mills would thresh for one half the straw and chaff, and labor being higher here, we could obtain all the straw and chaff, which would assist the manure.

Not having full faith in the plan, I caused one to be constructed in a cheap manner, which threshed and winnowed, in presence of the late Hon. Timothy Pickering, Hon. E. H. Derby, Gorham Parsons and others, distinguished for their taste in agricultural matters, 76 1-2 bushels oats in one hour, cleaning them fit for market. Mr Parsons held the watch during the time.

The quantity we had to thresh for others being great, and my faith having been firmly fixed, (partly by seeing ninety tons of straw left on the farm in one year, and seeing farmers bring their grain 8 miles,) induced me to rebuild the mill in the best manner possible, substituting iron for wood whenever it could be done: this was in 1830, and it has not had one cent expended on it since, and will thresh and clean 65 bushels wheat or 80 bushels oats in one hour, with one boy to drive the horses, one man to feed the mill, one to hand him the grain, and one to measure it up. The chaff falls at one end, the straw at the other; the heavy grain runs down one spout all winnowed, and the light at another.

The expense of a machine of this kind, to purchase and hire every thing, I should estimate at \$300; but as I have mechanics hired by the year,

and who done the work on my machine when at leisure, I do not think it cost me so much as the sum above stated. That it paid long since for the cost, I am well satisfied.

The horse power is constructed for 6 horses, although sometimes we use but 3. It is the best place to train a colt for harness I ever saw. We have trained our own and many neighbors', and never found it to fail, even with the most refractory and stubborn.

The horse-power is outside the barn, covered with a thatched roof 32 feet diameter: the machine occupies 15 feet by 10 in the basement or cellar of the barn, and the same above.

I am well convinced these machines should be stationary to do the work well, but I saw them on the same principle, for two horses, on many farms in Scotland and England, moving from one farm to another; but, like a grist or any other mill, the more firm they are the better work they will do.

I am certain no farmer could make a better investment than to supply himself with a machine of this kind. If any of your readers should need one, I have patterns of the castings of mine, and could recommend a good mechanic to construct it.

Yours, &c. BENJ. POORE.  
*Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Mass.*

*An Exhortation to Farmers' Daughters.*—Our fears are, not that there are not many excellent dairy women in the land, but that the benefits of their knowledge and practice will be lost in the new generation that is springing up. Hundreds and thousands of farmers' daughters leave the homes of their mothers and seek other employments, as if it were a disrelish of that which may be practically more and more scarce. The occupation is stripped by the demand for young women as operatives in factories, as milliners or sewers, shoe binders or straw braiders, or in some other mechanical operation. How few thus employed come short of the qualifications of the virtuous maid who obtains the best part of her education under the roof of her own father, from the instruction of her mother that knows how to do everything coming within the province of the wife of a thriving farmer—who is entirely at home in all that pertains to the dairy, the economical use and due preparation of articles of food and clothing, and who suffer none of her household to "eat the bread of idleness."

If not to the rising fair generation, to whom shall we look for the hands that are to supply so important a portion of subsistence as the products of the dairy? The farmer may keep his forty, fifty, or a hundred cows: if there be none meet to oversee and lead in the preparation of the milk after it goes to the dairy room—if their be no female to prepare the vessels, none to direct in straining and setting of the milk, the extrication and disposition of the cream, the churning into butter, the separation of the buttermilk, the clean and perfect salting down—if all this is expected of men, and not women; how miserably shall we hereafter drop away in the produce of a most profitable and most useful article in the production of the farm at that precise time when there is the most sure encouragement for the farmer to enter upon and persevere in the business of the dairy?—*Hill's Monthly Visitor.*

The whole work in ploughing an English statute acre, may be estimated as extending to 20,416 yds., or eleven miles and nearly five furlongs.

## ADDRESS

*At the Philadelphia Agricultural Exhibition.*

BY NICHOLAS BIDDLE, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN—We are assembled to witness our first exhibition since the recent donation by the State. Our Society, while engaged with all its own resources in improving our agriculture, appealed to the Legislature, as consisting mainly of farmers; and asked that, while so many millions were expended in the transportation of our productions, something should be given to assist in rendering those productions themselves more abundant and more valuable. Accordingly a law was passed, placing, every year, at the disposal of the Society, a sum of fifty dollars for each member of the Legislature for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be paid out of the taxes to be raised within the city and county. This, though small in amount, is important from its example; nor, in entering upon the first enjoyment of it, should we omit our thanks to the Legislature for this mark of regard for the farming interests, to the members from the city and county who liberally supported it, and more especially to those members of this Society to whose exertions we owe the success of this application, among whom it would be great injustice not to name Geo. W. Roberts, R. T. Potts and Capt. Thomas Hayes; but in an especial manner are the acknowledgements of all farmers due to Mr James Gowen, who is always in the front rank where public spirit or private liberality is needed.

The Society have thought that no employment of the additional means confided to them would be so useful as to bring the farmers together, to exhibit the best specimens of their industry; and by small but honorable premiums, to encourage a generous competition in every branch of farming production. The prizes for the best crops must be decided at a later part of the season. But the exhibition of farming stock and farming implements is now before you; and it is made my duty to add something appropriate to the decision. This I do cheerfully; and what I shall say will be very plain, very practical, and, as you will learn with pleasure, very short. My purpose is to say a few words about the real condition of farming in Pennsylvania; its natural advantages; its acquired means; and then suggest such improvements as may make our farms more productive.

There are perhaps few portions of the earth more favored by nature than Pennsylvania. Her soil is excellent and various—while even the parts least adapted in themselves for agriculture furnish the best encouragement to it; for the hills which reject the plough are filled with coal and iron, which collect large masses of the people to be fed by the farmers. Her climate is a happy medium between the long winters of northern regions, which close the earth for so many months against farm labor, and consume so much of its produce in carrying the farm stock over long months of idleness, and, on the other side, the unvarying heat of southern latitudes, often unhealthy and unproductive, where both man and cattle degenerate. In this climate almost every production may be naturalized, so that in point of soil and seasons, and variety of productiveness, Pennsylvania is distinguished.

These natural advantages she has also the means of improving by artificial means; for the limestone, so great an element in farming, is found everywhere in great abundance. Plaster of Paris is obtained easily and at low prices, from her neighbor, New

York: the large cities furnish vast supplies of animal manure, while on the other side of the Delaware lies a great belt of green sand, erroneously called marl, an original deposit of the ocean, where, among bones of extinguished races of animals, and relics of a submerged world, there is brought up this sand, highly useful even in its natural state; and if mixed with lime, as it should be, of great efficacy.

The implements of husbandry come next in order, and these we have of the very best kind; much better than similar implements in Europe—lighter, more easily handled; and there are one or two in common use with us, such for instance, as the horse-rake, and that giant instrument, the cradle, which are unknown or unused abroad. In truth, our people have had so much to do, with comparatively small means, that their ingenuity has been tasked to invent the most efficient instruments, and to make the most active use of them. Thus there are two words in almost all languages, and well defined in most dictionaries, but of which Europeans have scarcely any idea, and these are the axe and the plough. To cut down a tree, the great business of American settlers, is a strange event to a European farmer. And then it may make us smile to see, as we may on the continent of Europe, at the present time, a whole drove of horses—I have myself actually seen eight in a single plough—and sometimes the whole quadruped force of the farm, three or four cows, and perhaps a bull or two, with the aid of several horses, toiling slowly through the great work of turning up the sod—nay, even in some parts of England, at this moment, may be seen six large horses with two full-grown men, returning from the field, after having ploughed during the day, three quarters of an acre, where one of our ploughmen, with a pair of horses, would have got through an acre and a half.

From the implements, let us turn to our stock of animals.

And first of our Horses. Beginning with the highest blooded stock, I think it probable that the United States possess quite as good a race as there is in Europe. The prevailing opinion is that the Arabian horse is the original of that animal. I doubt the historical fact; but if it be so, he is the parent stock of the horse, just as the father of all apples is the crab, which has been sweetened by cultivation into the bell-flower. Undoubtedly the Arabian has improved the English horse—has given him finer sinews, more compact bones, and greater intelligence, till the cross has become avowedly the first of his kind. The truth is, that a race is but a quick succession of long jumps, and the little light Arab is out-jumped by the gigantic stride of the stronger, larger, longer-legged English horse, and would distance him on any course in Europe. Indeed, the very first Arabian imported into England two centuries ago, called the Markam Arabian, was constantly beaten; and my opinion is, that no Arabian horse ever did win a race in England. The belief of our breeders is, that whatever good there is in the Arabian is exceedingly slow in showing itself; that he has already given to the English horse all he can give, and that it is on the whole better to adhere to the highest bred English stock, rather than risk its degeneracy by any inferior mixture. Our blood horses, therefore, come directly from England; and it is rather odd that the King of England's stables—while there was a King and he had stables, furnished the highest priced horses for republican

America. Of the comparative estimation of the English and Arabian horse, we have lately seen a striking example. The Imam of Muscat sent to the President of the United States two Arabian horses, which, from the character of the giver, we are bound to presume were of the highest class. These horses were sold at public auction, and no one could be found to give more for them than six hundred and fifty dollars for one, and six hundred and seventy-five for the other. Now, in the same neighborhood where these were sold, are very spirited breeders, who would not buy these Arabians even at so low a rate, but who had actually bought from the stables of the King of England, at the price of twenty-five thousand dollars, PRIAM, one of whose colts is in the exhibition here. Even as between the English breed and our own, the impression on this side the water is, that for some time past the tendency of English breeding is leggy, and that the descendants of the English stock, in this country, have more endurance, more bottom for long heats than their English ancestors. The question, whenever it is tested, will be decided by a few seconds. This style of horse, although the use to which he is generally applied, is out of the way of the farmer, is yet very interesting to us, for his good qualities all come down through the inferior races; and the Godolphin, to which the English horse owes much of his superiority, was actually a cart-horse in Paris.

Our ordinary race of farm-horses is extremely good. The warmth and variability of the climate have settled down the stiff and heavy frame of the European horse, and given us a race of quick, alert animals, admirably fitted to second the activity of the farmer himself.

So with respect to Cattle, we have almost every variety, and the best of all varieties. The emigrants often bring their best and favorite animals; the passenger vessels bring cows to give milk during their voyages, and be then profitably sold here, and these are generally of the highest kind; commerce imports, from every quarter, the animals which will pay best, and are therefore the best at home; and spirited breeders have gone over into the English markets and brought over some of the highest priced animals. The result is, we have a great accumulation of stock of every description. There are the Aldernays, with their rich milk, itself a cream. The Ayrshires, copious givers of milk strongly inclined to butter, with forms fitted for the butcher. The Devons, an ancient race, brought by the first settlers of New England, and indicating their descent by their strong resemblance to the improved Devons, with which our stock has been of late years abundantly recruited. Fitted, by their milkiness, for the dairy; by their delicate flesh for the knife; by their quickness, for the plough; they claim to be second to no other race; and if second to any, only to the short-horned Durham, which is so familiar to us all as to require no description, which undoubtedly now unites the greatest number of suffrages in its favor, as combining the qualities of abundant milk, of easy fattening, of early maturity, and of excellent food, more than any other race of horned cattle.

Of Sheep, too we have all the varieties. The Leicester, with their early fitness for the knife, and their large carcasses and large wool; the Merino, for its smaller yield of rich wool; the South-down, excellent for both wool and carcass; and finally, we have a less-known breed coming into reputation; it is the Tunisian, or broad-tailed

sheep, originally sought mainly for their carcass, but, having proved itself very hardy, when acclimated, when crossed by other breeds, so as to acquire a finer wool, it may become a standard stock among us. Nor are we less favored in

*Swine.* We have all the breeds; among others peculiarly our own, is what is called the Chester county breed and the Berkshire breed, just coming into great and deserved estimation among us. Even the common breeds that run about, without knowing their extraction, are often admirable. I remember well that the Pennsylvania Quaker farmer, Jacob Brown, Commander-in-chief of the American army during the last war, told me how much he was struck with the beauty of the hogs which he saw running about Philadelphia, and I have often had occasion to admire them.

Of all these various animals we have specimens now before us which we may all examine, and, if we desire it, obtain them at reasonable rates—and no one can doubt the real economy to a farmer of possessing these improved breeds. An inferior animal takes as much trouble and as much food as a good one, and then the care and the expense are often thrown away upon cattle that will give neither milk nor beef. How many stunted milk cows do we see who may be said to go dry all the year round—how many steers who, after emptying a corn-crib, at last, in the spring, look like the crib itself, all ribs without, and hollow inside. But crossing and training create animals who turn at once into milk or beef every thing we put into them—who give plenty of milk if you want milk, plenty of fat if you desire beef; and who coming earlier into the dairy or the market, save a whole year's expense of feeding. I hope, therefore, that we may profit by the present opportunity of improving our stock, and encourage the spirited breeders who place the means of doing it in our power.

Nor are the productions of Pennsylvania less numerous than its animals. The great staples are wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, and above all, Indian corn—a plant not estimated in Europe, but one of the most valuable presents which the new world has made to the old—worth almost all others in the extent of its yield and the variety of its use—with a stalk ten or fifteen feet high, every inch of which is useful in the barn yard, and a grain which to men supplies a variety of healthful and delicious dishes, and to cattle is the quickest fattener, while it gives the last exquisite flavor to their flesh.

Having thus spoken of the advantages which we Pennsylvania farmers enjoy, I proceed to the less agreeable, but more profitable inquiry, why our farmers are not so productive as they ought to be; and I make the comparison between Pennsylvania and England, because I think England, on the whole, the best farming country in Europe; our English friends must understand that, while we amuse ourselves occasionally with some of their peculiarities, we pay them the highest compliment we can, by proposing them as the constant models of our farming. Now, why is it that, with all the natural advantages in our favor, the English farmers beat us? I will tell you what I think of it.

In the first place, we do not do justice to our own profession. Farming is not liked, either among the young people, because it is considered a lonely exile from gaiety—or among the calculating, because it is thought unproductive. This last is, I think a total misapprehension; and as I regard its correction essential to our success, I venture to

say that farming ought to be more profitable in Pennsylvania than in England. The common notion is, that the high price of labor in Pennsylvania makes farming unproductive, and the opinion is repeated without examination, till at last it is generally believed. Now the productiveness of farming, like the productiveness of every other occupation, depends on the expense of raising an article, and the price you can get for it when it is raised. These expenses are, the rent of the land, the taxes, manure, the prices of laboring cattle, of laboring implements, and of laboring men.

The land which can be rented in America for two or three dollars, could not be rented in England under ten or twelve dollars an acre—so that already the land itself costs three or four times as much. When you have got possession of the land, the tax-gatherer and the tithewoman soon make their appearance, and take from the farmer fifty-three per cent. on his rent. Here there are no tithes, and the tax out of the immediate vicinity of the city improvements, would scarcely be one-tenth of the English tax—so that, while on an English farm of two hundred acres the rent and charges would be about

	\$3000
The same rent and charges would be	700
<hr/>	
Making at once a difference of	\$2300

Next, all manures are cheaper in Pennsylvania—cheaper in themselves, and rendered more cheap by the facilities of transportation.

*Laboring horses* are about one fourth cheaper in Pennsylvania; and, moreover, the work which two horses do in England is generally here done by one. Cows, too, are much cheaper here.

*Laboring implements* are cheaper and better, the wood being so much lower-priced and durable. Of all these elements of work, there remain only *laboring men*, who are cheaper in England; they are cheaper by about 30 or 35 per cent.; but even say that wages are 50 per cent. higher in Pennsylvania than in England. But then although the nominal rate of wages is higher, yet you actually get more work done for the money. The climate gives you more long working days than can be relied upon in the climate of England, where out-door work is necessarily much suspended, and the American laborer works better, for the very reason that he is better paid. And the proof, which seems decisive, is, that although money wages are higher here, piece-work, contract work—whether to dig a canal or reap a field—is done cheaper in America. And, accordingly, one of our most intelligent Philadelphia county farmers, Mr Walker, an Englishman, always declared that his farm-work was done 20 per cent. cheaper in Pennsylvania than in England. But supposing it to be higher—labor is only one of the elements—for we have seen that the rents are three or four times as high—manures, implements, cattle, all dearer—and far overbalancing any difference of wages, were it even real.

Let us now see what are the prices obtained for what is raised. Wheat is higher in England—flesh markets are higher. But wheat forms only one fourth of the crop; and, on the other hand, the great staple, wool, is dearer here; potatoes are twice or thrice as high here; and, therefore, the English compete with us in our own market; turnips, cabbages, all vegetables generally dearer; so that, after all, taking the average, farm produce is not higher or very little higher in England, while all the materials of raising it are much high-

er there; so that, on the whole, farming ought to be as lucrative in Pennsylvania as in England.

With regard to wages, it may sound strangely, yet I believe it to be true, that the real interest of all farmers is, that wages should be high, and for this reason. A laboring man is not a mere machine—a human poor-box—into whose mouth is put a daily number of cents, never to re-appear, but a living being, with wants and desires, which he will not fail to gratify the moment he possesses the means. If he can earn only a scanty pittance, just enough to keep him alive, he starves on accordingly—his food, bread and water, half-fed, half-clad, a wholly untaught animal, with a useless mouthful of carnivorous teeth; but if wages increase, he instantly employs them in comforts, in clothes for himself and family, and as he rises in the scale, ventures on the taste of meat. He employs a tailor, a shoemaker, a hatter, a butcher, and these in turn purchase the materials of their trade from the farmer himself. The laborer becomes thus a customer of himself, and the payer of other customers, and the farmer receives back, with abundant interest, the difference which he advances in the first instance between high wages and low wages. It is for this reason that one of our shrewdest farmers used to say, Yes, give our laborers good wages and they will buy our beef. Thus, too, the bounties of Providence go round a beneficent circle; and, after making a laborer better fed, better taught, in short, a better man, the farmer himself is richer for the very benefits he dispenses. Depend upon it, there is no surer sign of national prosperity than high wages; and God grant that for many a long year it may be the lot of our countrymen, who subsist by the labor of their hands, to work well, to be paid well, and to live well.

And now we come to the real reason why our crops do not equal those of England. It is, that our farms are all too large—too large for the means we employ in farming them. Agriculture is the only pursuit I know, where the owner does not employ his capital in his business. He rents or buys a large farm, and then has nothing left to stock it with. He might as well rent a large store without goods enough to fill a single corner of it. In England, it is supposed necessary, before renting land, that the tenant should have a working capital of thirty or forty dollars an acre, to employ. It is calculated that, besides lime and other enriching substances, the cost of the mere animal manures applied to the soil of England amounts to 300 millions of dollars; being more than the value of the whole of its foreign commerce. Yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is lavished upon it. And so it would do here, if we would only trust the earth with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land when he ought to buy more manure; or he puts out his money in some joint stock company, to convert sunshine into moonshine; or else he buys shares in some gold mine or lead mine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barn-yard, and that whatever temptations stocks or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is *live stock* and *plough-shares*.

(Concluded next week.)

**FIREWOOD.**—Be sure to have as much wood cut and hauled into your yard this month, as will last you until the beginning of next winter.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1840.

**SOUTHBORO' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

We had the pleasure a few days since, of attending the meeting of the Southboro' Agricultural Society, and the opening of their new Town Hall, designed for the transaction of public business, and as a Lyceum lecture room. The lower story is appropriated to a high school for both sexes. The building is a neat and convenient structure; and does much credit to the taste of the architect and the public spirit of the town.

The establishment of what are called Lyceums in our towns and cities, is a remarkable feature in the condition of society among us, and makes an essential part of the system of public education. To whom these institutions owe their origin is not fully determined; but we believe to Mr Holbrook, a distinguished scientific lecturer, and now an instructor of youth in the interior of Pennsylvania. In this matter he has conferred an eminent benefaction upon the community.

A Lyceum, in the modern sense of the term, is an association of persons for mutual literary and scientific improvement. It is understood in its most improved form to comprehend a course of lectures on scientific subjects or subjects of general instruction and utility; occasional and free discussions on subjects of this nature, excluding always the two great bones of contention, religion and party politics; a social library of practical and instructive books; and a philosophical apparatus, designed for experiment and illustration. There should be added to this a museum of natural history, embracing such specimens in mineralogy, geology, botany and other departments of natural science as may be interesting and instructive.

Now we can conceive of no institutions better adapted to general improvement and social enjoyment; and the agreeable and beneficial effects of them, wherever they have been instituted and conducted with spirit, have been all that could be expected. They require the public spirited exertions of some leading individual or individuals to get and to keep them under way; for what is left as the concern of the mass will never be accomplished; and we have long since learnt that there must always be some fil-horses, upon whom the burden of holding and drawing the load must fall. It may be attended with some expense; but the expense is comparatively trifling, and nothing in view of the advantages to be derived from the institution. Even where the lecturers are paid, and in most parts of the country their services are gratuitous, the expense divided among numbers amounts to little. What mechanic in the country cannot afford to give two or three days-work in a year to this excellent object? and what farmer cannot, without even feeling it, give a cheese; or eight or ten pounds of butter, or half a dozen bushels of potatoes or two bushels of grain to this most useful purpose. Of all the complaints which are made of public burdens and taxes, those certainly are the most unreasonable of all unreasonable ones, which demur to such taxes as these; and how few men are there among us, who could not save out of their unnecessary, in many cases foolish, in some, vicious and hurtful expenditures, ten or twenty times as much annually as would meet these necessary demands.

The meeting at Southboro' on the evening referred to, was the meeting of their Agricultural Society; and the address delivered to them on that evening took the

place of a Lyceum lecture. Southboro' is essentially, we had almost said entirely, an agricultural town, and distinguished for its good and prosperous husbandry. The principal farmers of that town, after the excellent example of their neighbors in Westboro', have associated themselves as an agricultural society, and design to have frequent meetings for agricultural conversation and inquiry. If well managed, they cannot fail to be productive of the very best effects. There can be no jarring materials in the objects of their association, to disturb their harmony. The farmers will detail fully their experiences and the actual results of their operations and experiments. The meetings will serve to keep up a lively interest in this great subject. They will be the means of exciting a strong emulation, which unlike emulation in most other matters, can here produce no ill humor or malignity; and they will be instrumental, and perhaps more so than any other means which could be adopted, of diffusing much valuable information.

We wish such a society could be formed and conducted with a proper spirit and vigor in every town in the Commonwealth. We know no means by which we should be likely to approach so easily and so nearly the obtaining of correct and exact statistical returns. These are particularly desirable; and the great importance of the agricultural interest can never be justly appreciated until these are obtained.

The practice, likewise, of holding town Cattle Shows, as has been done at Barre, Petersham, Hardwick, Westboro' and several other places, has been productive of the best results. We hope they will be increased and extended to most of the agricultural towns in the Commonwealth; and respectfully commend these suggestions to our brother farmers. In some places merely nominal distinctions and premiums have been awarded. A little liberality on the part of the farmers of a town, or of two or three towns united, would make up a small purse, which would enable them to bestow premiums more substantial, and consequently much more inspiring. This project of town societies for agricultural purposes is not novel. Several years since, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society addressed a series of most important inquiries to several town societies in the Commonwealth, to which the society at Marlboro', at Shrewsbury, at Danvers, and at Newbury gave valuable answers, which are to be found in their memoirs. Some of these societies undertook the establishment of agricultural libraries. It would be happy for the Commonwealth if this plan could be every where revived and extended.

The farmers owe it to themselves to do every thing which lies in their power to elevate and improve their profession. This can be done only by improving themselves; their own minds. The long winters of New England afford the most favorable opportunities for this improvement; and the multiplication of Lyceums and the cheapness and abundance of books, bring the facilities of knowledge within every man's reach.

H. C.

**MR BIDDLE'S AGRICULTURAL SPEECH.**

We give today a portion of a speech made by Nicholas Biddle, Esq. at the late agricultural exhibition in Philadelphia. It does him great honor. It is perspicuous, sensible, instructive, and abounding in humor. We commend it to our readers as matter of rich entertainment. Mr Biddle some years since delivered a very sensible and agreeable speech on a similar occasion, which, if we could lay our hands upon it, we should be very happy to give it to our readers, as we recollect reading it with great pleasure; and it was never republished here.

His remarks in the present case upon the improvement of the breed of horses and the present condition of the Arabian horses, generally supposed to be the best horses in the world, are very striking. His comparison between the prices of labor in this country and in England, and the profits of farming in the two countries, equally deserve attention.

There can be no reasonable doubt that agriculture, even in New England, pursued with skill, enterprise and a proper measure of industry, with as much capital to be employed as the case will warrant, affords as certain and reasonable a profit as any branch of industry among us.

We congratulate this gentleman upon having both the taste and the ability to retire from the perplexities and embarrassments of financial concerns and the stormy sea of politics, to the peaceful pursuits of husbandry and the cultivation of his own beautiful farm on the banks of the Delaware.

H. C.

**CLOSE OF THE SEASON.**

The 20th of November, when it is understood that pasturage in New England ceases and cattle come to the barn, has already arrived, and the impetuous year is hurrying on with an unrestrained and unrestrainable rapidity. The month of November just closed, has been only a succession of storms, rains and snows, and as well as we can remember, we have had not a single fair day. We shall soon have a report of the quantity of rain which has fallen within the month, and there can be little doubt that it will prove as large an amount as has ever been known to fall in the same length of time. The rain, however, did not begin until the crops were every where secured; and larger crops or crops in better condition were never before gathered. We have been repeatedly asked in a complaining tone, what are we to do with the abundance on our hands? There are, indeed, many persons whom no condition of things will satisfy, and therefore they need no counsel, for it would be only casting pearls before swine. But to the pious, grateful and benevolent, to whom the accumulation of money is not the business and end of life, we only say, keep that which will keep, and which is beyond your necessities, until a time of scarcity; of your abundance give the more freely to those who want; and above all things be thankful that, by the abundance of the earth and the consequent cheapness of provisions, the comforts of life are widely extended among the poor and with that class of persons to whom such abundance from its rareness is so much the more valued.—H. C.

**SUCIDES.**

The papers of the last week recorded in melancholy succession four remarkable cases of suicide. We deem it proper enough to announce the deaths in such instances; but that is all that should be done. It is neither necessary nor useful to state even the fact that they were suicidal; but we deem it an absolute offence against good morals and humanity to go at all into the details. Nothing is gained by so doing, but to administer to a morbid curiosity; and it seems cruel to the friends to blazon such melancholy facts abroad, and cruel to the public to place such dreadful pictures before the imagination, when no possible advantage can arise from it. Indeed much positive evil may grow out of it, for who can doubt that persons are led by the recital continuing to haunt the mind, to the imitation of such frightful examples.

In the particular cases referred to, it would seem that each individual was blessed not only with a competency but an abundance and profusion; and stood well

with the world. So that riches are not all that is requisite to make men contented and happy. Indeed it happens that rich men often die of the fear of coming to want; from which the poor or those in moderate circumstances seldom or never suffer. We know not the particular causes which operated upon the minds of these unhappy victims of insanity; but we know enough to satisfy us that the duty of keeping the mind is among the highest of all duties; as the greatest of all earthly blessings is a sound mind in a sound body. "Strange that a harp of thousand strings should keep in tune so long." H. C.

**Massachusetts Horticultural Society.**

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, Nov. 21, 1840.

**PEARS.**—From Robert Manning; Bishop's Thumb and Bonne Louise.  
From E. M. Richards; Bonno Louise.  
From B. V. French; Chaumontelle.  
From J. D'Wolf; Monsieur le Cure.  
From Wm. Pratt; Bonne Louise.  
**APPLES.**—From Wm. Oakes, of Ipswich; Minister Apple, from the original tree.  
From E. W. Pike, of Exeter, N. H.; large sweet apple, yellow green color.  
From A. H. Green, Worcester; sweet Russet apples, from seedling tree.

For the Committee,

L. P. GROSVENOR.

**MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

A stated meeting will be held at the rooms of said Society, on Saturday the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'ry.  
Dec. 2d, 1840.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 950 Beef Cattle, 375 Stores, 3600 Sheep and 775 Swine.  
Several lots of Sheep and two hundred Swine were reported last week.

**PRICES.—Beef Cattle.**—We quote to correspond with last week. A very few choice cattle sold probably for something more than our highest quotations of last week and this. We quote First quality, \$5 25 a \$5 50. Second quality, \$4 75 a \$5 00. Third quality, \$3 50 a \$4 00.

**Barrelling Cattle.**—Mess \$4 50 a \$4 75; No. 1 \$4 00; No. 2 \$3 00.

**Stores.**—Yearlings \$5 00 a 8 50, Two Year Old \$11 a 18, Three Year Old \$21 a 27.

**Sheep.**—Dull. Lots were sold at \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 50 \$1 67, \$1 92, \$2 12, \$2 25, and \$2 37.

**Swine.**—Lots to peddle at 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2 and 3 3-4 for sows, and 4, 4 1-4, 4 1-2 and 4 3-4 for barrows. At retail, 4 to 5 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 Nov. 29.

Nov. 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	23	30	30	N.
Tuesday,	24	32	34	E.
Wednesday,	25	34	38	N. E.
Thursday,	26	32	34	N. E.
Friday,	27	27	39	N. W.
Saturday,	23	24	40	W.
Sunday,	29	23	44	S.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.  
Agricultural Implements.

Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

4w



**WILLIAM PRINCE & SON,** Flushing, near New York, offer their usual very extensive assortment of Trees, Shrubs and flowering plants, a most splendid assortment of Bulbous Roots and Dahlias, including all the new varieties, and the most magnificent collections possible of China, Roses, Camillas, Chinese Azaleas, Geraniums, and other Green House Plants. Also Garden and Agricultural Seeds, all of which will be sold low to suit the times, and a large discount made for cash.

Mulberries of all the different kinds for Silk, including the New Circassian with monstrous foliage and perfectly hardy character.

Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention and priced Catalogues will be sent to all who apply post paid. Nov. 23. 3w.

**Better Late than Never!**

The subscribers have received from Holland an additional supply of fine Bulbous roots, such as

- Hyacinth all colors, Double and Single.
- Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts.
- Narcissus, Double and Single.
- Crown Imperials, of sorts.
- Crocus, of sorts.
- Ranunculus do.
- Anemones do.
- Tulips, fine mixed Double and Single, Early and Late.
- Iris, English and Persian.
- Lillies, &c.

Boston, Nov. 17, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.**

The subscriber can furnish every variety of Green House Plants or Garden Shrub, in the very best order. Also—Dahlia roots, (all the new varieties); Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Isabella Grape vines; Roses and Paeonies; Honeyuckles, and other creepers; Black, White, and Red Currant trees; White and Red Antwerp Raspberry vines; Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, &c.

Orders by mail will be promptly and faithfully executed; or they can be forwarded to, or left with J. Breck & Co.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

Oct. 23. Nooantum Vale, Brighton.

**SILVER FIR AND SPRUCE SEEDS.**

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, a few Bushels of the seed of the Silver Fir, Spruce. Also—English Oak, a fine specimen; Spanish Chesnuts, (very large); with a variety of other tree seeds.

Nov. 10, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GRINDSTONES.**

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 157. Nov. 17.

**WALKER'S FINE TULIPS.**

For sale at No. 52, North Market street, a great variety of Walker's fine named Tulips, at \$3 per dozen, with their names. Many of the original Bulbs cost five times that sum—Those who intend to set out a tulip bed, will do well to call soon, as October is the best month for this business.

Fine Mixed tulips without names, \$1 per dozen. Also Hyacinths of every variety, embracing all the most approved sorts, with a great variety of other bulbous roots.

Boston, Oct. 21, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

Oct. 28. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 25, 1840.

cow.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrell	1 50	1 75
ASRES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot, " " "		5 25	5 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	hushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrell	11	11 50
No. 1.	"	9	9 50
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	23	29
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	13
dairy,	"	18	26
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
	barrell	1 50	1 75
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,	"		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 44	2 58
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 12	2 33
Haddock,	"	1 25	1 33
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrell	14 00	14 25
No. 2,	"		13 00
No. 3,	"		7 00
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 37	5 44
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 50	5 62
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		5 50
Rye,	"		3 37
MEAL, Indian, in hbbs.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	60	61
southern flat, yellow,	"	55	56
white,	"		54
Rye, northern,	"	65	68
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	42	44
southern,	"	23	32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern and western,	"		11
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	35	38
2d quality,	"		
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"		
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	30
do. country do.	"	23	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	27
do. dry hides,	"	20	23
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	18	21
LIME, best snrt,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 05
Winter,	"	1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrell		17 00
PORK, extra clear,	"		16 00
clear,	"	14 50	15 50
Mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Prime,	"	3 00	3 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	82	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	60
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	46
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	38
do. 1-4 and common,	"	33	35
Dulled superfine,	"	42	46
No. 1,	"	35	40
No. 2,	"	23	25
No. 3,	"	18	20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## WALLACE AND THE PIRATE.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

During the brief career of the celebrated Sir William Wallace, and when his arms had for a short time expelled the English invaders from his native country, he is said to have taken a voyage to France with a small band of trusty friends, to try what his presence (for he was respected through all the countries for his powers,) might do to induce the French monarch to send a body of auxiliary forces or other assistance, to aid the Scots in regaining their independence.

The Scottish champion was on board a small vessel, and sailed for the port of Dieppe, when a sail appeared in the distance, which the mariners regarded with doubt and apprehension, and at last with confusion and dismay. Wallace demanded to know what was the cause of their alarm. The captain of the ship informed him that the tall ship which was bearing down for the purpose of boarding that one which he commanded, was the ship of a celebrated rover, equally famed for his courage, strength of body and successful piracies.

It was commanded by a gentleman by the name of Thomas de Longueville, a Frenchman by birth, but by practice one of those pirates who call themselves friends to the sea, and enemies to all who sail upon that element. He attacked and plundered vessels of all nations, like one of the ancient Norse sea kings, as they are termed, whose dominion was upon the mountain waves. The master added that no vessel could escape the rover by flight, so speedy was the barque that he commanded; and that no crew, however hardy, could hope to resist him, when, as was his usual mode of combat, he threw himself on board at the head of his fellows.

Wallace smiled sternly while the master of the ship, with alarm in his countenance and fear in his eyes, described to him the certainty of their being captured by the Red Rover, a name given to de Longueville, because he usually displayed the bloody red flag, which he had now hoisted.

"I will clear the narrow seas of this rover," said Wallace.

Then calling together some ten or twelve of his followers, Boyd, Keril, Seton and others, to whom the dust of the most desperate battle was as the breath of life, he commanded them to arm themselves and lie flat on the deck so as to be out of sight. He ordered the mariners below, except such as were absolutely necessary to manage the vessel, and he gave the master instructions, upon pain of death, so to steer as that, while the vessel had the appearance of attempting to fly, he should in fact permit the Rover to come up with him and to do his worst. Wallace himself then lay down on the deck, that nothing might be seen which would intimate any purpose of resistance. In a quarter of an hour De Longueville's vessel ran on board that of the champion, and the Red Rover casting out grappling irons to make sure of his prize, jumped on deck in complete armor, followed by his men, who gave a terrible shout as if the victory had been already secured. But the armed Scots darted up at once, and the Rover found himself unexpectedly engaged with men accustomed to consider victory as secure when they were only opposed as one to two or three.

Wallace himself rushed on the pirate captain, and a dreadful strife began betwixt them with such fury, that the others suspended their own battle to look on, and seemed by common consent to confer the issue of the strife to the fate of the combat between the two chiefs. The pirate fought as well as man could do. But Wallace's strength was beyond that of ordinary mortals. He dashed the sword from the Rover's hands, and placing him in such a peril that to avoid being outdone, he was fain to close with the Scottish champion, in hopes of overpowering him in the grapple. In this he was foiled. They fell on the deck, locked in each others arms, but the Frenchman fell undermost; and Wallace, fixing his grasp on his gorget, compressed it so closely, notwithstanding it was made of the finest of steel, that the blood gushed from his eyes and mouth, and he was only able to ask for quarters by signs. His men threw down their arms when they saw their leader so severely handled. The victor granted them all their lives, but took possession of their vessel and detained them as prisoners.

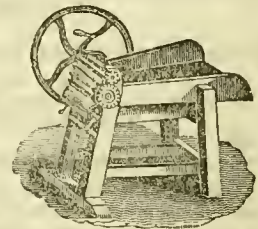
When he came in sight of the French harbor, Wallace alarmed the place by displaying the Rover's colors, as if De Longueville was coming to pillage the town. The bells were rung backwards, horns were blown, and the citizens were hurrying to arms, when the scene changed. The Scottish lion on his shield of gold was raised above the piratical flag, and announced that the champion of Scotland was approaching, with his prey in his clutch. He landed with his prisoner, and carried him to the court of France, where, at Wallace's request, the robberies which the pirate had committed were forgiven him, and the King even conferred the honor of knighthood on Sir Thomas de Longueville, and offered to take him into his service. But the Rover had contracted such a friendship for his victor, that he insisted on uniting his fortunes with those of Wallace, with whom he returned to Scotland, and fought by his side in many a bloody battle, where the prowess of Sir Thomas de Longueville was remarked as inferior to that of none save his heroic conqueror. His fate also was more fortunate than that of his patron.

Being distinguished by his beauty, as well as by the strength of his person, he rendered himself so acceptable to a young lady, heiress to the ancient family of the Charteris, that she chose him for a husband, bestowing on him with her hand the domains annexed to it. Their descendants took the name of Charteris, as connecting themselves with their maternal ancestors, the ancient proprietors of the property, though the name of Thomas de Longueville was equally honored among them; and the large two-handed sword with which he mowed the ranks of war, is still preserved among the family monuments. Another account is that the family name of De Longueville was Charteris.—The estate afterwards passed to a family of Blairs, and is now the property of Lord Grey.

The St. Louis Pennant objects to the phrases, "beastly drunk" and "drunk as a beast," sometimes used to describe people in a state of intoxication. It is a gross slander upon the beast creation. We never saw a beast that was not too respectable to get drunk: man is the only animal that is mean enough to do it. Shame, shame upon him who calls himself lord of the creation, and yet makes himself lower than the very swine.

*Too much Physic.*—It is an opinion which we have formed after much observation of the habits of different persons and families in the employment of physicians, that if there was not ever over one dose of physic administered where there are ten, the ages of men and women would be much lengthened out. Irregularity of habits, want of exercise, fancied inability to move about, very soon put a person into the condition of sending for a doctor; and when the doctor comes, nothing will satisfy short of a dose of physic. That too much physic is taken, is not so often the fault of the physician as of the patient. The administration of the first dose lays the foundation for a second: if it rectifies the passage of the bowels, or the quality and circulation of the blood, nature will require the aid of the same artificial stimulant so soon as the effect passes away. Thus we find many persons who never can pass by certain times and seasons without going through sundry severe operations of medicine. The consequence is sooner or later that the constitution is undermined, and the career of life shortened sometimes ten, twenty, thirty, fifty years.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

## GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

Oct. 14.

## ENGLISH ACORNS AND SPANISH CHESNUTS.

Just received and for sale, a few quarts of English Acorns. The tree is very beautiful, and one of the most ornaments of the English forest trees. Also a few Spanish Chesnuts—twice as large as the common sort—rice 50 cents per quart.

Oct 23.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies; they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Peonies which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Peonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when no time will be given.

August 26.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; 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. XII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1840.

[NO. 23.]

N. E. FARMER.

## ADDRESS

*At the Philadelphia Agricultural Exhibition.*

BY NICHOLAS BIDDLE, ESQ.

[Concluded.]

Another defect of our farmers is, that we do not raise sheep enough. Some years since we were among the first to import the merinos, and to indulge in the wildness of that extravagance, until we had secured vast numbers of these high-priced animals, without any previous accumulation of roots to sustain them, and then found that we should have to purchase expensive food for them. That at once disenchanting us. It was then seen that not only in palaces but in sheep-folds "a favorite has no friends." To enthusiasm succeeded disappointment and disgust, and these unhappy victims were sacrificed to the knife, for no other crime than their appetite. We have not yet overgrown this horror—but it was entirely our own fault. There are many parts of the State where sheep would take care of themselves, in the woods, during the greater part of the year, and the root crops would furnish a cheap and wholesome support during the remainder.

And this leads to the great improvement, which of all others we most need, which is the multiplication of root crops. No soil can withstand a succession of grain crops; and, instead of letting it lie fallow, in order to recruit from exhaustion, as was the old plan, the better practice now is, to plant in the same field a crop of roots. These draw their nourishment from a lower region than the grain crops do; they derive a great part of their food from the atmosphere by their large leaves, which at the same time shelter the soil from the extreme heats; they provide a fresh and juicy food for cattle during the winter, thus enabling us to keep a large stock, which, in addition to the profit of them, furnish abundant manure with which to return to the grain crops. Now this should be our effort—more roots, more manure, then more grain. We cannot much err in the choice of these roots. Common turnips, Swedish turnips, mangel wurtzel, are all good, though in various degrees; but, perhaps, the sugar beet will be found the best of all—not for the purpose, at least at present, of making sugar—but as the most nutritious food for cattle, and the most milk-producing vegetable for cows in winter. These root crops will grow abundantly; and what I would especially desire to see is, that we should confide in our long and mild autumns, and see if they would not yield us a crop of roots planted immediately as the grain harvests were removed, so as to be ready by winter for the cattle.

Another thing which we should strive to amend is, the unfarmer-like and slovenly appearance of our fields. Clean cultivation is like personal neatness to an individual—a great attraction to a farm; but who can see without mortification our fields of Indian corn or potatoes, just as they are verging to

maturity, out-topped and stifled by a rival crop of weeds, which seem waiting with impatience for the removal of the real crops, when they and all their seed may take exclusive possession of the ground! The rule of farming should be, never to let any thing grow in our fields which we did not put there; and the value as well as the beauty of the crop, would more than pay the expense of removing these noxious intruders.

Nor do we pay sufficient attention to our gardens. We are too often content with a small enclosure, where a few peas and beans and a little sallad are left to struggle with a gigantic family of weeds—not to speak of the frequent inroads from the pigs—and what can be saved comes at last on our tables the scanty companions of the masses of animal food which form almost our exclusive subsistence. For such a wilderness, how easy would it be to substitute the cheap and wholesome luxury of many vegetables which would grow without the least trouble, and, while they gave variety to our tables, would diminish our excessive and expensive use of animal food.

The same want of neatness pervades the exterior of our dwellings. We look in vain for the trim grass-plot, the nice border, the roses, the climbing vines, and all the luxuriance of our native wild flowers. These cheap and easy works, which seem trifles, make up the great mass of enjoyments; they are the innocent occupations of the young members of the family—the elegant luxury of them all; and they impress even a passing stranger with a sense of the taste and ease of the farmer.

In fruits, too, we are deficient. Our climate invites us to plant, and there is scarcely a single fruit which will not grow in the open air, and all of them prosper with a little shelter. Undoubtedly there are insects which infest them; but these, care will exterminate. Undoubtedly some species are short-lived, but it is easy to provide a succession; and even many productions which we used to think uncongenial to our climate, will succeed if we only try them. For instance, I am satisfied, from my experience, that every farmer may have his patch of grapes quite as readily as he can his patch of beans or peas. He has only to plant his cuttings as he would Indian corn, at a sufficient distance to work them with the hoe-harrow. They will live through the winter without any covering, and with less labor than Indian corn, because the corn requires re-planting every year, while the vines will last for a century. He will thus provide a healthful, pleasant fruit for his family use, or a profitable article for the market.

I was about to name one mere improvement, but I hesitate about it—I mean the substitution of oxen for horses on farms. All the theory is in favor of the ox. He costs little, works hard, eats little; and when we have done with him he is worth more than when we began; whereas a horse costs much, eats much, and when he dies is worth nothing. Yet, after all, it will be difficult to bring the ox into fashion. He has a failing which, in this country, is more fatal than madness to a dog—he cannot "go ahead;" and it seems a severe trial for our

impatient American nature to creep behind an ox plough, or to doze in an ox-cart. And then there is a better reason, in small farms, where both oxen and horses cannot be kept, for the preference of the horse. The ox can do only farm work, and is utterly useless for the road. He is of no benefit to the farmer's family. We can neither make a visit with him, nor go to church with him, nor go to court with him; and if the present immense political assemblies are to continue in fashion, they would be like the buffalo meetings in the prairies, and it would be more difficult than it now is in political conventions to find whose ox gored his neighbor's.

There was one caution which I would have ventured to offer some years ago, against the indulgence of expensive habits of living, and an undue preference of things foreign over the fruits of our own industry—but which, I rejoice to think, is no longer necessary. Long may it continue so. Simplicity and frugality are the basis of all independence in farmers. If our mode of living be plain, it belongs to our condition; if our manners seem cold, or even rough, they are at least natural, and their simple sincerity will gain nothing by being polished into duplicity. Though Italian mantelpieces and folding-doors are indispensable to happiness in cities, they are not necessary to the welcome of country hospitality. If a finer gloss be given to foreign fabrics, let us be content with the simpler dresses which come from our own soil and our own industry; they may not fit us quite as well, but, rely on it, they become us far better; and if we must needs drink, let us prefer the undiluted juice of our own orchards to all exotic fermentations—even of that bad translation into French of our own cider, called champagne.

I have spoken of farms and farming; let me add a few words about the farmer. The time was, when it was the fashion to speak of the Pennsylvania farmer as a dull, plodding person, whose proper representative was the Conestoga horse by his side; indifferent to the education of his children, anxious only about his large barn, and when the least cultivated part of the farm was the parlor. These caricatures, always exaggerated, have passed away, and the Pennsylvania farmer takes his rank among the most intelligent of his countrymen, with no disposition for improvements beyond the natural caution with which all new things should be considered before they are adopted. But an unwillingness to try what is new, forms no part of the American. How can it be, since our whole government is a novelty; our whole system of laws undergoing constant changes; and we are daily encountering, in all the walks of life, things which startle the more settled habits of the old world. When such novelties are first presented, the European looks back to know what the past would think of it: the American looks forward to find how it will affect the future;—the European thinks of his grandfather—the American of his grandchildren. There was once a prejudice against all these things—against what was called theory and book-farming;—but that absolutely has passed away. In all other oc-

cupations, men desire to know how others are getting on in the same pursuits elsewhere; they inform themselves of what is passing in the world, and are on the alert to discover and adopt improvements. The farmers have few of these advantages; they do not meet at exchanges to concentrate all the news of commerce; they have no factories, where all that is doing among their competitors abroad is discussed; no agent to report the slightest movements which may affect their interests. They live apart, they rarely come together, and have no concert of action. Now this defect can be best supplied by reading works devoted to their interests, because these may fill up the leisure hours which might otherwise be wasted in idleness or misemployed in dissipation; and as some sort of newspaper is almost a necessary of life, let us select one which, discarding the eternal violence of party politics, shall give us all that is useful or new in our profession. This society has endeavored to promote such a one in the Farmer's Cabinet, a monthly paper, exclusively occupied with the pursuits of agriculture—where we may learn what is doing in our line over all the world, at so cheap a rate that, for a dozen stalks of corn, or a bushel of wheat or potatoes, we may have a constant source of pleasing and useful information.

I think, however, that we must prepare ourselves for some startling novelty in farming. We were taught in our youth to consider fire and water as the deadliest foes. They are at last reconciled, and their union has produced the master-power of the world. Steam has altered the whole routine of human labor; it has given to England alone the equivalent in labor of four hundred millions of men. As yet, commerce and manufactures alone have felt its influence, but it cannot be that this gigantic power will long be content to remain shut up in factories and ships. Rely upon it, steam will before long run off the track into the fields, for, of all human employments, farm-work is the most dependent on mere manual labor. Be not, therefore, surprised if we yet live to see some steam-plough making its hundred furrows in our fields; or some huge engine, like the extinct mammoth, roving through the western forests, and mowing down the woods, like a cradler in the harvest-field. Wild as this seems, there is nothing in it stranger than what we have all witnessed already. When Fulton and Oliver Evans first talked to us about the steambot and the railroad, we thought them insane, and already we enjoy more than they ever anticipated in their most sanguine moments. One of these applications of steam—the raising of water for agriculture—I have already attempted, in my own small way. You know that the greatest enemy of our farming is the drought of mid-summer, when all vegetation withers, and the decaying crops reproach us with suffering the magnificent rivers by their sides to pass away. In the southern climates of the old world, men collect, with great toil, the smallest rills, and make them wind over their fields;—the hand-bucket of Egypt, the water-wheel of Persia, all the toilsome contrivance of manual labor, are put in requisition to carry freshness and fertility over fields not wanting them more than our own. With far greater advantages, absolutely nothing has yet been done in that branch of cultivation; may we not hope that these simple means of irrigation may be superseded by steam, when a few bushels of coal may disperse over our fields, from our exhaustless rivers, abundant supplies of water.

All these improvements which may adorn or benefit our farms, are recommended to us not only by our own individual interests, but by the higher sentiment of our duty to the country. This is essentially a nation of farmers. No where else is so large a portion of the community engaged in farming; no where else are the cultivators of the earth more independent or more powerful. One would think that in Europe the great business of life was to put each other to death; for so large a proportion of men are drawn from the walks of productive industry and trained to no other occupation than to shoot foreigners *always*, and their own countrymen *occasionally*;—while here, the whole energy of the nation is directed with intense force upon peaceful labor. A strange spectacle this, of one, and only one, unarmed nation on the face of the earth! There is abroad a wild struggle between existing authority and popular pretensions, and our own example is the common theme of applause and denunciation. It is the more important then, for the farmers of this country to be true to their own principles. The sod is theirs—the government is theirs—and on them depends mainly the continuance of their system. That system is, that enlightened opinion and the domestic ties are more stable guarantees of social tranquility than mere force, and that the government of the plough is safer, and, when there is need, stronger than the government of the sword. If the existing dissensions of the old world are to be settled by two millions of soldiers, all ours will soon be decided by two millions of voters. The instinct of agriculture is for peace—for the empire of reason, not of violence—of votes, not of bayonets: Nor shall we, as freemen and members of a fireside profession, hesitate in our choice of the three great master-influences which now rule the world—FORCE, OPINION, and AFFECTION—the *cartridge-box*, the *ballot-box*, and the *band-box*.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### OLD TIMES IN GARDENING.

Permit me, Mr Editor, to transcribe, from the pages of an old work on gardening, a few curious recipes for the propagation and management of fruit trees, which will amuse your readers as much as did the article in the last number of the Cabinet, entitled "Old Times in Medicine." It is indeed surpassing strange that the writers of such superlative nonsense should ever have obtained readers, whose faith would be strong enough to permit them to receive it for truth, but our surprise is in a measure abated, when we read at the commencement of this work, "and for writing and reading, it skilleth not whether the farmer be able to do it or no; you shall not put him to make reckonings of long time, neither yet of more things than his memory may well carry away."

How blessed, indeed, are we who live in this age of light and reason! The reflection ought to inspire us with a reverence for the *privilege* of reading and writing, which we enjoy, and instead of holding book-knowledge in contempt, we cannot be sufficiently grateful that by it we are brought to see the egregious folly to which those are liable who are deprived of these blessings. S. DALE.

#### SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. "If you hollow the branch of a cherry-tree, taking away the pith, and after set it again, it will bring forth fruit without any stone.

2. To make cherries and peaches of an aromatic taste and smell, at the time of grafting wet the grafts in honey, and put therein a little of the powder of cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon, and the fruit will have a taste of them.

3. To have medlars in their greatness, so that one may be better than twenty others, graft them on a *gooseberry bush*! and at the grafting thereof, *wet them*.

4. To have mulberries early ripe, graft in the increase of the moon, three or four days before the first quarter, for how many days the moon is old when grafted, so many years will it be before the tree brings forth fruit.

5. To have nuts without shells, take a kernel which is sound, wrap it in wool, or the leaves of the vine, and so plant it, and the nut-tree coming thereof, will bring forth nuts without shells.

6. To cause an oak or other tree to continue ever-green, graft it upon a *colewort*!

7. Write what you will in the eyelet of the fig-tree which you mean to graft, and the fig growing therefrom will contain the said writing.

8. The fig-tree will not lose his fruit if you cast about it pits while the *seven stars* do appear, watering the foot with salt brine.

9. The pear tree will have a fruit smelling like roses, if you put into the cleft, at the time of grafting, the leaf of a sweet-smelling rose: by this piece of cunning, roses become to smell of musk and cloves.

10. To make peaches red, take up the stone after you have planted it seven days, open the shell, put into it some vermilion, and plant it again: or if you graft the peach tree upon the *red rose tree* the fruit will be red.

11. Pierce the body of the peach tree and take away the pith, and you will have peaches without stones.

12. To make the fruit of the bitter almond sweet, water the tree with warm water, opening the ground at the root.

13. To make apples red, plant red roses near them.

14. Graft the peach upon the almond tree, and you will have fruit, both peaches and almonds, whose rind and kernel will be good to eat.

15. Graft an apple with a peach, and the peach upon a pear, and you shall have strange fruit, called peach apples and peach pears to eat.

16. To have peaches or almonds to grow with letters written on them. After that you have eaten the peaches or almonds, steep the stone two or three days; afterwards open it softly, take out the kernel, and with a brass pen write upon the rind what you please, but not deep; replace the kernel, wrapping it about with paper or parchment, and so plant it, and the fruit growing thereupon will be written and engraved!"

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.—*New Hampshire outdone*.—We see a certificate signed by William P. Hume, George Moore, Joseph H. Clay, and R. P. Rankins, that George W. Williams, of Bourbon Co. Ky., raised the past season on one acre of ground, *one hundred and fifty-eight bushels of corn*. Thus we have evidence to believe, that one acre well cultivated, will produce as much as six acres without proper preparation.—*Nashville Agriculturist*.

Bank up your houses and list your doors: be particularly careful, also, to SHUT THE DOOR.

## PINE TREE BORER, &amp;c.

We take the subjoined extracts from a letter received from our much esteemed friend, Dr. S. Blanding, of Columbia, S. C. The letter was not intended for the public eye, and if we have committed any offence in extracting from it for our columns, we would offer in extenuation, that it is a practice with us to publish every thing that comes into our hands which has a tendency to benefit the agricultural community, or in other words, to promote the good of "the greatest number." J. B.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 20. 1840.

Ma J. B. ECK.—\* \* \*—I have noticed in the N. E. Farmer several notices of the Borer and the methods of saving the fruit trees from their destructive influence, and it occurred to me that a few words would be interesting, on the destruction to our pine timber by the *Bastriehus* that attacks the pine forests in June and July, so as to destroy often acres before its ravages are checked. It is often invited to the attack by the limbs being broken off or a tree falling down by wind or the axe in June, and from that the insect extends its work to the adjoining trees. On my way from Newberry C. H. to Columbia, 45 miles, I counted over 100 places where from 5 trees to twenty acres had been destroyed by them this year. They deposite the egg in the bark and the worm feeds upon the tender ring of the new growth, and so thoroughly do they consume it that the whole bark may be peeled off. No other wood but the pine is touched by them. The insects are so numerous that woodpeckers are collected in great numbers to feed on them. Whether they stop their ravages I know not; but probably the wood becomes too hard to favor their farther progress. They have been more destructive this year than I have ever known them.

*Ochra a valuable Vegetable.*

I have collected a considerable quantity of *Ochra* seed to send you. I think you have not introduced it into your markets yet as a vegetable. It is one of the finest vegetables for summer use in the world. It is boiled and eaten with drawn butter, or cut fine and boiled in soups, which with the tomato makes the king of soups. We use so much of these vegetables that it makes the soup thick. Try it and taste for yourself, and if you do not say the half had not been told you, I 'reckon' I'll not 'guess' again. The pod is gathered for use before it gets fibrous. This vegetable if once introduced among you would never be laid aside. It comes into use nearly as soon as the tomato, and is in full growth at frost. I had a stalk this year ten feet high with five branches. It should be planted 2 or 3 feet apart, according to the soil, and it will branch and bear much better. It may be sliced up and dried when young and used in soups in the winter. I have some of the pods to put up for you on the stalk, that you may see how they grow. If it is not convenient for you to raise them, put them into the hands of some of your friends and get them into use. It is a most healthy vegetable, and very productive.

*Spirit of Improvement manifest.*

There is a great spirit of improvement waking up in this State, and many persons are seizing hold of such things as come out new to them, with a desire to understand their causes. I wrote a note to the 'Southern Planter,' saying that a young planter had over cropped himself and had to turn

out one half of his corn to the grass after the first ploughing, and the other half he had ploughed three times deep and thoroughly, and at that time (1st July) he was astonished to find his neglected field much better than that he had nursed so well. It excited inquiry, and I was called on to give the rationale, which I did in a way to keep up inquiry rather than explain fully what I did not understand. I used 'the better part of valor,' and got off with high compliments to the sagacity of inquiring correspondents, and leaving the impression that I have a world of wisdom locked up in my own bosom.

There is a vast deal of fine stock of every kind coming into the southern States—cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, geese, turkeys and hens, and the various kinds of grains and other vegetables and fruits, so you will see that great improvements must necessarily be the result.

*Remarkable Instance of the Energies of the Mind overcoming the infirmities of the Body.*

I wish you to notice the report of the Monticello Fruit Committee. Wm. Summer, chairman, has been in such bad health, from an affection of the spine and scrofula, that he has never been to school. He gets about on crutches. He has been instructed by his brothers at home, and is now a fine scholar and one of the most intellectual experimenting horticulturists and fruitists we have. He is doing a great deal in improving stock and fowls, geese, turkeys, &c., and will be a light to the agriculture of the State. He is establishing an extensive nursery for the sale of all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. It is a noble instance of the energies of mind overcoming the most distressing bodily infirmities.

Yours, &c.,

S. BLANDING.

For the New England Farmer.

## CANKER WORM TROUGHS.

Will the editor of the N. E. Farmer be so kind as to permit me to reply to the communication of J. W. Proctor, dated Aug. 1st, 1840. It was my intention to have replied to his communication soon after it was published, but having been so constantly occupied in making the necessary arrangements to supply as many of the community that were suffering from the depredations of the canker worm as possible, I have been prevented from obtaining the necessary information so as to make an earlier reply. Having recently called upon J. W. Proctor, Esq. to make some inquiries about the lead troughs used by him in 1833 and 1834, I was so unfortunate as not to find him at home. As he remarked in his communication that the same kind of troughs were used by Wm. Sutton, Esq., I proceeded to call upon him and he very kindly showed me one of the troughs alluded to by J. W. Proctor; it was a broad shallow trough made of a piece of sheet lead about four inches wide, which is about the same width that I use to make the trough and roof. It had scarcely the slightest resemblance to my deep leaden troughs with roofs. His using such troughs as the one shown me by Mr Sutton, does not affect the validity of my patent for the circular lead troughs in the least degree. Upon reading J. W. P.'s communication again, I find his language is very guarded, but whether intentionally or not, I shall not undertake to determine. He says that "similar troughs" were used in 1833 and 1834, but says nothing about their hav-

ing any roof. He further says, "I have no desire to interfere with any man's patent rights;" if he is honest in his desires, I hope in future he will inform himself better what the claims of an inventor are before he does any thing that has a tendency to call in question their validity.

The public or individuals who use a new invention, most generally derive a great benefit therefrom, while the inventor is seldom much benefited and most generally suffers much loss by the expenses incurred in introducing his invention to the public.

I wish also to state for the information of the writer who signs "Subscribers," under date of Oct. 1st, 1840, that if seaweed is used to pack the space between the trough and the tree, there will be no danger of worms or insects injuring the bark under the seaweed. During the past season the troughs upon a large number of trees have been taken off to make them larger, where seaweed was used for packing, and the bark was found to be perfect where the packing had remained three years without being changed. I have been accustomed to observe seaweed for the most of my life in all the various situations in which it is used for farming purposes, and I do not remember ever finding a mouse nest or the nest of any kind of worm or insect in it under any circumstances; and those who cannot readily obtain seaweed should apply a few coats of whitewash, and if the lime is not effectual of itself, a little salt or copperas, or some other poisonous substance that will not injure the tree, will, I have no doubt, prove an effectual preventive, if hay, straw or corn husks are used for packing. Cotton waste, tow nor any other substance that will absorb the oil and hold it in contact with the bark of the tree, should never be used, as the oil is liable to kill the bark and of course the tree.

Thy friend, truly,

J. DENNIS, JR.

Portsmouth, R. I., 11th mo., 23d, 1840.

For the New England Farmer.

To THE EDITOR:—I notice in thy valuable paper of 10th mo. 7th, an article signed 'Subscribers,' complaining that "worms and other bad insects bedded themselves in the cotton between the lead and the tree." I wish simply to state for the information of all interested, that I have repaired a large number of troughs where seaweed was used for packing—that is, I took them off and made them larger and put them on again; and in no case had any damage happened to the tree, although the packing had remained three years without being removed, and the bark under it was as perfect and healthy as on other parts of the tree. Hence I conclude that when any have suffered damage, it is in consequence of their not using the right kind of packing.

Thy friend,

SAMUEL DENNIS.

Portsmouth, R. I., 11th mo., 30th, 1840.

*Management of Orchards.*—Before the ground freezes in autumn, dig the earth five or six inches deep round the fruit trees, and the distance of eight or ten inches from each; remove it to a suitable place and burn it with dry brush, or whatever combustible is convenient, to destroy the germ of the canker worm and other hurtful insects. Mix this burnt earth with lime or ashes, and a double crop may be expected next season.—*Nashville Agriculturist.*

POUDRETTE.

New York, Oct. 21st, 1840.

Mr J. Breck, Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

DEAR SIR—I was desired, a few days since, to send a barrel of Poudrette to your care for Mr J—B—, of C—, Mass., which I did; and sent one also to the address of Joseph Breck & Co., as the editors of the New England Farmer: they were put on board of schooner Benjamin Bigelow, Baxter, master, on the 16th inst., and I hope you will use that sent for your use in a manner to satisfy yourself as to the value of the article prepared by the "New York Poudrette Company"; as I wish it to stand or fall by its own merits, and not to be judged of by that furnished by others. In order to give you an idea of the opinion entertained of it by those who have used it several years in succession, I will give you an extract from a letter written by a practical farmer of intelligence, character and wealth residing on Long Island, (Wm. Wickham Mills, Esq.,) who has used it three seasons with very favorable results—and especially so on wheat the past season. Mr Mills says in a letter dated August 9th, 1840, that "My wheat came in well where I used poudrette last fall. It stood the winter well, and the berry is fine; but where I used bone, about the same cost per acre, in the same field, it was winter killed, and very much shrunk, and I should judge not half the number of bushels per acre. Where I used it this spring the results are very favorable. I used it on corn, side by side with the best yard manure, and so far it is decidedly the best, and I have no reason to doubt that it will continue so through the season. I also used it in my garden, and it never looked better. I have a good opinion of it, especially for spring use; and I should like to use some of it on wheat this fall, as it did so well the past season."

Where Mr Mills is known his opinions and statements are highly appreciated. You will also find a statement of his in the pamphlet which I send you, together with several letters from other gentlemen, practical farmers, of Long Island.

There has been much inquiry, and I may say doubt, as to its value for after crops, or for grass when applied to wheat on seeding down. Many persons suppose that Poudrette will not be a lasting manure. This is a question that could not be satisfactorily answered by me, as I knew of no one who could speak from experience, until this season, on account of the recent introduction and use of Poudrette. I am now, however, able to speak directly on that subject, and will give you one case in point, out of several.

Mr Brewster Wood, of Huntington, L. I., became a share holder in our company in December, 1837. In the year 1838 he used 150 bushels; and from his son, who worked on the farm, I have the following statement, viz:

"We used poudrette on corn in 1838, half a pint to the hill,\* along side of corn manured with stable manure, in what was considered equal value, and found that the poudrette produced the best corn. We tried it in that way three seasons in succession, with similar results. We also used it on wheat, applying 30 bushels in the fall and 30 bushels in the spring. The wheat was very good, and the grass following it was first rate. It has been mowed two years and the second crop was

\*The ordinary quantity used for corn is about one gill, or a handful to the hill.

better than the first. In 1839 we cut a crop of hay and then of clover in the fall from it. We also used poudrette on buckwheat—about 10 bushels to the acre, and its effects were beyond our expectations; whilst on a small piece adjoining, where no poudrette was used, there was not more than half a crop. A fine crop of oats was raised where poudrette had been used on corn the year before."

I might increase these statements if it were necessary, but it appears to me that it is not, as every farmer who will reflect one moment must come to the conclusion that it must be a valuable manure in all cases, but especially so to those who have to transport their manure to any considerable distance; and by way of illustrating its value to those living at a distance from a supply of manure, I will give you on the next page a comparative statement, showing the economy of using poudrette instead of stable manure, and also the additional economy to those who purchase stock in the "New York Poudrette Company." But in order to a fair comparison, it is proper to state that a bushel of poudrette may be estimated equal in value to one of our city cartloads of street manure, and a bushel and a half of poudrette as equal to one of our manure cartloads of stable manure, as it is sold here to the farmers at 50 cents per load.

I will now suppose three farmers, residing on Long Island, or in Connecticut, or elsewhere, at the distance of two, three or four miles from the landing, who are disposed, each, to manure ten acres of land every year for 5 years, and are obliged to bring their manure from this city. Farmer A uses stable manure, farmer B purchases poudrette annually, and farmer C takes stock in the New York Poudrette Company—and the accounts will stand something as follows at the end of five years:

No. 1. A manures 10 acres with 20 city cartloads of stable manure at 50 cts. per load,	\$100
Freight by sloop to the landing, 20 cts. per load, 200 loads,	40
Haulage from landing on to the farm, 20c. per load,	40

Total cost of manuring 10 acres as above per year,	\$180
	5

Total cost for 5 years,	\$900
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No. 2. B manures 10 acres with 30 bushels of poudrette per acre; 300 bu. at 35 cts.,	\$105 00
Freight on 300 bushels at 5 cts. per bu.	15 00
Haulage from the landing to the farm, 7 loads of 43 bu., at 75 cts. per load,	5 25
Bags to transport it in—50 bags at 22c.	11 00

Total cost of manuring 10 acres with 30 bushels of poudrette per acre per year,	136 25
	5

Total cost for 5 years,	\$681 25
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No. 3. C purchases three shares of stock in the New York Poudrette Company, which give him 300 bushels of poudrette annually, or the necessary quantity for 10 acres—and his account will stand thus:

Three shares of stock in the N. Y. P Co.,	\$300 00
Interest on the cost of 3 shares for 5 yrs. at 7 per cent.,	105 00
Freight on 300 bu. per year or 1500 bu. at 5 cents,	75 00

Haulage of the same from landing to the farm, 75 cts. per load,	26 25
Bags, 50 per year for 5 years, or 250 at 22 cents,	55 00

Total cost to a share-holder to manure 10 acres for 5 years,	\$561 25
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Showing a saving over B who purchases poudrette annually, of \$120; and over A who uses stable manure, of \$338 75. This great economy, however, is not the only advantage which the shareholders in this company have; it is indeed only the beginning of it, as the share-holder will be entitled to an equal quantity, or enough to manure his ten acres for thirteen years after the expiration of the first five years, with the cost only of transportation and bags; whilst A and B must encounter the same outlay every year.

I have endeavored to make this comparison in a manner not to be questioned; and it is within the facts where it speaks of the cost of transportation and haulage of stable manure, and it may be relied on; and should you find any thing in it of interest to those who cultivate the soil, you are at liberty to use it as best suits you.

Respectfully, yours,

D. K. MINOR.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata.*)

In England, where this grass is extensively cultivated, it is called "Round-headed Cock's-foot grass." It was introduced from Virginia into Britain about the year 1780, though it was little known or cultivated for many years after. This grass has been cultivated in small quantities in different parts of the United States; but from the many inquiries relative to its habits and worth, we conclude there is but little known of it in this country. Professor Low says, "it is justly held to be amongst the superior pasture grasses, and is suited for forage as well as for herbage. It is more nourishing in spring than in autumn, and requires to be closely cropped; for, when suffered to grow, it rises in tufts and patches, and loses greatly of its nutritive particles. Oxen, horses and sheep eat this grass eagerly. Cocksfoot should always be sown in combination with other grasses, as the rye grass, the meadow fescue (*festuca pratensis*) and other finer grasses."

George Sinclair, gardener to his grace the Duke of Bedford, ascertained from accurate chemical experiments, that the proportional value which this grass, at the time of flowering, bears to that at the time the seed is ripe, is as 5 to 7, nearly. The proportional value which the grass of the latter moth bears to that at the time of flowering, is as 6 to 10; and to that at the time the seed is ripe, as 6 to 14: 64 dr. of the straws at the time of flowering afford of nutritive matter 1.2 dr. The leaves or latter moth and the straws simply, are therefore of equal proportional value; a circumstance which will point at this grass to be more valuable for permanent pasture than for hay. The above details prove that the loss of nearly one third the value of the crop is sustained if it is left till the period when the seed is ripe, though the proportional value of the grass at that time is greater, i. e. as 7 to 5. The produce does not increase if the grass is left growing after the period of flowering, but uniformly decreases; and the loss of the latter moth, which (from the rapid growth of the foliage after the grass is cropped) is very considerable. These

circumstances point out the necessity of keeping this grass closely cropped, either with the scythe or cattle, to reap the full benefit of its great merits.

Mr Zechariah Cone, in the Oct. No. of the New Genesee Farmer, says—"As to the soil adapted to the growth of Orchard grass, I conceive that moist rich loam is the best, but I have found that when I have sown it among other grasses for pasture, it grows luxuriantly, and in cases of severe drought, when all other grasses are apparently dead, this stands the best, being all the time green and fresh. The best time for sowing the seed I conceive to be about the middle of July or first of August, as probably nature directs this the best time for sowing when the seeds come to maturity, which is about that time or earlier—to be dragged in on mellow land, yet I always stock in the spring with oats, at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and if the oats are not too heavy it generally grows well. Its value for hay, I think, stands as high as any other grass, and for feed and the second crop it stands pre-eminent, as it comes forward earlier in the spring and holds out longer in the fall. I usually cut from two and a half to three tons per acre, exclusive of the seed, which I reap before mowing in the same manner as I would wheat, and generally secure from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. The second crop generally yields from one and a half to two tons per acre."

The writer last March sowed about a half an acre of Orchard grass in the corner of a lot sown down in timothy and herd's grass, that has been pastured with calves and sheep since July, but it has continued fresh and thriving all the time. There is no doubt it would be one of our most valuable grasses, did our farmers understand well its cultivation, and the manner of consuming it to the best advantage. From our experience and the information from others, we feel entirely safe in giving the following rules:

1st. Strong and loose ground is best for it, but it will bear shading and grow on land that will produce any other kind of cultivated grass. Let the ground be broken well, then harrowed, the seed sown, two bushels to the acre when alone, or one bushel with other grasses, then brush it lightly, roll it, and let it alone. If the season is favorable the set will be good.

2d. Mr Cone directs that the seed be sown in July or August, which is perhaps the natural and best time to sow all kinds of grass; but no one will doubt but February and March are good months for sowing. If the ground is properly prepared, the season favorable, there is perfect safety in sowing in the spring. A good stand of grass might have been secured, by sowing at any time from the first of last February till the last of September, of the present year, but such a season we may not soon see again. This grass does well with clover, herds grass and timothy.

3d. To get the full benefit of Orchard grass, it must be kept in mind that it has to be cut often or pastured closely to prevent it from growing in tufts and bunches.

It affords most nutritive matter also when not suffered to get entirely ripe. The hay if cut at the right time is sweet, and stock are remarkably fond of it.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Agriculturist.*

In France, potatoes are preserved perfectly sound from year to year, by placing them in a dry situation some three feet under ground.

## PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

### Report on Improvements.

MR PRESIDENT—The applications for premiums in the department assigned the Committee on Improvements have this year been unusually numerous. This circumstance alone is good evidence that the great objects of this Society are receiving more general attention than in past years. In the circuits we have made in the County, other and even stronger evidence of this fact has been presented; we have seen many farmers, not applicants for premiums, engaged in the praiseworthy labors of removing rocks, draining and subduing swamps, extending the area of their fields, making the cultivation easier, and ensuring more abundant crops. There is manifestly a gradual development of the powers of our soils: we hope the work will be encouraged and assisted till travellers will no longer discover any occasion to scoff at us as the mere occupants of sand-banks; till the just reproach, which is now pressing heavily on us, of purchasing more than half our bread stuffs, shall be entirely wiped away. The labor of this association, if prosecuted with a steady view to the promotion of an interest common to every citizen in the county, will have great influence in accelerating so desirable results.

Five claims were entered in May 1839, to the premiums offered for the renovation of swampy land. One claim has been withdrawn and another person prevented from operating by the wetness of the season has made a new entry for 1841. The improvements of the other claimants have been examined and the following awards are recommended.

The first premium \$25, to Perez Crocker, of North Bridgewater; the second \$15, to Nahum Snell, of West Bridgewater. A gratuity of \$5 and one vol. N. E. Farmer to Jonathan Copeland, of West Bridgewater.

The experiment in the application of manure for which a premium is offered, made payable in 1842, is in progress by Nathan Whitman, of East Bridgewater.

Only one regular entry has been made for the cultivation of mulberry trees and the production of cocoons. Lincoln Jacob, of Hingham, has 2600 trees and has fed 6000 worms. The Committee think favorably of Mr Jacob's perseverance and the knowledge he is yearly acquiring in this business, but believe we should not be justified in recommending the award of the first premium, as he reports only about 500 trees in addition to the number for which he received a premium the last year. We recommend a gratuity of \$5 and one vol. N. E. Farmer.

The following persons have entitled themselves to \$9 each for building stone wall—Ezekiel Bemis and Thomas H. Samson, of Pembroke; Nathl A. Eddy and John Wood, of Middleboro'; Barzilai Carey and Lyman Copeland, of North Bridgewater; Freeman Howard, Solomon Howard and Nahum Snell, of West Bridgewater; Jacob Noyes, of Abington, and Benjamin Brown, Jr., of Scituate. In consideration of the quantity of wall built by Mr Brown and various handsome improvements on his farm, we recommend that two vols. Yankee Farmer be given him.

The ranges of wall examined have generally been built in a very substantial and workmanlike manner. We are sorry to have occasion to complain again of the appearance of some built on the highway. Two of the claimants we think blame-

worthy in the neglect of appearances. Haste and carelessness in building wall are easily discovered in any subsequent examination of the work. In situations where many eyes are daily to view it, the builders will always do wisely in bestowing equal attention on breadth and height as on length.

Six regular entries were made of claims to the premiums offered for the collection of materials to enrich fields. We recommend the award of the first premium \$20, to Galen Manley, of North Bridgewater; the second \$15, to Salmon Howard, of West Bridgewater; the third \$12, to Freeman P. Howland, and the fourth \$10, to Chelsias Howard, of Hanson. We also recommend that two vols. Yankee Farmer be given to Nahum Snell, of West Bridgewater, and two vols. N. E. Farmer to Philip Brewster, of Hanson.

Several unseasonable entries have been made to which we have given no attention. Some of the claimants, who were only a single day too late, may think so trifling neglect should not have excluded them; but the observance of some rule is necessary, and if we could have justified ourselves in establishing one beyond that given us by the Trustees, it would have been extremely difficult, if possible, to determine where the stand should be made, as the irregular entries were out of time from one day to sixteen months.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRILL ALLEN,  
JOSHUA EDDY,  
JESSE PERKINS, } *Committee.*

Bridgewater, Oct., 1840.

### A STEAM BOILER WORTH HAVING.

T. Fanning, Esq., editor of the Nashville Agriculturist, gives the following account of a steam boiler of his invention:

"I have been studying some time how to construct a cheap and convenient steam boiler, sufficient to cook food for the horses, cattle and swine on my little farm, and I have at length succeeded exactly to my notion. I purchased a kettle holding 60 gallons, for which I paid \$9, and with the labor of two hands for one day I constructed a furnace out of rough limestone, the cost of which was one dollar more; I then made a box of rough plank, three feet square at the bottom, and high enough to hold about ten bushels; the box was perforated with many holes, by the use of a five quarter auger. The bottom of the box is made with planks 6 feet long, to afford projections to lift it on and off of the kettle. When the cooking process is going on, the top of the box is covered with a piece of carpet, or a close-fitting plank cover to keep in the steam. In using this apparatus, a bushel or two of corn or roots may be put in the kettle, and the box filled with cut oats, corn stocks, turnip tops, beets, potatoes, or any thing else that grows on the farm, and the whole may be thoroughly cooked in the course of an hour or two. The machine will not cost more than eleven dollars, and I consider it worth more on a farm than the best hand that labors in the field."

The tobacco crop in Virginia this year, is estimated at 60,000 hhds., being about 15,000 hhds. more than an average crop.

The silk trade was introduced into England in the 15th century. In the reign of Charles, in 1666, it gave employment to 40,000 persons.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1840.

MERCY TO CATTLE.

Winter is now upon us in earnest, and the farmers will not, we know, be offended, if we should jog their elbow gently in regard to some of the duties which this season brings with it.

"A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Let every farmer think of this daily and hourly during this inclement season. Cattle are not so sensitive as men to the evils of the climate and the severe changes of temperature which we are obliged to pass through, for the obvious reasons that they are more habituated to exposure; that their living is simple; their passions quiet; and above all, their drink is pure water. By luxurious nursing they may be made almost as delicate and as liable to disease as the human species. This is seen in the race-horse, who is taken as much care of as a child, and becomes as tender and susceptible. But though much hardihood may be acquired by habit, and many severe endurance suffered without apparent sensibility, yet it must not be forgotten that these animals under all circumstances are flesh and blood; and therefore feel sensibly the pains of hunger, thirst, and cold; and are subject, likewise, to rheumatisms, colds, coughs, catarrhs, and other ills almost as numerous as the patent medicines advertised in our weekly papers for the benefit of the miserable of the human race. On the score of humanity then, the farmer should consider this. He should not sit down to a warm supper until he knows that his cattle have been well served; and when he lays in his warm bed, and hears the pelting storm of mingled rain and snow and hail beating upon the casements and the roof, his dreams should not be disturbed with the ghosts of half-starved cattle tied to their stanchions, so near to a good mow of hay that they can just touch it with their tongues but not extract a lock; and with the images of barn-doors off their hinges, barn-windows that cannot be closed, barn-floors, through the cracks of which the wind blows a gale; and poor shivering cows and horses lying down in their own ordure, which has not been cleaned out for a week, and with piles of snow around and over them in such abundance as to give the stable little preference over the open yard. We pity the farmer, who is obliged to dream of these miseries, and still more to find in the morning after a cold north-east snow storm that his most vivid dreams are only sober realities. We pity such a man because he is destitute of the best feelings of a man; but we pity his cattle still more. They are the real sufferers, without the possibility of complaint.

Another outrage we protest against, though it is too common to excite attention. We allude to the practice of leaving horses, taken often out of warm stables, and oftentimes driven hard, to stand hour after hour by day and night, exposed to the cold, to wait your pleasures. Sometimes this is done in going to meeting—a very good object, we admit; and if the horses come under the old-established rule that "nobody gets cold in going to meeting," why then we need not distress ourselves with concern for them. But whatever might be the case, if they were carried into the meeting house, we have doubts whether the efficacy of this rule applies to those who are kept out of doors to feel the bitter winds as they whistle round the corners of the great building; and we believe if these horses should be invited to the next Chardon street convention, they would join the

party for putting down the clergy and public worship, at least in winter time, or else be carefully blanketed and sheltered; and not while their masters and mistresses are drinking in the pure streams of orthodoxy, like ambrosia or nectar, along side of a warm stove, in cushioned pews and with bear-skins for their feet, they, poor things, without any benefit of the preaching, are obliged for their owner's sins to do penance out of doors in a white sheet of snow. We say, make provision for the comfort of the beasts who carry you to church, or else carry yourselves to church.

We should like to say a word here in behalf of city horses; but then it would be high treason to put a word in edgewise against the *rational* and *reasonable* and *truly christian* pleasures of that part of the creation, the rich and fashionable, for whose use and pleasure no doubt this world and all it contains were exclusively made; and therefore we nor the horses shall make any complaint. It is glory enough for any city horse or driver after being in the harness or on the box all day, to wait upon these people to their dissipations at ten o'clock at night, and to stand out shivering in the storm and cold until two or three o'clock in the morning.—What do these horses or their drivers want of rest or warmth? Can't they be satisfied with the *honor!* of transporting to their homes these graceful girls—an honor for which, in the case of Miss Elssler, the Baltimorean exquisites contended with their superiors the horses, and came off victorious? and can't these drivers be kept warm by hearing the music of the violin and hagle, and the popping off of the champagne bottles like a bunch of Chinese crackers; and occasionally peeping through the side windows and seeing the young swains and nymphs, in all the naturalness of pastoral life, clasping each other round the waist and knocking their knees and their toes together and whirling round like so many humming tops, in a *charming* and *modest* German waltz? One would think instead of being paid, these people ought to pay something for the privilege of witnessing these refined indulgences of the intellectual and fashionable; and of waiting until morning upon their pleasures; although it does rob them of sleep and breaks up all the quiet of their families.

But we have got off the track, locomotive and all.—We began with talking about mercy to the dumb beasts. Now farmers, we say it with all good will and respect, do look about you. See that your cattle are made comfortable. Do not let them be unnecessarily exposed to the cold. We would not have the temperature of your stables too warm. But there is little danger of this; and remember that they may better be exposed in open sheds, than to be tied up in barns full of cracks and crevices, where the cold wind blows upon them in some single minute streams; as you know how much more liable you yourself are to suffer from a little stream of wind upon the back of your neck or some other sensitive part, through a broken pane of glass in a room which they have forgotten to stop up with an old hat or a red petticoat, than from an open door, or indeed, in many cases, than you would be uncovered out of doors.

Keep your cattle clean and dry. Feed them regularly and in small quantities at a time. In a large barn with a large herd of cattle, a man should be kept constantly handing them their hay and provender in small quantities during the feeding hours. See that they are carefully carded and kept smooth. Your cows with calf require particular care and attention. They have two months to feed instead of one. Let their watering place be sheltered and easily approached; and give them the water warm from the well rather than that

which is mixed up with ice in the trough. In fine, care for them as you would for your children. Remember that they are flesh and blood like yourself. If they are not human yet they demand humanity of you, whom God has made human that *you* might take good care of *them*. The better care you take of them, the better care they will take of you. They feed you; they clothe you; they wait upon your pleasures. They are dependent upon you and entrusted to your care. They are even destitute of the power of resistance or complaint; and what sort of an animal is he, does he call himself a man! who, under these circumstances, will abuse or neglect them?

This sermon is long enough for this occasion, but we mean to preach upon this text again, as the minister says, "at a more convenient season." H. C.

TEMPERANCE.

In the political whirlwind which has recently passed over the country, many good enterprises have been, if not wholly wrecked, at least for a while laid prostrate with the ground. Time only can show whether they will ever come up again. Of some, we confess our hopes are faint; but of others we never will despair, while life lasts, while reason holds its place, or until the clouds of atheism shall settle in thickest darkness over our minds. May a merciful Heaven preserve us from such a calamity.

Among the great causes of the highest humanity which we trust will live and flourish, that of temperance holds a place scarcely second to any. Yet even this cause has been for awhile merged in the muddy sea of politics; and possibly there are those, who have thought it "gone for good." But, thank Heaven, it is not so; and some of the members of the Humane Society, the *truly* Humane Society, have dragged it again to the surface; and have so far resuscitated it that it breathes once more and gives indubitable signs of life; thanks to their divine art, and a perseverance in good, which can only be breathed into their souls from Heaven.

We refer in this matter to a meeting held in Boston on Sunday evening last, to inquire if any thing, and, if any thing, what could be done, to arouse the interest in this great subject, which has so long slumbered; and to place this glorious object again upon the pedestal from which it had been rudely thrown.

The meeting, on account of the violence of the storm, was not so fully attended as was hoped; but we saw there many old faces, still radiant with hope; and heard some voices of old friends eloquent still with encouragement and the imperative commands of duty. Let them sound the hagle still louder, and rally the scattered hosts.

There is no class in the community more interested in the cause of temperance than the farmers. There is no class in our whole community, who have been more benefited by the progress already made than they have been. Out of the whole number of farmers in Massachusetts, and our observation is somewhat extensive, not one in thirty, we believe, gives or uses or suffers to be used one drop of ardent spirits upon his premises. What a blessed revolution this is! Many a farmer, who was fast verging towards the Maelstrom of mortgage and foreclosure through his intemperance, has been rescued from the brink of destruction and now stands out in the proud consciousness of a freehold possession.

But what shall we do that we may further this great cause? Laws are impotent, where public opinion is arrayed against them. Public opinion is sovereign where it can be brought to bear in all its force upon almost any subject. The purification of public opinion, therefore,

the putting that right and keeping it right, is that object at which the friends of temperance should direct all their efforts. Women, among us, are comparatively sober. A drunken woman is looked upon with shame and abhorrence even by the most degraded drunkard himself, if he ever has a lucid moment. Let public opinion then be brought to that point that it shall be considered equally disgraceful for a man to go to a bar and drink as it would be for a woman to do so; and as infamous and disgraceful for him to be found disguised in liquor as it would be for her to be seen rolling in the gutter. It is so in fact, whether we think so or not; and it is for us, by presenting the subject to the public constantly, and in its just aspects, to bring the public judgment in this case to its proper bearing. We believe that it can be done: God grant that it may be done. H. C.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 800 Beef Cattle, 420 Stores, 3300 Sheep and 300 Swine.

Several hundred Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote First quality \$5 25 a \$5 50. Second quality, \$4 50 a 4 75. Third quality, \$3 25 a \$3 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Former prices could not be obtained, and a few sales only were made. Several of the large Barrellers have finished slaughtering for the season. The following prices were offered, viz: Mess \$4 25. No. 1 \$3 75; No. 2 \$3 00.

Stores.—Yearlings \$5 00 a 8 50, Two Year Old \$11 a 18, Three Year Old \$21 a 27.

Sheep.—Lots \$1 25 \$1 33, \$1 42 \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 25, and \$2 50.

Swine.—Two lots to peddle at 3 1-2 and 4 1-2. At retail, from 4 to 5 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 Dec. 6.

Dec. 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	30	42	53	W.
Tuesday,	1	19	24	N. E.
Wednesday,	2	10	31	S. E.
Thursday,	3	20	40	N.
Friday,	4	15	24	N. E.
Saturday,	5	16	18	N.
Sunday,	6	12	30	E.

**POUDRETTE.**

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "New York Poudrette Company," No 120 Nassau street, New York. It is in-odorous, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a fertilizer on any soil, and for any crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "act of incorporation," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York.

D. K. MINOR.

I wish it distinctly understood that the "New York Poudrette Company" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy are, or were, the managers.

Dec. 9, 1840. 3m. D. K. M.

**SILVER FIR AND SPRUCE SEEDS.**

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, a few Bushels of the seed of the Silver Fir, Spruce. Also—English Oak, a fine specimen; Spanish Chestnuts, (very large); with a variety of other tree seeds.

Nov. 10, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



**WILLIAM PRINCE & SON**, Flushing, near New York, offer their usual very extensive assortment of Trees, Shrubs and flowering plants, a most splendid assortment of Bulbous Roots and Dahlias, including all the new varieties, and the most magnificent collections possible of Chioia, Roses, Camillas, Chinese Azaleas, Geraniums, and other Green House Plants. Also Garden and Agricultural Seeds, all of which will be sold low to suit the times, and a large discount made for cash.

Mulberries of all the different kinds for Silk, including the New Circassian with monstrous loilage and perfectly hardy character.

Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention and priced Catalogues will be sent to all who apply post paid. Nov. 23 3w.

**GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.**

The subscriber can furnish every variety of Green House Plants or Garden Shrub, in the very best order. Also—Dahlia roots, (all the new varieties); Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Isabella Grape vines; Roses and Pæonies; Honeysuckles, and other creepers; Black, White, and Red Currant trees; White and Red Antwerp Raspberry vines; Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, &c.

Orders by mail will be promptly and faithfully executed; or they can be forwarded to, or left with J. Breck & Co

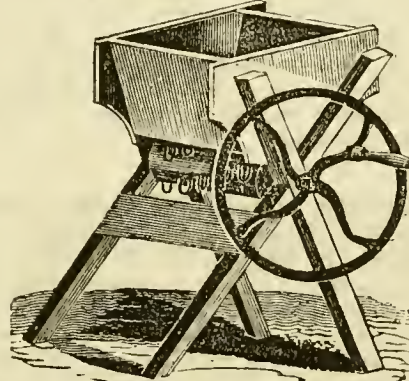
JAMES L. F. WARREN,

Oct. 23. Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

**GRINDSTONES.**

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1840. Nov. 17.

**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Oct. 23.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26. 1840. eow.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books. Agricultural Implements. Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840. 4w

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrell	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot, " "		5 25	5 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel	11	11 50
No. 1.		9	9 50
prime,		6 75	7 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,		23	29
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	13
dairy,		18	25
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,			
sperm,			37
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
	barrel	1 50	1 75
BONE MANURE,	bushel	32	37
in casks,			
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,		37	45
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 44	2 58
Bay, Chaleur,		2 12	2 33
Haddock,		1 25	1 33
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	14 00	14 25
No. 2,		12 50	13 00
No. 3,			7 00
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,			
Salmon, No. 1,		17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 37	5 44
Baltimore, Howard street,		5 50	5 62
Richmond canal,			
Alexandria wharf,			5 50
Rye,			3 37
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	62	63
southern flat, yellow,		58	60
white,			54
Rye, northern,		65	68
Barley,			
Oats, northern, (prime)		42	44
southern,		28	32
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished		23 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern and western,			11
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	15 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	35	38
2d quality,			
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,			
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	30
do. country do.		23	28
Baltimore city tannage,		22	27
do. dry hides,		20	23
New York red, light,		19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,		21	23
Boston dry hides,		18	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 05
Winter,		1 15	1 15
Whale, refined,		40	45
Linsseed, American,			
Neat's Foot,		95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
clear,			15 00
Mess,		14 50	15 50
Prime,		13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, southern,		70	80
northern,			1 50
Canary,		2 00	2 25
Hemp,		2 25	2 50
Flax,		2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,			15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	5
Castile,		12	18
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	50
American, full blood, washed,		45	47
do. 3-4ths do.		40	45
do. 1-2 do.		35	38
do. 1-4 and common,		33	35
Pulled superfine,		42	45
Northern pulled,			
No. 1,		35	40
No. 2,		23	25
No. 3,		13	30

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ORIGIN OF VARIOUS FRUITS, &amp;c.

## RAISINS.

In Spain and Turkey, where the vine grows naturally and luxuriantly, if the grapes be gathered and dried in the sun they keep their flavor best. In many instances they are dried in ovens, but in this mode they do not retain their exquisite taste so well, though the process being more rapid, the greatest bulk of this kind of fruit brought over to America, is thus prepared. Commerce, dealing in quantities, must often make the quickest, or the cheapest mode.

When they dry raisins in the sun, they frequently tie together two or three neighboring bunches, and while yet on the vine, dip them into a hot lie of wood ashes, having in it a little olive oil. The effect is, slightly to shrivel and harden the skin. In a few days, the bunches are cut off, and dried in the sun. Those called raisins of the sun, and jar raisins, are managed in this manner. Some of them have a fine blue bloom upon them; and some seem almost candied over with their own sugary sweetness.

Malaga raisins come from that part of Spain so called. Smyrnas come, as the name intimates, from Smyrna in Asia Minor. But these fruits, though excellent for making wine, are not reckoned fit for the table.

## ALMONDS.

The tree which produces almonds nearly resembles the peach, both in leaves and blossoms. It grows spontaneously only in warm countries, as Spain, and particularly Barbary. The almond harvest, in the island of Majorca, is a very merry season. Almonds are of two kinds, sweet and bitter; the Jordan almond is of the highest quality, and the bitter almonds are mostly from Barbary. The best almonds are exported from Malaga. In medicine, the oil drawn from almonds is found useful; and that extracted from the bitter one, if dropped into the ear, proves efficacious in cases of deafness.

## FIGS.

Figs are much cultivated in the Archipelago, where they serve almost as bread to the inhabitants. The best are those which come from Turkey, packed in cases or drums. While fresh, they are excellent eating; and like grapes, they are dried sometimes by the sun, and sometimes by fire. They are covered with the candy of their own sweetness, and are full of a delicious seedy pulp. Figs of a good quality grow in the southern states.

## PRUNES.

Prunes were once plums. Some very rich ones neatly done up in little baskets, are called French plums. The prunes have been dried in an oven. They come to us chiefly from Bourdeaux.

## ORANGES.

Oranges are thought to have been originally brought from China. They were introduced into Portugal many years ago; and it is said that the very tree first planted there is still alive; and it is that from which all the orange trees of Europe have been produced. A great many oranges are brought from Seville, in Spain, and the island of Malta, situated in the Mediterranean, furnishes an abundance. Oranges come to great perfection in the West Indies, and those of the Bermudas are of

an extraordinary size. Oranges are sometimes raised in green houses with success; and they thrive tolerably well in the southern states, but do not form an article of extensive exportation from thence.

## LEMONS.

The ports of Lisbon and Malaga, are the principal shipping places of lemons; and they come packed in cases and boxes. They are always shipped while green, and generally become quite yellow before they reach this country. The lemons of the Bermudas are large, and of fine flavor.

## CITRONS.

The citron is a sort of a lemon, but larger, finer, and more fragrant. They are brought preserved from Maderia. They grow likewise to great perfection in many parts of Italy.

## TAPIOCA.

Tapioca is a species of starch or powder, prepared from the roots of the *Jatropha manihot*, an American plant. The roots are peeled, and subjected to pressure in a kind of bag made of rushes. The juice which is forced out is a deadly poison, and is employed by the Indians to poison their arrows; but it deposits gradually a white starch, which, when properly washed is innocent. What remains in the bag consists chiefly of the same starch. It is dried to smoke, and afterwards passed through a kind of sieve. Of this substance the cassara bread is made, as well as our excellent modern puddings.

## ARROW-ROOT.

Arrow-root is the pith or starch of the root *Maranta mundinacea*. It has received its common name from its being supposed to be the antidote to the poisoned arrows of the Indians. The powder is prepared from roots a year old. It is reckoned a wholesome and nutritious food; it is often adulterated, when in the shops, with the starch of flour or potatoes. It is a native of South America; but it has long been introduced into the West Indies, where it forms a pretty important article of cultivation.

**THE WONDERS OF HORTICULTURE.**—Innumerable are the advantages which mankind have derived from the horticulturists. Few would suppose that the peach (from which branched the nectarine) had its origin in the wild lime. That favorite edible, colery, springs from a rank and acid root, denominated snallage, which grows in all sides of ditches, and in the neighborhood of the sea. The hazlenut was the ancestor of the filbert and cabnut, while the luscious plum can claim no higher source than the sloe. From the sonac crab issues the golden pippin, and the pear and cherry originally grew in the forest. The garden asparagus, which grows, though not very commonly, in stony and gravelly situations near the sea, when growing spontaneously is a diminutive plant; and none indeed but a practised eye, examining into the species which is reared by artificial culture, can discern the least resemblance. Wondrous to relate, the cauliflower, of which the broccoli is a sub-variety, derives, together with the cabbage, from the colewort; a small plant, in its natural state, and scanty leaves, not weighing half an ounce. The Craube Maratima, which is found wild adjacent to the sea, has been improved into sea-kale; the invaluable potato is the offspring of

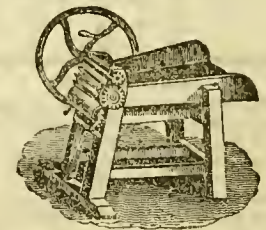
a bitter American root of spontaneous growth; and the all tempting pine-apple descends from a fruit, which, "in foreign climates, grows wild by the side of rivulets, and under the shade of lofty trees.—*Gardener's Gazette*.

**THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.**—The English have succeeded in propelling huge rail road cars, at the rate of thirty miles per hour, "by means of the atmosphere forcing its way into an exhausted tube or pipe laid down between the rails." A London paper reports, that experiments have been attended by the Government Commissioners, Sir Frederic Smith and Professor Barlow, with the greatest satisfaction. "Several of the most eminent engineers and practical men were also present, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the results." It must seem wondrous to those who have been accustomed to seeing the "cumbersome locomotive engines roaring and smoking along the lines of a rail road," to view them moving with such speed, without any perceptible power to put in motion the vast machinery. The world is ever learning, but will never be able to come to the knowledge of the truth.—*Nashville Agriculturist*.

Dr Franklin said, "When I see a house well furnished with books and newspapers, there I see intelligent and well informed children; but if there are no books or papers, the children are ignorant if not profligate."

Just so. The doctor was a sensible man. A newspaper in every family—a Bible in every family—and a school in every district—all valued and studied as they deserve to be—are the principal supports of sound and civil liberty.

## GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
  2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
  3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
  4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.
- Oct. 14.

## 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 a sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a discount of 50 cents.

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N. E. FARMER.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

### AN ESSAY

*On making Compost heaps from liquids and other substances; written on the evidence of many years experience.*—To which the prize of ten sovereigns was awarded.—By JAMES DIXON, Esq., Secretary to the Manchester Agricultural Society.

The force and power of an agriculturist to produce good crops mainly depends on the manures he can command; and how to derive the greatest possible benefits from his immediate resources is one of the most useful subjects that can engage his attention. The English Agricultural Society having offered a premium for the best mode of making compost heaps, I venture to forward the committee my ideas on this most important branch of rural management; and in doing this I shall state the course I have pursued in this particular for many years, and in which every additional experience inclines me not to make any systematic alteration.

My farm is a strong, retentive soil, on a substratum of ferruginous clay; and being many times disappointed in what I considered reasonable anticipations of good crops, I determined on a new system of manuring. Though quite satisfied of the expense which would necessarily be incurred by my plan, I still determined on its adoption. At the onset I effectually drained a considerable part of my farm. My next object was how to improve its texture at the least cost—(perhaps I may be allowed to state that my holding has always been at rack-rent); for this purpose we carted great quantities of fine sawdust and peat earth or bog; we had so far to go for the latter, that two horses would fetch little more than three tons in one day—one horse would fetch three cart-loads of sawdust in the same time. Having brought great quantities of both peat and sawdust into my farm yard, I laid out for the bottom of a compost heap a space of considerable dimensions, and about three feet in depth: three fourths of this bottom was peat, the rest sawdust; on this we conveyed daily the dung from the cattle sheds, the urine also is conducted through channels or wells for its reception,—one on each side of the compost heap;—common water is entirely prevented from mixing with it. Every second day the urine so collected is thrown over the whole mass with a scoop, and at the same time we regulate the accumulated dung. This being continued for a week, another layer, nine inches or a foot thick, of peat and sawdust (and frequently peat without sawdust) is wheeled on the accumulated heap. These matters are continuously added to each other during winter, and in addition once in every week never less than 25 cwt., more frequently 50 cwt., of night-soil and urine; the latter are always laid next above the peat or bog earth, as we think it accelerates their

decomposition. It is perhaps proper here to state that the peat is dug and exposed to the alternations of the weather for several months before it is brought to the heap for admixture; by this it loses much of its moisture. In some cases, peat contains acid or astringent matters, which are injurious to useful vegetation. On this I have not tried any decided experiment, but am led to the supposition by frequently seeing stones, some in a partial state of decomposition, others wholly decomposed in bogs, and at the depth of several feet from the surface. Some years' experience has convinced me of the impropriety of using recently dug peat; proceeding in the manner I recommend, it is superior and more convenient on every account—very much lighter to cart to to the farm-yard or any other situation where it is wanted; and so convinced am I of its utility in composts for every description of soil, except that of its own character, that wherever it can be laid down on a farm at less than 4s. per ton, I should recommend every agriculturist and horticulturist that can command it, even at the cost here stated, to give it a fair trial. So retentive and attractive of moisture is peat, that if liberally applied to any arid, sandy soil, that soil does not burn in a dry season, and it so much improves the texture and increases the produce of an obdurate clay soil, if in other respects rightly cultivated, that actual experience alone can fairly determine its value.

For the conveyance of night-soil and urine, we have the largest and strongest casks, such as oils are imported in; the top of which is provided with a funnel to put the matters through, and the casks are fixed on wheels like those of a common dung-cart. For the convenience of emptying this carriage, the compost heaps are always lower at one end; the highest is where we discharge the contents, in order that they may in some degree spread themselves over the whole accumulation: the situation on which the wheels of these carriages stand while being discharged is raised considerably; this we find convenient, as the compost heap may be sloped six or seven feet high: low compost heaps, in my opinion, should be avoided. The plan here recommended I have carried on for some time. I find no difficulty in manuring my farm over once in two years; by this repetition I keep up the fertility of my land, and it never requires more than a moderate application of manure.

I am fully aware that there are many localities where neither peat nor night-soil can be readily obtained; but it is worth a farmer's while to go even more than twenty miles for the latter substance, provided he can have it without deterioration: the original cost is often trifling. On a farm where turnips or mangold are cultivated to some extent, the system here recommended will be almost incalculably advantageous; a single horse is sufficient for one carriage—mine hold upwards of a ton each; six tons of this manure in compost with peat, or, if that is not convenient, any other matters, such as ditch scourings, or high headlands which have been properly prepared and laid dry in a heap for some time, would be amply sufficient for

an acre of turnips or mangold. This manure is by far the most invigorating of any I have ever yet tried; bones in any state will bear no comparison with it for any crop; but it must be remembered that I write on the supposition that it has not been reduced in strength before it is fetched.

Convenience frequently suggests that compost heaps should be raised on different parts of a farm; but, unless in particular instances, it is well to have them in the yard: in the farm-yard, all the urine from the cattle stalls may be employed with the greatest economy; and be it remarked that the urine from animals, in given weights, is more powerful than their solid excrements.\* How important then must it be to the farmer to make the most extensive and the most careful use of this liquid. It is sometimes carted on the land, but that practice will not bear a comparison with making it into composts in the manner here recommended. Great waste is often made in putrescent manures after they are carted on the land; instead of being immediately covered or incorporated with the soil, we not unfrequently see them exposed for days together in the hot rays of a scorching sun, or to the injurious influences of a dry wind. I have before stated that compost heaps should on many considerations be raised in the farm-yard; still circumstances are frequently such that it is more proper to make them at some distance in the fields. If a headland becomes too high by frequent ploughings or working of the land, in that case it should be ploughed at the time when clover or mixed grass seeds are sown with a white crop, for instance, barley or oats, and clover for the year following: a headland might then be ploughed, and a number of cart-loads of some manure heaped from one end to the other. Immediately after this it should be trenched with the spade (or what is sometimes called digging,) and ridged high, in order that an action should take place between the soil and manure; by this means the mass would soon be in a condition for turning over, and any ditch scourings, or other matters which had not in the first instance been used, might now be added to the mixture. The heap should then be allowed to remain closed for a few weeks, then turned over again; at this turning, in all probability, the mass would be much reduced; if sufficiently reduced, raise the ridge of compost well on both sides, but, instead of its top being pointed, make a trench or cavity on the top from one end of the heap to the other. This cavity should be made tolerably retentive of moisture, which may be effected by treading with the feet; carriages of night soil or urine from the cattle stalls may then be emptied into the trench, and the bulk of the heap would determine how many were required; this being done, a little earth should be thrown into the trench, and the heap allowed to remain in that state until the middle or latter end of autumn; it will then be ready for another turning; but at this time care must be

\*This must be taken with some limitations, for urine contains 90 to 95 per cent. of water; and unmixed dung contains all the salts of urine, besides much mucus and other substances.—W. L. RHAM.

taken to have the heap well made up at the sides and pointed at the top; in this situation rain will be thrown off, and the compost preserved dry until winter presents some favorable opportunity for laying it on the young clover, wheat, or for making any other use of it which may be required.

The beneficial effects of top-dressing young clovers or mixed grass seeds is scarcely ever regarded with due attention. By this help crops are not only much increased, even 30 or 50 per cent., but they are also ready for cutting much sooner, which in a backward spring gives the stock farmer inestimable advantages for sorting his cattle, and thereby raising manure at his pleasure. The full effects of this practice I first experienced in the dry season of 1826: I had some clovers which had been manured the previous winter; my land was soon covered with crop, and that so vigorous a one, that the hot weather did not overpower it. My cows that summer were tied up during the day-time, and in the night they were turned out into the pastures; most of the stock in my district were much distressed from over-heat as well as from being short of food for some weeks; milk yielded little butter, scarcely any for a time was offered in our large market town:—no doubt that year will be remembered by many gentlemen on the Agricultural Society's committee. I, however, was under no difficulties on account of the season: my clovers produced plenty of food for my cattle, and in return they yielded as much milk and butter as I ever recollect from the same number. I am persuaded that the same satisfactory results would have followed if the same system had been adopted for feeding stock; it was that year my attention was first directed to raising compost heaps from urine. This I now do frequently without the help of any dung from the cattle-stalls; the same occasion called my mind to another matter well worthy every farmer's attention—I allude to the great superiority of the manure raised in summer soiling to that produced in the stalls during winter. I verily believe the difference is fifty per cent. unless stock are fed in a great measure during winter with artificial food. In an arrangement for making compost heaps from urine, I would recommend a receptacle to be made at the back of the cattle stalls just outside the building; this should hold about 20 cartloads of mould, or any other matters to be employed; if its situation were a little lower than the cattle-sheds all the urine would pass into it, and remain there until the mass is completely saturated, which will be sufficient; when the earthy matters are covered over with it, the compost may then be thrown out and the proceeding again renewed. In order to show part of the benefits of this practice, I beg here to observe that the most foul or weedy mould may be used; the action of the urine, if not reduced by water, is so powerful, that wire-worms, the black slug, many other destroying insects, and all vegetables, weeds, &c., when in contact with the urine for a time are deprived of their living functions. The situation for raising this compost should be protected from the weather by a covering similar to a eart-shed; indeed, the deteriorating influences of rain, sun, and arid winds, on all putrescent matters or compost are so serious, that in my humble judgment it would be worth while to have places under cover where these are usually laid down.

I beg to conclude this essay with some observations made on a former occasion: No amelioration connected with the rural art is of more lasting im-

portance than correcting the constitutional defects of a soil. The best horticulturists and market-gardeners are many of them perhaps, unacquainted with the theory, yet perfectly understand the great results from that practice; and in this particular information they are all of them superior to many practical farmers. How often do we see a stiff soil sterile in a great degree from that cause only; yet in the vicinity of a sandpit and adjoining most bogs there is a considerable breadth of coherent land, which might be made double its present value by judicious and liberal top-dressings of peat, which is also unproductive from causes of a contrary nature. The present poverty of many extensive tracts of land is a manifest exhibition of the want of skill or enterprise of their owners and cultivators.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### THE SHORT HORNS AND HEREFORDS.

I have been for some years a subscriber to the Cultivator, and have been much instructed by the frequent notices of fine specimens of stock that have from time to time appeared in different numbers. Of late those notices, generally accompanied by a beautiful portrait, have become more frequent, and so far as I have had an opportunity of forming a judgment upon the plan, it is a good one—the youth particularly, are attracted by the picture, and are anxious to read about it and see what it is. This generally creates a taste, and often enlarges it where it has been already created, and the results in both cases are highly beneficial.

The only objection I see to the present strife about cattle is, that the object mainly appears to be, who shall produce the *largest* specimen of the species. Other considerations appear to be generally merged in this. Whether or not this will be productive of good to the country, is a question it would be well for the community to examine closely. The opinion that the domestic animals of a country should be well suited to the usual and ordinary accommodations that can be conveniently had for them, meets with universal approbation. Now, if the great strife is, who shall produce the most extraordinary animal, of course extra food and accommodation of every kind must be provided for all the stock intended for competition, often to the manifest injury of the other stock of the same farmer—a very few “brag beasts” are kept, and often a large number of cattle that are not worthy of commendation.

Another matter of surprise, not only to me but to many others who derive their book knowledge of these matters from your paper, is the effort now apparently making both in England and America to elevate a different breed of cattle over the heads of the Durhams. I have particularly examined the account of the recently imported Herefords in the few last numbers of the Cultivator, and read the appended recommendations. I have never seen a sample of the Herefords, but have been familiar with their history as recorded by Mr Youatt, in his work on British Cattle; and taking the text as laid down by him minutely, the recent discoveries of excellencies in these cattle, calculated to place them before the Durhams or Short Horns, have been matters of considerable surprise. This, to some of the advocates of the Herefords, may sound strange; but the strangeness of the observation will disappear, if they examine fully the chapters devoted by Mr Youatt to the different breeds of

cattle, in what may be now, strictly speaking, called their native country. If I understand the work referred to, the engravings in it are calculated for correct representations of the living animals, and, independent of the writings, they alone will be sufficient to satisfy any breeder that some of the allegations made of the superiorities of the recent importations of Herefords, if they resemble their progenitors, cannot be correct. If these statements are correct, and the appearance and test of the animals will prove it, then “improvement has been extended to them.” If they have now properties that the breed in the time of Youatt's writings had not, it is a very important question to know how they have acquired those properties. Mr Youatt says, “the Hereford cow is apparently a very inferior animal. Not only is she *no milker*, but even her *form* has been sacrificed by the breeder.”—These observations of positive facts, for such we must take them to be when from a standard work, do not read well with the recent assertions of Mr Sotham and Mr Bement—the first of whom holds out the idea that they are *equal* to the Short Horn or Durham, and the latter that they are very good milkers and large. The little gentleman, however, states that he has understood their qualities for milk have been “recently improved.” How have they been improved in their quality for milk? Not certainly by breeding among themselves, for the trite and true axiom is settled, I believe, that “like will beget like.” If then the Herefords in the time of Youatt, and for years before that, were “no milkers,” how has the present improvement in that quality been effected? It must have been by the aid of some other breed, celebrated for their possession of that quality, and by whose aid, also, the *form* of the Hereford cow has been so materially improved; for Mr Sotham says, his are fine looking animals, and so says Mr R. L. Allen, if I recollect right, who states that he saw them near Albany.

Now, Messrs Editors, may it not be possible that we are at the commencement of another “stock mania,” by which John Bull is about to realize thousands from the farmers of America, by selling them a compound breed of beautiful cattle, the essential qualities of which have been derived, and that very recently, from the Short Horns, that we have been making heavy importations of, for years back? Let any candid man answer the question to his own satisfaction. See what the Herefords were—hear what they are now, and then say if there is any impropriety in charging their admitted “recent improvement” in points in which the Short Horns excel, to an admixture with them. If such is the fact, and we have a number of the finest specimens of the Short Horns, cannot we, by judicious crossings and attention to these matters, form for ourselves, if I may be allowed the expression, a breed of grade cattle, without expending enormous sums to pay our transatlantic neighbors for doing work that we ought *now* to do for ourselves? The state of the times is such as to call loudly upon every man in every station of society to do his duty to himself and to his country; and I state it boldly, without fear of contradiction that there is now abundant materials in our own country, to remain by judicious breeding, the purity of the full bred Durham, and to commingle their perfections with the stock of our own country, in such a manner as to produce a race of animals equal to that of any other country under the sun, for dairy properties as well as for the butcher.

It appears to me that the community—for there in part the fault lies—lay too much stress upon the fact of “recent importation.” The breed is than said not to have deteriorated, &c. Now we all know that the importation of stock has been carried on ever since the settlement of the country more or less, and we also know, if there is any truth in certificates, that we have hundreds of the best samples of horses, cattle and hogs, now in America, of different breeds and different families of the same breed, and admittedly enough to start with. Now let us see a little *American* spirit displayed, and a large amount of determination diffused among our farmers and others, to foster and encourage those who have expended their money and spent their time in procuring and rearing a superior breed of cattle and swine. The idea of deterioration, where proper attention is paid, is all ideal; the race of man, all will readily admit, has not deteriorated. Why then should cattle? Let our character as agriculturists and stock breeders be stamped with more nationality, and let us foster our own enterprising breeders. Let an *American Herd Book* be opened, and breeders be fully assured of the quality of the animals they purchase, and let them prefer purchasing from American breeders, and the race of cattle and swine will be no worse than those we are paying large prices for, and running the risk of carrying across the Atlantic.

Respectfully, yours,

J. H. HEPBURN.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### CORN-COB MEAL.

SIR,—As the question of the value of the cob in feeding, when ground with the corn, is again coming into consideration, perhaps the following extract from “Steward's Stable Economy” might go far to decide it, in the minds especially of those who know that the cob is equal in *quantity* to the corn—the only consideration which is necessary in the present stage of the question: on some future occasion, it may be shown that the cob itself is fully equal in *quality* to the same quantity of oats for this purpose.

“Condensed food is necessary for fast working horses; their food must be in less compass than that of the farm or cart horse, but to this condensation there are limits. Grain affords all, and more than all, the nutriment a horse is capable of consuming, even under the most extraordinary exertion; his stomach and bowels can hold more than they are able to digest; something more than *nutriment* is therefore wanted, for the bowels must suffer a moderate degree of distension, more than a wholesome allowance of grain can produce: they are very capacious; in the dead subject more than 30 gallons of water can be put into them; and it is thence evident they were not intended for food in a very condensed form, for it seems natural that they require a moderate degree of pressure or dilation to assist their functions, they must have something to act upon. Now, when hay is very dear and grain cheap, it is customary in many stables to give less than the usual allowance of hay and corn, but the alteration is sometimes carried too far, and is often made too suddenly: the horses may have as much as they will eat, yet it does not suffice without fodder, and, having no hay, they will leave the grain to eat the litter: a craving sensation of emptiness seems to arise, and the

horse endeavors to relieve it by eating straw. The sensation cannot be that of hunger, else the horse would devour his corn; but whilst he has plenty of grain and plenty of litter, the diminished allowance of hay is borne with impunity. But when a sufficiency is not obtained in *any* shape, the horse loses appetite and becomes emaciated; his bowels are confined, his flank is tucked up, and his belly almost disappears; in general he drinks little water, and when he takes much he is apt to purge. His belly is often rumbling, the bowels apparently containing a large quantity of air, which occasionally produces colicky pains; these horses are very liable to crib-biting and wind-sucking, and it is certain that these diseases are very rare amongst those that live on bulky food.

When the ordinary fodder is very dear, its place must, therefore, be supplied by some other, which will produce a wholesome distension of the stomach, although it may not yield so much nutriment: straw, roots, either or both, may be used in such cases; the tucked up flank, and the horse's repeated efforts to eat his litter, show that his food is not of sufficient *bulk* to sustain nature in her operations. And when *work* demands the use of condensed food in a horse that has been accustomed for some time to bulkier articles, the change must be made by degrees and with the greatest caution; remembering, that coming from grass or the straw yard, the horse, for a time, requires more fodder than would be proper or necessary to allow him at his work, after a season.”

Now, it would appear that the cob, ground with the corn, would be just the proper quantity of fodder for mixing with the corn, the condensed food, for almost all purposes; and nothing, surely, can be mingled with it more readily and conveniently, or so profitably as the cob, which, at the same time, saves the expense of shelling. When, therefore, the philosophy of the arrangement comes better to be understood, we may expect that to grind the cob with the corn will be the general practice, for the feeding of stock of all descriptions.

B. D

From the Farmer's Gazette.

#### GEESE.

MR STORER—In No. 2 of the Gazette, you desired information or hints, in relation to the breeding and management of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, &c. Now if ‘&c.’ means a goose, or geese, I have a word to say in relation to them, and this decidedly in their favor. Geese can be raised, in a proper situation, at a profit far greater than almost any other stock. But to do this, more attention is required than is usually bestowed on their keeping and management.

But let us make an estimate of the profit on a flock of ten old geese, in the manner they are generally kept by most farmers. We will suppose that the goose-keeper (for there are many who are not farmers) commences operations by purchasing ten geese in the spring before they begin to lay, at one dollar each, which is a quarter more than they can frequently be obtained for. Eight of the ten geese (for two should be ganders) will have on an average ten goslings each, but allowing one half for paper calculation and probable loss through the season, it will leave us with a flock of fifty, old and young, worth when well dressed for the market, not a dollar, the original cost, but only half this sum, and you have twentyfive dollars. In

addition to this, every old goose will yield a pound of feathers, and every young one three fourths of a pound, making in all, forty pounds, which are always worth fifty cents a pound—making twenty dollars for feathers alone, which added to the twentyfive gives us fortyfive dollars. Then deduct ten from this, as the original cost of the old geese, and we have a nett profit of thirtyfive dollars. I say nett profit, for there is not one goose-keeper in ten that feeds his flock, either old or young, after the grass has started in the spring, until fattening time in the fall; and then the large quills will more than pay for their extra food.

The above calculation is made, having reference to the usual mode of managing this fowl, which is no management at all. Because, in the first place, they have generally no place to obtain their food, but on the open commons, except such as they too often steal from meadows and mowing grounds, to the great injury of the standing grass, to the feelings of its owner, and very frequently putting their own necks in jeopardy.

But on the other hand, if the owner will provide a good warm and dry—dry what? Why, if *henery*, (a place for keeping hens,) is an English word, then *goosery* is. Well then, let him provide a good, warm and dry *goosery* for the accommodation of his geese while laying and hatching, and attached to this, a large (or if not a large, then a small) pasture, where they may have at all times access to green grass and a small stream or pond of water, with due attention and the right breed, which in my opinion are the Bremen, and my word for it, with only ordinary good luck he will receive more than ordinary profit on the care bestowed and capital employed. Bremen geese are larger than the native breed, are always white, and yield on an average from one to three ounces more feathers, and these of a better quality, (having more down attached to them) than those of the native brown goose.

As the season is so far advanced, and Thanksgiving day for this year is past, I shall not attempt to inform the readers of the Gazette how a goose may be made perfectly fat in five days, but will defer it, at least for the present. There is not a doubt, however, but that a profit far greater than is generally supposed may be derived from the keeping of geese.

LEXOS.

The smallest-bird of America is the humming bird, and of Europe the golden-crested wren. The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia. The most diminutive plant is the arctic raspberry, which is so small that a six-ounce phial will hold the whole—branches, leaves and fruit.

*To ease the pain of a tooth.*—Those who have “killing tooth-aches” (says the Nashville agriculturist,) can have relief in ten minutes or less, by putting a mixture of equal parts of alum and common salt into the affected tooth by means of a little cotton plug. Permanent relief is never obtained while there are decayed teeth in the mouth.

It is supposed the amount of cotton exported to England during the year ending September 1840, was about 465,000,000 lbs., which at 8 cents per pound, would amount to 37,200,000 dollars.

Look well to your fires these nights.

THE WAGES OF LABOR.

The following is an abstract of documents lately presented to the British Parliament, containing answers to questions put to foreign consuls by the Secretary of State, having reference to the condition of the agricultural peasantry.

RATES OF WAGES.

Country and its tribe.	Description of laborers.	Yearly wages.	Daily wages.	With or Without Board, Dwelling.	Country and its tribe.	Description of laborers.	Yearly wages.	Daily wages.	With or Without Board, Dwelling.	
FRANCE—	Proglouner, Shepherds,	s. d. 100 0 to 100 0 250 0	—	with	NETHERLANDS—	Farm servants, Laborers,	s. d. 200 0 to 250 0 —	7	with	
	Holsteim,	—	—	without		Farm servants, Laborers,	—	—	with	
	Hologne, Laborers,	144 0	7 1-2	with		Farm servants, Laborers,	50 8 to 166 8	2 0	with	
	Havre, Farm servants generally, Do.	160 0 to 240 0 48 0 to 120 0	—	without		Farm servants, Laborers,	78 9	6 to 16	with	
	Brest, Nantes, Charonne, Farm servants generally, Laborers,	—	8 1-2	with		Farm servants, Laborers,	96 0 to 104 0	—	with	
	Bayonne, Marselles, Corsica, GERMANY—	—	—	without		FRAX—	—	—	—	without
	Dantzic, Farm servants, Laborers,	52 0 to 64 0	—	with		Thresse, Do.	—	12	with	
	Mecklenb'g, Farm servants, Laborers,	100 0	4 1-2 to 7	without		Isria, Do.	—	6 to 10	with	
	—	—	—	with		Do.	—	8 to 10	with	
	—	—	—	without		Do.	—	4 to 5	with	
—	—	—	with	Do.	—	4 to 8	with			
—	—	—	without	Lombardy, Genoa,	—	—	—	with		
—	—	—	with	Farm servants, Laborers, Do.	—	60 0 to 100 0	5 to 8	with		
—	—	—	without	Farm servants, Laborers,	—	40 0	12	with		
—	—	—	with	Farm servants, Laborers,	—	—	6	without		
—	—	—	without	—	—	—	—	without		

It will be seen by the above table that in France yearly wages for an able-bodied man range from

48 to 250 shillings, and day laborers get in that country from 4 1-2 to 15 pence per day; and whenever they get as much as 5 pence they have to find themselves. In Germany, wages are still lower, and range by the year between 52 and 100 shillings, and day laborers receive from 4 1-2 to 7 pence per day, and find themselves in food. In South Holland, farm hands get by the year from 200 to 250 shillings, and day laborers from 3 to 4 pence per day, and are found. Whoever will take the trouble to examine the table, which is official and authentic, will see that in all these countries—France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy—wages by the year for an able-bodied, sound, healthy man, no where exceed 250 shillings; and, in many instances fall as low as 40, 50 and 60 shillings; and the daily wages range from 3 to 9 and 12 pence, rising in one place, and only one, to 20 pence, and the laborer finding himself! What hope is here for a man born the son of poor parents, ever to better his condition? What ray of hope is there to stimulate him to exertion? None. He who is there born a peasant dies a peasant. Those born to the plough die at the plough-tail; and all that the longest life of laborious toil can procure for them is coarse and scanty means of subsistence.

We may add, by way of making these statements more intelligible, that the shillings and pence referred to in this table are of sterling British money, and that a sufficiently near approximation to our coin is made by just doubling the sum. Thus, when it is stated that in Germany wages vary from 4 1-2 to 7 pence a day—the laborer finding himself—the amount in our money may be put down at from 9 to 14 cents! On the continent of Europe, it will be seen, that nowhere can an able-bodied, industrious, hardworking man earn more than 250 shillings a year, or from \$55 to \$60, while the average price of such labor does not exceed \$30 per annum.—N. Y. American.

DAMP STABLES.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet:

SIR—When I came to the farm which I now hold by purchase, I found the stables built under large trees and near a spring of water, with a northern aspect; my horses were soon in poor condition, with long and rough coats, and almost always lax in their bowels, nor could I get them up by extra food or lighter work; but my cows suffered most, for they were always sick; their milk fell off, and their butter was poor and of a bad color and taste, and four of them slipped their calves before their time: when the spring came, they left their winter quarters in a worse state than I had ever seen them, and two of them died from the scours on going to pasture. On inquiry, I found that the tenant who had left, had always been, what the neighbors termed, unfortunate in his horses and cattle, and from that cause, more than any other, he had not been able to make both ends meet. The truth flashed upon me in an instant, and in a very little time longer than it has taken me to tell you my story, I had commenced pulling down the stable, the unhealthiness of which had been, I was convinced, the cause of all the evil and all the loss, and it was not more than two days before there was not left one stone upon another of the whole fabric. I now set to work and erected another on higher ground, removed from water and clear from the shade of trees, with a south-east aspect and dry capacious yard; and from that day I have

had neither sickness nor sorrow in my out-door household; my horses live on less food, are always sleek and in good working condition, and my cows are a credit to their keep; our butter brings two cents a pound more in the market, and for the last year our sales are more than doubled from the same number of cows, and the same pasturage; and no more premature calves. Instead of watering my cattle, as heretofore, at the spring under the trees—the water cold, with a deadly taste and bad color—I sunk a well and put in a pump, and at a long trough in the yard for the summer, and another under shelter for the winter, my cattle slake their thirst, without setting up their coats as they always used to do after drinking at the hole under the trees; even when the weather was warm, they were accustomed to shake all over as though they were in a fit of the ague, after drinking their fill of this water; and to this, with the bad aspect of the stables, I attribute all the sickness and misery which I have experienced amongst my cattle and horses.

I have been induced to tell you the above, by reading in a valuable English work, called "Stable Economy," some observations which would go to show that the writer, like myself, had enjoyed the experience of the truth of what he so well describes; and as they fully corroborate all my convictions, I should be glad of the opportunity to present you readers with what he advances on the subject, if it meets with your approbation; and am your constant reader, M.

"A damp stable produces more evil than a damp house: it is there we expect to find horses with bad eyes, coughs, greasy heels, swelled legs, mange, and a long, rough, dry, staring coat, which no grooming can cure. The French attribute glanders and the farcy to a humid atmosphere, and it is a fact that in a damp situation we find these diseases most prevalent: when horses are first lodged in a damp stable, they soon show how much they feel the change; they become dull, languid and feeble, the coat stares, they refuse to feed, and at fast work they cut their legs in spite of all care to prevent them: this arises from weakness; and while some of the horses catch cold, others are attacked by inflammation of the throat, the lungs or the eyes; most of them lose flesh rapidly, and the change produces most mischief when it is made in the winter season. Horses in constant and laborious employment must have good lodgings and kind treatment; but where the stables are bad, the management is seldom good, and it is no exaggeration to say, that hundreds of valuable horses are destroyed every year by the combined influence of bad stables and bad management. And although excessive toil and bad food have much to do in the work of destruction, every hostile agent operates with most force where the stables are of the worst kind.

Stables should always be erected on dry ground or that which will admit of perfect draining, with the surface a little sloping. Stables built in a hollow or on marshy land, are always damp, and when the foundations are sunk in clay, no draining can keep the walls dry; the dampness will follow up the walls from the deepest foundation. It is true that damp stables may be rendered less uncomfortable by strewing the floor with sand or sawdust, and, in some cases, a stove-pipe might be made to pass through the stable near the floor, but such stables are liable to frequent and great altera-

tions of temperature at every change of the state of the atmosphere. Some of the means usually employed against dampness in dwelling houses might be adopted in the construction of stables, so as to prevent the walls from absorbing the moisture of the soil, such as a foundation of whinstone to the surface of the ground, covered with a coat of Roman cement or a sheet of lead; or the foundation may be sunk so low as to admit of its being laid in coal dust or other substance which does not absorb water; and, although precautions of this kind may sometimes prove salutary, they ought not to be trusted to where a dry, airy, healthy situation can be obtained; frequently white-washing the walls with lime seems to have an influence in removing moisture and keeping them dry. The owner of a damp and uncomfortable stable often wonders why so many of his horses catch cold; 'there are always some of them coughing;' now, if he were to make that stable his abode for four-and-twenty hours, he would have but little to wonder at. Large stables are objectionable, and have nothing to recommend them but cheapness in the erection, so that when it is more important to have a cheap than a healthy stable, a large one may be indulged in; the saving in the end, however, may eventually prove a loss, if the builder of the stable be the owner of the horses. A very large stable cannot easily be ventilated; it requires a lofty roof to give any degree of purity, and contagious diseases once introduced into such, spread rapidly and do extensive mischief before they can be checked."

From the same.

#### POTATO PLANTING.

MR EDITOR—I too, must beg permission to endorse the account which follows. I have proved it, therefore I speak with confidence as to the results. In a visit to an excellent agriculturist, I found him cutting his potatoes for seed, and prevailed upon him to select the tops only for planting, reserving the remainder of the potatoes for culinary purposes; he will by this time, have taken up the crop, and would he—he is one of your subscribers—inform us of the result.

In my memorandum-book I find these entries:—29th March, planted, this day, fifty pounds weight of the tops of potatoes which had been reserved, while preparing the bulbs for cooking for the use of the household, by merely cutting off a thin slice and throwing it by in a basket, during the winter, which was placed out of the reach of the frost.—24th September, dug up the potatoes which were raised from the thin cuttings from the tops of the roots while preparing them for the house; they are uniformly large and fine, particularly clean from scab, and, without exception, the best crop I ever grew; the quantity planted was just 50 lbs., and from them I have this day taken up *one ton*. But now allow me to turn to the account spoken of above, which is copied from the 'Agricultural Almanac' for 1823, and which is never the worse for keeping.

P. G.

"The following improvement in the culture of potatoes, is taken from the American Farmer, and is extracted from the Almanac, not only under a conviction of the reasonableness of the practice, but from actual experience of its verity. Whenever the writer has himself superintended the cutting of his seed potatoes, he has uniformly succeeded in this mode of preparing the seed, but when the

persons employed were left to their own government, all the parts of the potatoes were indiscriminately cut and planted: the difference in the crop has evinced the necessity of the farmer's attention to the whole detail of the affair: this branch of the culture is too generally committed to boys, or ignorant and careless laborers. The bottom of the potato is no better than the starch of grain, intended by nature to nourish the tendrils thrown out in the first efforts of vegetation; the residue rots and perishes in the ground; therefore the practice of preserving it for the use of the household is a saving instead of a waste. By judiciously cutting the bulb, there will be enough of the pabulum for the tendril or young fibre thrown out by the eye, to subsist upon; indeed, if only the cut containing the eyes were generally used in planting, it is clear that the crop would be the most abundant: this practice had been known to, and often proved by, me, many years before the account of it in the following extract was seen.

[From the American Farmer of 12th April, 1822.]

"A correspondent has requested us to insert the following. The first year, he says, I cut the potatoes in three pieces, the top, the middle, and the bottom parts, and planted them in three rows. The top plant was ten days earlier than the middle plant, and a much greater crop; the middle plant was earlier than the bottom, and a better crop, the bottom producing but a very indifferent crop.

For some seasons past, I have only planted the top eyes, and I may safely say I have the best crop and the driest potatoes in the country. None need be deterred from this plan on the ground of waste, for after the top is cut off, the remainder keeps better and longer fit for use than if the potato were preserved entire; and as a proof of this, lay a whole potato on the ground, or in any exposed place, and it will show that the top plants grow and are many inches in length, before there is any growth from the bottom."

P. S.—If housekeepers in towns were to preserve the cuttings of the tops of their potatoes during winter, and preserve them as above, there would be more than sufficient to plant all the country, without the cost of a single cent for seed!

*How to boil Irish Potatoes.*—Good and indifferent potatoes depend very much upon the manner in which they are prepared for the table. Some cooks always have heavy, hard, watery potatoes; while others, for the most part, have them dry, mealy, and excellent. This difference depends, generally, upon the difference of cooking. The first cook puts the potatoes into cold water, warms them through by a slow fire, and cools them as slowly; while the other puts them into boiling water, stirs the fire till they are *just dun*, takes them out immediately, throws a wet cloth round them, and gently squeezes each with the hand till it cracks open, for the watery particles to escape in the form of steam, then peals them and they are exactly right. By this plan, almost any potatoe will eat well.—*Nashville Agriculturist.*

*Taste for Reading.*—If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in a stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, it would be a taste for reading.—*Sir J. Herschell.*

#### Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, Nov. 28, 1840.

B. V. French, Esq. exhibited the following apples, viz: Winter Queen, Danvers Winter Sweet, Pennock's Red Winter, Red Doctor, Been apple, Pomme Gris, Cumberland Spice, Newark King, Winter Spice, Dominiska, and four unnamed sorts. Also, Monsieur le Cure Pears.

Mr Manning exhibited the following apples, viz: Sam Young, (Pomological Magazine, No. 130,) Bordie Tricolor, Victorious Reinette, Reinette Coeur d' France, and a small apple taken from a tree at Elsineur, in Denmark, by Capt. Wheatland, of Salem, in September last. Also, Bishop's Thumb, (London Hort. Soc. Catalogue, No. 125,) Pas-se Colmar, and Beurre Diel Pears.

The Reinette Coeur de France, is the produce of a dwarf tree received from the Messrs Bauman, of Bolwiller, France: it is of medium size, dark red skin, yellow flesh, and extremely high flavored.

The following description of one of the apples exhibited, the Committee have extracted from the work of Mr Christ, a German Pomological author:

"No. 13. Victorious Reinette, (Reinette Triomphante,) an uncommonly fine, large and well formed apple, which on being deposited on the floor, acquires a deep yellow tint, marked with starry points, and frequently brown rough spots, or large warts: its eye represents a regular star, its flesh beneath the tender skin is yellow, firm though delicate, yielding abundance of juice, that possesses a pleasant aromatic flavor; it ripens about Christmas and may be kept till March. The tree grows luxuriantly and becomes of considerable size."

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

AGRICULTURE.—He who has dominion over an acre, and rescues it from barrenness, and covers it with a smiling harvest, has more virtuous self-approbation than the conqueror of large territories, waste and desolate. The culture of the earth savors of filial affection. It is our bounteous mother; it affords us nourishment, and shelter and shade—fertile streams—fragrant flowers and refreshing fruit. We should love it for the sake of the living—for the sake of the dead. A beautiful plant, or a luxuriant vine, may suggest to a poetical mind the spirit of departed beauty, putting forth again from the earth where its form was inurned.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.—I tell those who are entering upon a life, that they will find no pursuit which gives more satisfaction—I will say the will find no pursuit which will give so just an occupation of their time with less annoyance and less disturbance to their tempers, than that of agriculture; no other in which they will feel such satisfaction that they are doing good in pursuing their own pleasures at the same time that they are improving the soil. It is a pursuit to which one and all of us should wish success. It is one of those pursuits which is most delightful to follow: it is a pursuit which may be carried on without time ever hanging heavily; an occupation interesting in the highest degree; and while the agriculturist is promoting his own interest, he also promotes the interest of every one of his neighbors. I have found no employment in the course of my life which afforded me so much real pleasure, as the promoting of agriculture by my own endeavors and by assisting the endeavors of others.—*Earl Spencer.*

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1840.

**PROJECT FOR A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.**

We give below the plan of Mr Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents at Washington, respecting the establishment at the seat of the National Government, of a museum of agricultural products and implements, and of mechanical and manufacturing machines, products and improvements. We beg leave to add our strong wishes for the perfect success of the project. It cannot fail to be of great value to the country.

In the erection of the new building designed for the Patent Office, a spacious hall has been finished and appropriated to this object. Mr Ellsworth has already devoted himself with eminent assiduity and zeal to the collection of seeds and samples of the most valuable agricultural products from different parts of the country, and likewise from foreign countries; and these seeds he has circulated through the country with great liberality. In respect to patented machinery in agriculture or in the mechanic arts, the patent office already affords to the curious mind a study for years. This collection is rapidly extending, as, indeed, there are no limits to invention. Some years since, the number of washing machines entered for patent exceeded four hundred. The various inventions for cooking, and heating apartments, are well nigh innumerable—certainly past all remembrance; and the number of ploughs and improved agricultural instruments fall little short of other inventions. It is not always easy to judge from a model merely, the value of a machine or invention. It is Mr Ellsworth's plan, as far as he can accomplish it, to obtain the thing itself. So, likewise, of agricultural products—those which are not perishable but capable of preservation, he designs, as far as practicable, to obtain in the form in which they grew; grain not only shelled but in the sheaf, and Indian corn in the husk and on the stalk. His wish likewise is, to procure from the manufacturers specimens of all their works. In respect to many articles of manufacture, this will be easy: hats, shoes, whips, combs, buttons, all articles of straw, leather, metal, wood, glass, china, stone, et cetera, this may not be difficult and would be exceedingly interesting. In respect to cloths and articles, which like cloths, are liable to fade, and upon which, likewise, important improvements are constantly in progress, this will hardly do our manufacturers justice; though if such samples are procured from year to year, they will constitute an exact record of the progress of the arts.

The advantages to accrue from such an establishment, if carried out according to the liberal plans of the Commissioner, will be very great to individuals and to the public at large. Until the State of Massachusetts caused to be taken and published statistical returns of all her manufactures, of their kinds and variety, of the amount of capital employed and the value of the manufactured article, no individual in the State had any just idea of their extent and amount. When at the Mechanics' Fairs held in Boston and New York, specimens of these various articles and products were exhibited, no one could repress his surprise at their variety, ingenuity, and the perfection to which the arts had reached among us. The facts disclosed and established in each case have done immense service to the State and the country. They have demonstrated the importance of domestic industry as the foundation of public wealth.

They have shown us that the true secrets of our strength and independence lie in our ability to supply our own wants. They have done a great deal to stimulate invention and improvement, by bringing the various products of ingenuity, skill and industry in direct comparison with each other. They have exalted our own just self-respect; and extended the reputation and credit of our country abroad.

Mr Webster on his return to the country from his late visit to England mentions a fact, which strikingly illustrated this matter. He was consulted by a foreign capitalist as to the expediency or security of investing funds in the stocks of our State, then for sale in the English market. He put into the hands of the inquirer a copy of the Statistical Returns of the Manufactures of Massachusetts, prepared by the intelligent and industrious Secretary of State, and published by order of the Government, showing that the avails of the domestic industry of Massachusetts amounted to 91,000,000 of dollars. The gentleman shortly returned the book, giving orders at once to invest a very large amount in the securities of the State, under the conviction that a commonwealth so pre-eminently distinguished for its productive industry could not fail to secure its just obligations.

This proposed collection at Washington will meet the purposes of a great mechanics' fair. It will exhibit the improvements in the arts, and give some just notions of the immense results of our national industry. As Washington is the great centre of confluence of intelligent men from all parts of the country, it will be the best mode that could be adopted of communicating the knowledge of what has been done; and diffusing this knowledge throughout the whole country. It will enable persons in pursuit of particular implements or articles of manufacture, to know at once where they can be best supplied. It will furnish to the manufacturers themselves and the inventors of any improvement in the arts, one of the best opportunities which they could ask for advertising what they have done and what they have to dispose of. It will constitute a place of interesting resort and rich gratification to the curious and intelligent; and form in the end a museum of the mechanic arts as instructive, and in many respects as gratifying, as the finest museums of the fine arts in the old world.

Precisely the same plan proposed by the Commissioner of Patents for a national museum, we proposed three years since for a State museum. We then printed and published a circular, detailing the plan and soliciting contributions. We requested the republication of the circular, as matter of courtesy, in the different papers of the State. We believe not a single city paper deemed it worthy of notice, and not more than half a dozen country papers gave it place in their columns. A few friends sent us some collections. Many more, promised us contributions, but forgot their promises. We laid out some money in making collections. But, without a room for their deposit, without funds to pay the ordinary expenses of collection, and above all, without the co-operation of the farmers and mechanics, what could be effected? We still have hopes to live to see, under more efficient hands, this plan accomplished. We have full confidence in its practicableness and its great utility. Above all, we hope that the liberal views of the Commissioner of Patents will be heartily seconded in every part of the country, and that Congress will in their liberality give him all the means he can need or ask for the perfect accomplishment of this excellent object.

H. C.

The following is the circular from the Patent Office above alluded to:

PATENT OFFICE, Nov. 20, 1840.

Notice is given that the Hall in the *New Patent Office* for the exhibition of manufactures, is now completed. The Hall is spacious, being 273 feet long, 63 feet wide, 30 feet high, and *fire-proof*.

Agents whose names are annexed, will receive and forward free of expense, articles which may be deposited with them. These articles will be classified and arranged for exhibition, and the name and address of the manufacturer (with the prices when desired) will be carefully affixed. Few, it is presumed, will neglect to improve the opportunity now presented of contributing their choicest specimens to the *National Gallery of American Manufactures*, where thousands who visit the Seat of Government will witness with pleasure the progress of the arts in these United States.

If fairs, in limited sections of our country, have excited interest, what must be the attractions of a national exhibition, enriched by daily additions.

The agriculturist may be gratified to learn, that commodious rooms are provided for the exhibition of agricultural implements, and also for the reception of seeds for exhibition or distribution.

The Commissioner of Patents, being authorized to collect agricultural statistics, avails himself of this opportunity to solicit information of the condition and character of the crops in the several sections of the country. These data will aid him in presenting with his annual report, the aggregate amount of products of the soil, and it is hoped that the public may be guarded in some measure from the evils of monopoly, by showing how the scarcity in one portion of the land may be supplied from the surplus in another.

Names of agents who will receive and forward packages for the Patent office. Collectors of the Customs at Portsmouth, N. H., Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, N. Orleans, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland. Surveyors of the Customs—Hartford, Ct. St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville; R. H. Eddy, Boston, Mass; David Gardiner, (Custom House) New York.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,  
Commissioner of Patents.

Editors are very respectfully requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

**INCREASE OF WEALTH.**

The English have blockaded Canton, the principal port of China, and the consequence is, the entire interruption of the trade. The effect has been to enhance the prices of teas nearly fifty per cent; and by these means some persons have realized profits to an immense extent. The profits upon a single Canton ship have been stated at 300,000 dollars! and three commercial houses in Salem are represented to have obtained in the advance upon teas, the vast amount of 1,500,000 dollars—if any farmer can enumerate such a sum. Some houses in Boston have been equally fortunate. The public, under these circumstances, are congratulated upon the vast increase of wealth in the country. But how obvious is this delusion. There is no increase of wealth in the country by this operation. Unless the tea is exported not a dollar is added to the wealth of the country by this result. It is merely taking money from the pockets of the consumer to put it into the pockets of the importer—from the individual who buys the tea for use, and giving it to the individual who imports the tea for sale.

We do not say that on the part of the holders or importers of this article there is any thing wrong in this matter. Not at all. It is a lawful trade; and as, under various circumstances, this importation often might have proved a losing concern, and then the community would have had no pity upon them nor felt bound to indemnify them, so on the other hand they have a perfect right to any advantages which come from a natural rise in the market.

But it effects no increase of the wealth of the country, that can be done only by actual production; and actual production is always clear gain. It is interesting further to remark, what immense sums are squandered in the country upon articles either of no intrinsic value, or which we ought to produce ourselves. Tea is not a necessary of life. It is doubtful whether it contributes at all to the nutrition of the human body, how essential soever habit may have rendered it to the comfort of life. Before the American revolution it was a luxury by no means in common use; and it is said to be not many years beyond the remembrance of some now living, that a good woman in the country having received some quarter of a pound of tea, thought the proper use of it was to boil it as greens with her salt pork. Now its use

has become universal, and with many families in the country its use prevails three times a day. But after all it might be dispensed with. If we must use it however, we must import it. We cannot produce it ourselves. But it is not so with silk. This we might produce and to advantage; and we should be most happy if the sanguine expectations of some men might be realized, when we ourselves instead of being importers of silk, might become exporters to a most profitable extent. This indeed would be adding to the real wealth of the country.  
H. C.

Congress are now in session; and the President's Message has been delivered. We are not at liberty to give this document in the New England Farmer; but it will be accessible to our readers through various other mediums. Of one thing, however, we may be certain, whatever interested men may say to the contrary, there never was a country more prosperous than our own; there never was a time or condition of society when industry was better rewarded, justice more faithfully administered, the public peace more secure, or a greater abundance of the fruits of the earth, more profusely distributed. Where are the virtuous, except by extraordinary misfortune, who are not well clothed, well fed, and well housed; and who are without the means of improving their condition? There are none to be found. Why then should we be continually complaining of the spots on the Sun, when they cannot be seen without a telescope of large magnifying power, because of the glowing radiance which surrounds them?  
H. C.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 6, 1840.

There was a good display of Pears to-day in fine condition for eating.

From S. Downer; D'Arenberg, Passe Colmar, Lewis, Burgomaster, Florelle.

From M. P. Wilder; Passe' Colmar, Columbian Virgeloise, D'Arenberg, Princo's St. Germain, Burgomaster.

From S. Pond; Duches Angouleme, Beurre Diel, Echasserie.

From S. Downer; Ortleyp Pippin, Spitzemberg, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, and Pomme d'Ape Apples and Catawba Grapes.

From S. Pond; Musk Quinces.

For the Committee,

L. P. GROSVENOR.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 780 Beef Cattle, 240 Stores, 2200 Sheep and 390 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*.—The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained. We quote First quality \$5 25. Second quality, \$4 50 a 4 75. Third quality, \$3 00 a \$3 75.

*Barrelling Cattle*.—Mess \$4 25; No. 1 \$3 75; No. 2 \$3 00.

*Stores*.—Yearlings \$5 00 a 8 50, Two Year Old \$4 18, Three Year Old \$2 1 a 2 7.

*Sheep*.—Sales quick. We note sales at \$1 42, \$1 02, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 37, and \$2 75.

*Swine*.—Lots to peddle from 3 to 4 for sows and from 4 to 5 for barrows. At retail, from 4 to 5 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 Dec. 13.

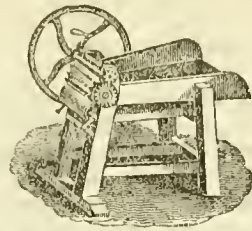
Dec. 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	7 24	33	32	N. E.
Tuesday,	6 26	36	30	S. E.
Wednesday,	9 26	42	26	S. W.
Thursday,	10 34	47	44	S. W.
Friday,	11 30	33	28	N. W.
Saturday,	12 16	36	32	S. E.
Sunday,	13 42	52	46	S.

SILVER FIR AND SPRUCE SEEDS.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, a few Bushels of the seed of the Silver Fir, Spruce. Also—English Oak, a fine specimen; Spanish Chesnuts, (very large); with a variety of other tree seeds.

Nov. 10, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

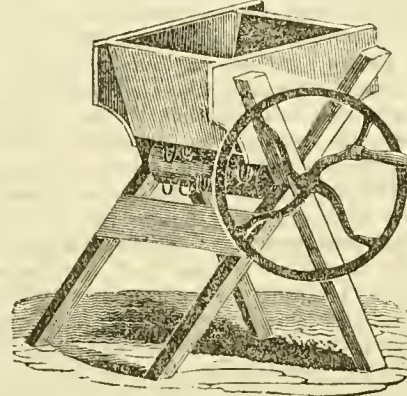
1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is 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.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.

The subscriber can furnish every variety of Green House Plants or Garden Shrub, in the very best order. Also—Dahlia roots, (all the new varieties); Black Hamburg; Sweetwater, and Isabella Grape vines; Roses and Peonies; Honeysuckles, and other creepers; Black, White, and Red Currant trees; White and Red Antwerp Raspberry vines; Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, &c.

Orders by mail will be promptly and faithfully executed; or they can be forwarded to, or left with J. Breck & Co.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books. Agricultural Implements. Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

4w

GRINDSTONES.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrel	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot, " " "		5 50	5 62
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, Dew,	barrel	11	11 50
No. 1,		9	9 50
prime,		6 75	7 40
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	49
yellow,		23	29
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	13
dairy,		18	25
CANDLES, mould,	"	12	13
dipped,			
sperm,			40
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
	barrel	1 50	1 75
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,		9	12
FLAX, (American)	"		
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 44	2 58
" Bay, Chaleur,		2 12	2 33
Haddock,	"	1 25	1 33
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	14 25	14 50
No. 2,			13 00
No. 3,			
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 37	5 44
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 50	5 62
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		5 50
Rye,	"		3 37
MAAL, Indian, in bls.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	62	63
southern flat, yellow,		58	60
white,			54
Rye, northern,	"	65	68
Barley,			
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	42	44
southern,		23	32
GRAINSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	20 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern and western,	"		11
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	35	38
2d quality,	"		
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,			
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	30
do. country do.		23	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	27
do. dry hides,	"	20	23
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	18	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 05
Winter,		1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,	"		40
Linsed, American,	"		45
Neat's Foot,	"		95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 00	15 00
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
" Castile,	"	12	12
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	45	59
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	45
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	39
do. 1-4 and common,	"	33	35
Northern pullet. } Pulled superfine,	"		42 45
No. 1,	"		35 40
No. 2,	"		23 25
No. 3,	"		18 20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## GARDENING FOR LADIES.

The accompanying amusing and instructive observations are taken from an excellent article in the *Gardener's Magazine*, entitled 'Instructions in Gardening for Ladies,' by Mrs. Loudon:—

To derive the fullest enjoyments from a love of flowers, it is absolutely necessary to do something towards their culture with their own hands.—Labor is at the root of all enjoyment. The fine lady, who has a nosegay put on her table every morning by her gardener, has not a tenth of the enjoyment from it that the lady has who has sown the seeds, or stuck the cuttings, and watered and shifted, or transplanted, pruned, and tied up, or pegged down or thinned out the plants, and at last gathered the flowers herself. But we would have ladies of leisure do a great deal more than this. Let them hoe, and rake, and dig and wheel a barrow, and prune and nail wall trees, handle a syring, and work one of Read's garden engines. By these and similar operations, they will ensure health, without which there can neither be good temper, nor any kind of enjoyment whatever, mental or corporal. The grand and all pervading evil among ladies of independent fortune, is *ennui*, which, every body knows, is brought on from a want of rational and active operation. Now the pursuits of botany and gardening supply an occupation which is at once rational and active; and they supply it, not only to the lady who has merely a love of flowers without a scientific knowledge of botany or a taste for the arts of design, and who may, therefore, cultivate her flowers, and perform her garden operations, without a greater exertion of mind than is required from a gardener's labor; but to the scientific lady, whose botanical knowledge, like that of the scientific gardener, may enable her to raise many new kinds of flowers, fruits, and culinary vegetables, by the different processes required for that purpose; and to the lady of artistical taste in drawing, painting and sculpture, who may direct her attention to landscape gardening, and more especially, to the designing of flower gardens, and the introduction in them of the various kinds of ornaments of which they are susceptible; a subject at present as much in its infancy as botany was before the time of Linnaeus. But, say some of our readers, 'What the Duchess of ——— wheeling a barrow, and nailing wall trees!' Yes, certainly, if she has nothing else to do, that will be an occupation equally active and rational. Why not a Duchess as well as a plain mistress? Suppose this Duchess at work in her garden, and that you are not aware that she has any title. Suppose her dressed in the simplest manner, (as were the Vicomte d'Ermenonville's wife and daughters in the gardens of Ermenonville,) what wonder would there be then? Ladies of rank are as much subject to *ennui* as ladies without rank; and every lady, as well as every gentleman, has a portion of the day that she can call her own, when she may indulge in what she likes. If she has not, her life is not worth keeping. Did not the Earl of Chatham, notwithstanding his being prime-minister at a period the most important that ever occurred in the annals of this country, find time not only to lay out his own grounds, but to assist Lord Lyttleton in laying out Hagley? We insist upon it, therefore, that what we propose is just as suitable and necessary for ladies of the

highest rank as it is for those without rank, provided they are equally without rational and active occupation of some other kind.

## GRAFTING PEARS ON THE MOUNTAIN ASH.

At a meeting of the London Horticultural Society, Dr Lindley, read a communication received from R. A. Hornby, Esq., containing some observations on the grafting of pears on the mountain ash. Mr H. states, that it lately came under his notice, while staying in Switzerland, where he found it to be very generally practised, and with great success, the crops being both abundant and sure, in a climate and site (on the high plateau of the Tanur mountain, with a poor and shallow soil) where neither pear nor apple would previously fruit, the effect being to retard the blossoms and give vigor to the constitution. Neither the flesh nor flavor of the fruit was said to be at all affected; budding or grafting being alike successful on either old or young stocks by the usual process. Great care must however be taken that none of the young shoots which the stocks may make during the first season after working, be removed; in the succeeding spring, however, before vegetation commences, all such redundant growth should be cut out closely, and the graft alone be permitted to push in freedom. Its growth will then be luxuriant.

A note on the above communication, by Mr R. Thompson, under gardener in the society's orchard, was also read, in which he states that the mountain ash was one among the various kinds of stocks on which the pear was grafted at the society's garden, on which subject the following observations were made:—

The trees grew very well, but scarcely so vigorously as those on the pear stock, or even on the quince. The fruit was produced at an earlier age of good size, there was no perceptible difference in the flavor when compared with those produced under similar circumstances, but on pear stock, nor was it observed that the blossoms were at all retarded. The trees did not appear as if they would be long lived, owing to the unequal swelling of the respective species. The pear increased in diameter more rapidly than the mountain ash. Still as the latter species is much harder than the quince, and would thrive in almost any soil, it might be advantageously used in some situations.—*London paper.*

## SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER.

He grazes his mowing land late in the Spring. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and ground from the sills of his buildings. He sows and plants his land till it is exhausted before he thinks of manuring. He keeps too much stock, and many of them are unruly. He has place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a gimblet, a chissel or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening. You will often perhaps hear of his being in the bar-room, talking of hard times. Although he has been on a piece of land twenty years, ask him for grafted apples, and he will tell you that he could not raise them, for he never had any luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. He loses cider for want of a hoop; his plough breaks in his hurry to get in his seed in season, because it was not housed, and in harvest time, when he is at work on a distant part of his farm,

the hogs break into his garden, for the want of a small repair in his fence. He always feels in a hurry, yet in his busiest day he will stop and talk till he has wearied your patience. He is seldom neat in his person, and generally late at public worship. His children are late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He has no enterprize, and is sure to have no money, or if he must have it, makes great sacrifice to get it; and he is slack in his payments, and boys altogether on credit, he purchases every thing at a dear rate. You will see the smoke come out of his chimney long after daylight in winter. His horse stable is not daily cleansed, nor his horse curried. Boards, shingles, and clapboards are to be seen off his buildings, month after month, without being replaced, and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hogs and horses with whole grain. If the lambs die, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of care or food. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the thing borrowed. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor citizen, and a poor christian.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 25, 1840.

eow.

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "New York Poudrette Company," No 120 Nassau street, New York. It is in-odoriferous, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a fertilizer on any soil, and for any crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "act of incorporation," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* \* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York.

D. K. MINOR.

It is distinctly understood that the "New York Poudrette Company" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy are, or were, the managers.

Dec. 9, 1840.

3m.

D. K. M.

## 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. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1840.

[NO. 25.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## TO SILK GROWERS.

There has been great mismanagement the present year, and some serious disappointments in the manufacture of silk. Some, who intended to have made 100 or more pounds of silk, have fallen far short of their expectations. While some have neglected their trees or destroyed them, others have neglected their silk worms' eggs, had them prematurely hatched, or, while nearly ready to hatch, with the intention of retarding the hatching, placed them in the ice house, or other insecure place, by which the change of temperature was so great or so long continued, as to endanger the health or vitality of the eggs. Broods which were early brought forward for feeding did well; but the after broods, having been submitted to the retarding process in the ice house or refrigerator, were seriously injured. Some did not hatch, and of those which did, some worms became feeble, diseased, soft, yellow, and died; and others lingering through several weeks, or appearing well until the time of going up, would then die; or if able to commence the outskirts of the cocoon, would then cease to wind, and like poor little Robbin in the Woods, lie down and die, in its visible shroud: and among a large crop, only a few be able to make a perfect cocoon. Synaptions of disease may appear, even in the early stages, when negligently or improperly fed, but when well fed in the early stages with chopped leaves, they have done well. The six weeks worm, when fed two weeks with chopped leaves, finished their cocoons, or went up, in twentyfive days. Thousands of worms have been suffocated and destroyed by covering therewith large flaccid leaves. In the early stages of feeding, when the worms wander about and begin to spin a web under their feet, you may calculate on a weak and feeble insect; and if the worm is taken up or removed, it may be found so closely attached to its netting that before it can be separated, a leg may be drawn out, a watery substance follow, and the worm perish. Although the season, or other adverse causes, have so operated that eggs and worms have disappointed the expectation, let no one be discouraged from further trial. Provided the farmer's crop of grain should fail one year, does he neglect to try again? And why not be as sagacious in the silk cause? The silk crop is as sure as any other. Will the cotton planter neglect his cotton field next year because the worm has committed such ravages the present year? and why should not the silk-grower do the same?

Could all the facts of the treatment and management with the eggs of the silk-worm be known, it is believed that one great cause of failure might be traced to mismanagement or attempt to retard the hatching for a late crop and a market for the eggs. The too sudden exposure to great heat or cold is prejudicial to the eggs, especially if the eggs are raised from worthless cocoons.

The ice-house or refrigerator is not so safe as a

deep well with or without water, where the temperature is much the same, winter and summer.

One person, from 100,000 eggs had less than 100 worms which even attempted to wind, and not half of them were worth reeling: the others perished by the way. The person who had charge of them is not discouraged, but having discovered the cause of failure, which was in the ice house, he is determined upon going ahead, and hopes to avoid a similar occurrence.

One person this year has been experimenting upon one quarter of an acre of mulberries, with the view of testing Mr McLean's experiment of last year, and also to convince his incredulous neighbors. He will probably have 9 to 12 1-2 pounds of raw silk from that one quarter of an acre, worth \$5 per lb., say \$50; whereas if the same land had been planted with corn, he might have had 7 bushels at 75 cents—\$5 25; or if with wheat, might have had enough to make one barrel of flour worth \$6 25. It costs no more to transport a pound of silk to market, worth five dollars, than a pound of flour, worth four cents; and while it requires at least six months to mature a crop of wheat for the market, six weeks are sufficient for a crop of silk: and after deducting every possible expense between the culture of a grain and a silk crop, is not the difference of profit so far superior as to encourage some passing notice of silk, and especially when an inferior soil is adapted to the growth of the mulberry? S.

Ma H. COLMAN—Dear Sir—I forwarded you, sometime since, a circular for collection of facts, respecting the silk business, raising cocoons, &c., and having received several answers, at leisure may forward you some of them. Previous to the above circular, I had submitted written questions to several persons friendly to the silk culture, for their experience, opinion, &c. The questions proposed were the following:

No. 1. What kind of mulberry do you consider the best for feeding, to produce the most and best silk?

2. What kind of silk worms do you prefer, to produce the most and best silk?

3. Do the two-crop worms make as much and as good silk as the one-crop?

4. Have you crossed the different breeds, and with what success?

5. Do you consider it necessary to feed as regularly during the night as by day?

6. What is the cost of making raw silk, sewing silk, from cocoons of your own raising?

7. What is the average number of cocoons to the pound of 16 oz., and how many pounds for a pound of silk?

8. How much foliage for a pound of silk? Is there any difference of quality in the foliage of different trees of the same age?

9. The size of your cocoonery; how many worms can be fed; what alteration should you propose?

10. Do you prefer shelves or hurdles for feeding, and what accommodation for winding?

11. At what distance should trees be planted for a permanent plantation?

12. Your opinion of the ultimate success of the silk business and the best means to promote it?

13. How many trees for an acre of land, purposely for feeding worms?

14. Your opinion of taking up and resetting every spring; and whether by use of the spade or the plough?

15. The difference of expense of planting, cultivating, gathering and securing an acre of mulberry, corn, or potatoes?

16. The difference in the quantity of foliage the first year, from planting roots or cutting buds?

17. How many cocoons to a thread, designed for ladies dresses, sewing silk or vesting?

To the above inquiries the answers were at variance with each other, probably from local causes. Several to whom application was made, have not returned a written answer: some said they were incompetent to do it—had not kept a silk journal—others could not find time. But all were decidedly of the opinion that the 12th question could be answered affirmatively. Of the same opinion are intelligent gentlemen who are not silk growers, that *the silk business will ultimately succeed*. There are, however, some cynics who will condemn every thing which does not originate with themselves.

Since the tree mania has met with a collapse, the silk business has begun to assume a healthy condition, which, by individual exertion, perseverance and governmental protection, bids fair to become one of the great staples of our country. The present year has been the experiment year, to test the practicability of growing the article merely, without much regard to the profit. There is much yet to be learned in regard to the best and most economical mode of feeding and reeling. But to promote the culture or growing of silk, until we shall have arrived at more perfection than at present, it will be highly necessary to have the encouragement and bounty in some shape continued a few years more.

Wishing to preserve on the society's files the originals, I shall forward you copies of Mr Huntington's communication and perhaps some others, to be at your disposal.

The exhibition of silk at our late show, wrought upon the domestic reel and wheel, was very encouraging, and showed the practicability of every family making their own common sewings. The silk hosiery made from floss and perforated cocoons, were a substantial article. People are beginning to appreciate the legitimate use of the silk tree.

There have been made only partial returns in answer to the silk circulars. Returns have been made from only 23 towns out of 66: from Belcher-town 22; Northampton, Easthampton, Hadley and Sunderland, 10 each; Amherst 18; Williamsburg 13; Whately and Conway 8 each; Springfield 6; Longmeadow, Leyden, Greenfield, South Hadley, Chesterfield, Goshen, Hatfield and Southampton 2 each; Deerfield 5; Leverett and Rowe one each; Ware has several whose names were not returned;

and it is known that there are several in other towns.

From all of the above towns the whole quantity of cocoons was only about 8000 pounds, and I have no doubt that there has been raised this year at least 10,000 pounds within this agricultural district—sufficient to make 1000 lbs. of raw silk, worth 5000 dollars—a very small sum indeed, in proportion to the capability of the towns. It would be very easy to raise in each town as many pounds of silk as there are inhabitants. By the returns made it appears that more than one fourth of the whole was raised in Northampton. The crops of another year will probably be much greater, and would have been double the present year had there been a sufficiency of healthy worms: millions on millions have perished before or after hatching. One person in this district lost a quantity of imported eggs equal to *twelve millions*. Within my own knowledge, one lot of eggs, called 100,000, wound less than 100 cocoons, and not one half of them were fit to be reeled. The fatality attending the silk worms or eggs this year is unprecedented, in every section of the country from Maine to Georgia. Within the last two years, silkworms' eggs had been sold at an enormous price; next to the mulberry tree, what was sold for ten dollars might be profitably raised for as many cents. This speculation induced many to save all their cocoons last year for eggs, among which were many imperfect and soft cocoons, producing, of course, a feeble progeny; whereas one but the hardest and soundest cocoons should be saved for eggs. To this cause may be traced some portion of the failure. But the greatest injury has probably arisen from the attempt to keep back the hatching, by depositing them in the ice house: too sudden transition and exposure to heat or cold completed the destruction—(so I opine.) In the instance of the loss of the twelve millions, it was entirely attributable to the too long detention in the ice house. I and others had some of them before they had lain too long in the ice house, and they did well and produced a splendid golden pea-nut cocoon; and the loss of the 100,000 is attributable to similar causes.

These results have been discouraging to many, so that it has been made a serious inquiry whether the growing of silk can be made profitable as an agricultural crop. But while some—well-wishers to the silk cause—have been sedulously engaged, working against the wind of popular opinion and the tide of reproach and sarcasm, have, and do entertain, a favorable opinion of the silk cause, ought we not as Americans and as friends to agricultural improvement, bear with and encourage them to go ahead, instead of throwing obstacles in the way? Members of this society (the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society,) are in correspondence with some of the most eminent silk growers of the country, who unitedly expressed their confidence in the opinion, that the business may be made so profitable as to engage the attention of all who would be satisfied with a reasonable return for their labor, or have patriotism to assist in diminishing some twenty million of dollars annually expended for an article of luxury.

With due respects, yours, &c.

D. STEBBINS.

#### SILK CULTURE.

Extract of a letter from an experienced cultivator in reply to a printed circular, under date of Sept. 29, 1840:

DEAR SIR:—I have raised this year 197 pounds of cocoons (separate from my others,) upon the foliage of one fourth of an acre, as an experiment, and after rejecting the poorest, had 126 lb. 5 oz.—This was done to test the experiment of Mr McLean the last year; and I expect to have as much silk as he had from the same quantity of land. I had also a further object, which was, to bring conviction home to some of my incredulous neighbors. I have commenced the reeling, and when finished, hope to have some facts worthy of being communicated to the public.

It is my present candid opinion, that one half of the silk which may be raised on a given quantity of land, will fully pay for all the cost of raising, including cultivation, picking leaves and feeding worms, and that the State bounty will fully indemnify for the labor of picking and feeding, board not included. E. M.

REMARKS. The experimenter expresses the opinion that the State bounty will pay for the expense of picking and feeding; but there are other expenses to be brought into account, such as board, rent of land, interest of stock invested, &c.; therefore it seems highly necessary, to encourage the culture, that the bounty should be continued for some years. The worms used were of the six weeks kind; but the leaves having been chopped fine the two first weeks, the worms went up in 25 days. The Chinese use chopped leaves in the early stages, and all with us who have practised the same, have been successful in a healthy crop of worms. S.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable silk-grower in the county of Franklin, in reply to the silk circular. The writer says that the following persons (names not here mentioned,) were supplied with eggs of his own raising, and that the worms were perfectly healthy; that three fifths of the persons fed with the multicaulis foliage and one with the white mulberry.

One person fed 30,000 worms, consumed 1200 lbs. of multicaulis foliage, and had 70 lbs. of cocoons; another fed 35,000 worms, consumed 1327 lbs. of do. and had 100 lbs. cocoons; another fed 25,000 worms, consumed 817 lbs. of do. and had 75 lbs. cocoons; another fed 40,000 worms with the white mulberry, (leaves not weighed,) and had 105 lbs. cocoons; another fed 8000 worms with multicaulis, (leaves not weighed,) and had 10 1-2 lbs. of cocoons: *four pounds* of these last reeled *half a pound* of raw silk.

The persons who fed the 35,000 and 25,000 worms, chopped the leaves, which they say greatly abridged the labor of feeding, and prevented waste. (The Chinese do the same.) That 13 lbs. of raw silk (peanut) reeled in a style of superior beauty by a lady, was sent to the American Institute for exhibition.

The correspondent closes with the following pertinent remarks:

"If this nation does not become a silk-growing nation, the fault will be her own. We lack nothing bestowed by Providence to become such at once. All that can be wanted is the diffusion of practical knowledge. We have the gift, and the knowledge is exceedingly easy to be acquired. I do not believe that *sudden* fortunes can be acquired by the culture of silk; but it will yield to patience and industry an ample reward. The business is too unpopular at present to flourish, by being asso-

ciated with the mulberry bubble; but I hope the result of this year will convince all grades and classes of its practicability, and lead them to investigate the subject. J. D."

Extract of a letter from an experienced silk-grower in the county of Hampden, under date of April, 1840, in answer to sundry questions:

DEAR SIR—

Having fed worms with the foliage of the white mulberry, the *morus multicaulis* and the large leaf Canton, do not find much difference in the quality of silk. The *quantity* of silk produced very much depends on regular and attentive feeding. I have fed the six-weeks, the one and two crop worms, and am decidedly in favor of the six-weeks kind, as being more profitable, and shall use no other for feeding. Cocoons from the two-crop worms yield only about half so much silk from the bushel as the six-weeks or one-crop.

Of the worms fed on the white and large-leaf Canton, 3000 cocoons weighing 10 pounds, made one pound of silk; but it required 15 pounds of the two-crop to make a pound of raw silk.

I think that worms fed upon the *morus multicaulis* foliage make thinner and looser cocoons, and yield less silk than those fed on the white or large-leaf Canton.

I should think that the average quantity of foliage to make a pound of silk, would rather exceed than fall short of 100 pounds.

As an experiment, I left out about 400 Cantons during last winter, and from appearances I feel quite sanguine that they will stand the weather well on our soil.

Respecting the profits of growing silk, I am of the opinion that it may be made a fair business: our further experience in gathering foliage, using the branches and reeling silk, will increase the profits.

We have made in this place last season (1839) more than 50 pounds of silk, and received 105 dollars bounty from the State (besides the bounty of the agricultural society) and the coming season hope to increase the quantity.

I regret that I cannot give more definite answers to most of your questions. For my own satisfaction the coming season, I intend keeping an exact account of expense and facts relating to it, and if I find any thing worthy of notice, will cheerfully inform you, in aid of your praiseworthy intention of disseminating correct information on this interesting subject.

Respectfully, yours,

W. O. N.

HANLEY, Sept., 1840.

DEAR SIR—You know that I attempted a few years since to do something in the culture of silk in which I was unsuccessful. I have this summer been making another experiment, with which I am better pleased. One principal cause of disappointment, probably was too highly raised expectations of profit. I was unfortunate in several respects: my first crop of cocoons were laid in the garret where the rats ruined them. The next crop were enclosed in tin cylinders: in consequence of confinement, fermentation so weakened the texture as to render it impossible to reel them. During this time there was no market for cocoons, in this region; but the next year offer were made, yet the price and mode of measuring were so precarious and so entirely in the hands of the purchaser, that I abandoned the business in

disgust and as a miserable concern. However, my trees (white mulberry) were left standing: the next autumn and winter they were mostly destroyed by frost. This spring, having a new crop of flourishing trees of other sorts, and being much at leisure, the market becoming more fixed, and, as appeared by the publications, a new spirit of enterprise was waking up the community; and the liberal encouragement given by agricultural societies as also by our General and State legislatures—and, withal, if you can perceive any little spice of patriotism, you may give full credit to that—I was induced to try again, and am pleased to say that, though the profits are no ways splendid, I am satisfied that as a branch of agriculture and domestic economy, the culture of silk, judiciously intermingled with other branches, will pay well for the labor bestowed upon it. It is not my object now to describe the process; this has been done by others, and treatise on the subject may be had at a cheap rate by all who wish for them.

The information contained in the last Report of our Agricultural Commissioner, exhibits the most accurate, enlarged and judicious views, of any thing I have met with.

After all, experience will be found our best teacher. What I have to say is principally the result of my own experience. I began with about thirty thousand silk worms of the common sort, early in the month of May, just as the mulberry leaves begun to be of a suitable size: I had plenty of room, every convenience for feeding, good ventilation, uniform temperature, and no trouble from vermin of any kind. The worms were very healthy throughout every stage, and in about six weeks their work was completed. The cocoons were measured and weighed, when gathered: they measured full six bushels and an half without the floss, and about ten pounds to the bushel, avoirdupois, from which we reeled a little over six pounds and a half of silk. The crysalis stifled by the sun and the few millers which escaped, were preserved for eggs and the eggs deposited in a dry cellar for future use. The labor of setting and taking down the cradles, gathering and distributing leaves, &c., was done at odd spells when nothing else would have been done, and which might have been done by children, for which I make no estimate. I was not at any expense in preparing additional buildings. By courtesy, a corner of our dwelling house in the lower floor, containing one large and two small rooms, was this season fitted up for our new guests, and I have the pleasure to testify on their behalf, that I verily believe the inmates of no family on earth, of the same number, could have been more quiet, or would have left fewer traces, offensive to the most squemish delicacy. Mulberry trees on a small place, may be so arranged as to be ornamental and the expense of leaves trifling.

What I bring into account at this time is for—  
 10,000 silk worms' eggs, at 12 1-2 cts. per thousand, \$3 75  
 Reeling 6 1-2 lbs. of silk at \$1 per pound, 6 50  
 Manufacturing the same into sewing silk, at \$2 25, 14 62  
 \$24 87  
 By return of 6 1-2 lbs. sewing silk worth at the merchant's \$9 per lb. \$58 50  
 24 87

Nett avails of labor, &c. \$33 63

Amount brought forward, \$33 63  
 To which add the bounty on 65 lbs. cocoons at 15 cts. per pound, 9 75  
 For reeling 6 1-2 lbs. silk at 50 cts. 3 50  
 \$46 88

I suppose that if the silk had been manufactured into stuffs would have been worth more.

It may be asked, however, what is 46 dollars to men or women already well enough employed in other pursuits? I answer, it is just 46 dollars saved, and if "a penny saved is two pence earned," it is twice that sum: at any rate it is 46 dollars, ready cash, all added to our other incomes in a very short time and without hard labor: 46 dollars is nearly sufficient to purchase three fashionable dresses for our wives and daughters, or one good or two common cows, or eight barrels of flour—no trifling items in family expenses. Beside, there is patriotism in the enterprise.

If there are a million of families in our country which might as well as not, raise their \$46 worth of silk annually, it would be a saving of as many millions of dollars to our common country; and with a very little additional expense and care, the quantity might be doubled, trebled and quadrupled, by many farmers: indeed, many farmers up and down the Connecticut; and on our hills, on every side, can even now show us their ten, twenty and perhaps thirty pounds of raw silk, the product of the present year. I have heard of one who has raised one hundred pounds of silk this year. Be this as it may, I am well satisfied with what I have done, upon a small scale, and am pleased to have it known too, for the encouragement of others.

From my own experience, I have no hesitation in recommending to every family, so far as it is practicable, to begin the cultivation of silk, and with the means they now have. If they have no trees, then buy a few, or as many as they please, and *feel* their way along as they shall be able, and in a short time they will have accomplished their object; and if they should meet with impediments or mysteries, they will soon vanish. A few trees well planted and the raw material is always at hand, and the artist ready to manufacture it, for no other pay than being fed—whereas the raw material of our cotton or woollen fabrics, is the fruit of hard labor, from year to year at a great expense. But the mulberry once planted, and properly taken care of, will stand and flourish for years, and where it happens to fail can easily be replaced. The beginner is apt to misjudge in nothing more than in the number of worms he thinks he may feed.—In starting the business I know of no better rule than one laid down by a friend of mine from Mansfield. "When you have determined how many worms your trees will feed, take just half the number." It is vexatious in the extreme to be gleaning in the vineyard of others even at the low rate of one cent. per pound for the foliage.

The worst effect of over stocking is, it will produce scanty feeding. To have healthy worms and heavy cocoons the worms must be well fed. As in every other business so in the silk culture, if we would succeed well, we must acquaint ourselves with the best of rules and punctiliously observe them. The whole business should be that of the family. When the Piedmontese reel and the silk loom shall become to our wives and daughters what the distaffs and the spindle of the common wheel, were to their mothers and grandmothers,

then will the culture and manufacture of silk assume its appropriate importance, and then might we expect to see a laudable emulation, not only among the different families, but among children of the same family and of the same school, each having for the season his cradle of silk worms to tend, and eventually give rise to silk factories in our country villages, side by side with our other manufacturing establishments.

Respectfully, yours,  
 D. HUNTINGTON.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.  
 EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, Dec. 12, 1840.

B. V. French, Esq. exhibited the following apples, viz: Ortlely Pippin, Red Nonsuch, and Monstrous Pippin (Coxe, No. 27.)

M. P. Wilder, Esq., exhibited the following Pears, viz: Passe Colmar, Columbian Virgauleuse and Monsieur le Cure.

Dr. Wight exhibited some large red apples, the name of which is unknown to the Committee.

The Moosieur le Cure having been cultivated under many different names, the Committee are induced to make the following remarks.

It was raised from seed, or first introduced into notice by the curate of a small town near Paris, and for some years was considered identical with the St. Lezin. It has been extensively cultivated in England under the following names—Monsieur le Cure, Dumas, Poire de Clion, Vicar of Wakefield, and Wilmot's new pear.

A letter received in London from M. Vilmoren, of Paris, states that it is a new pear, entirely distinct from St. Lezin—that it is a valuable early winter fruit, and its true name should be Poire de Clion.

It was first cultivated in this country by the late John Heard, Esq., as the "Burgomaster," and described by that name in some Pomological works, and the name of "Winter Bartlett," which it has received in Boston market, will best show the high estimation in which it is held.

For the Committee,  
 ROBERT MANNING.

**Frost Bitten.**—For the information of such as are afflicted with frost bitten hands or feet, we publish the following from the New York Sun:

"Dissolve half a pound of alum in a gallon of warm water; and soak the hands or feet before going to bed for ten or fifteen minutes. I had one of my hands frost bitten, and tried various remedies, and expended five or six dollars, endeavoring to obtain a cure, but all to no purpose, until I tried the above. In my case, I dissolved about three ounces of alum in a quart of warm water, (keeping it pretty warm,) soaked my hands three or four nights, when a cure was effected—the expense was two or three cents

**Rheumatism.**—Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved; then rub it on the part affected, and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Flannel should be applied after the part has been well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally effectual in cases of burns, scalds, and bruises.—*Bay State Democrat.*

## POUDRETTE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1840.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

SIR:—Will you allow me the privilege of laying before the agricultural community the following letter in relation to a subject which at this time is exciting considerable interest among the farmers of this vicinity. The writer hesitates to put his name to it, because (as he says) he is "too young a farmer to appear in print." Allow me to say that his statements are to be relied on, even if he is a young farmer, as he has been too long a merchant of high standing in this city, now retired from business, to mislead others, and especially those who cultivate the soil.

Respectfully, yours,

D. K. MINOR.

To D. K. MINOR—SIR—The enclosed notes of the effect of pourette on various crops are at your service, if you can make them useful without my name, for I am too young a farmer to appear in print.

I hope you may find sufficient encouragement to enable you to increase your business, and that it may become more profitable to you than I fear it has been.

Yours, &amp;c., J. H.

Pelhamdale, Westchester co., Dec. 9, 1840.

As I promised to give you the result of my experiments the past season with pourette as a manure for various crops, I now have to say that I consider it superior to any manure that I have ever used.

On potatoes—the seed and soil the same—those manured with pourette in the drill came up four days earlier than those manured with the best stable manure, and kept, during their whole growth, before them; and when dug, they yielded larger tubers; but as the two parcels were not accurately measured, (some having been used early) I cannot say how much difference there was in their product; but I know those manured with pourette were the largest bulk.

For corn, I think no other manure can come in competition with it. I planted, last season, on sward turned over, (being first manured with common yard dung,) the ground rolled very flat and harrowed—no plough used afterwards—the rows being marked by an ox chain drawn on the ground; the corn dropt, and half a gill of pourette immediately put on the corn, and lightly covered with the hoe. This was done from 25th to 28th of May, as the weather permitted—more than a fortnight after my neighbors had planted.

I was told by many who saw the manner and time of planting, that I should have no crop, but in three weeks my corn was farther advanced than any near me, and it continued of the finest color, and was the best filled of any I saw through the season. It was cut up and removed from the field on the first of September; and when husked, turned out less soft corn than I ever had, in proportion to the quantity of good corn. I can attribute this quick and good growth to nothing but the pourette—as the land was not well tilled; the corn having had only one good hoeing after it came up, and the cultivator was run through it but twice.

As a top dressing for grass, I can speak in the highest terms of pourette. Being anxious to have some parts of a new garden soon in sward, I put some loam, gravel and peat earth on a piece of

swamp ground filled in with stones and rubbish from the walks, and sowed grass seed in October. I could see the grass fairly up before the snow covered it in December; but in March, scarcely any appearance of grass or roots was visible I had the ground raked over and some pourette spread lightly over it, and about half the usual quantity of clover seed sowed on it, and the effect was truly astonishing, for in June it was cut, again in August, and some feed on it in October; and until the snow of the 5th instant it remained beautifully green. A small space, where a shovelfull was accidentally spilled and not well gathered up, grew so luxuriantly that it could be at once perceived on entering the garden.

For turnips, I know pourette to be almost a certain guard against the fly. Mine this year are as fine as were ever raised in the county, and although sowed from 15th July to 1st of September, (the latter after a crop of potatoes;) they have fully matured, and no appearance of injury by the fly from the time of sowing. I put the pourette in the drill, after the turnip seed, and it took but a very small quantity, say so as to look like a train of gunpowder.

For cucumbers, melons, &c., I think pourette mixed with peat earth the best manure that I have tried. I raised very fine watermelons on sand with this compost the past season.

Dec. 9, 1840.

MR EDITOR—May I add, sir, that the writer of the foregoing letter has used pourette prepared by the "New York Pourette Company," three successive seasons, at the rate of 100 bushels a year, experimentally in various ways, and that the bushel is estimated as equal to a city cartload of street manure. He receives one hundred bushels annually, as the dividend on one share in the company which cost one hundred dollars, and he usually carries it home, 14 miles, at four or five loads, in a light pleasure wagon.

Yours, truly,

D. K. M.

## PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

Many who attended the late exhibition of the New Haven County Agricultural Society, saw and admired the apples of the growth of the year 1839, which were presented to the Society by Mr Augustus Foote, of Branford; and the readers of this paper will recollect that we called on Mr Foote, at the instance of a correspondent, for information that might enable others to preserve apples for an equal length of time. Mr Foote was in town the other day, and responded to our call, by calling on us. He states that his apples were kept through the year, without any extraordinary labor or pains on his part. He puts them in an uncovered bin in his cellar, which is made secure from frost. In the spring, instead of opening his cellar and admitting the fresh air, as is usually the case, he keeps it closed tight as in winter. The consequence is that his apples keep sound through the summer.—The apples which attracted attention at our exhibition, were of a variety which Mr Foote calls "Everlastings," but he thinks apples might generally be preserved in good condition through the summer, if kept in a tight cellar. The admission of fresh air in the spring, according to his theory, causes their speedy decay.—*Farmer's Gaz.*

The importation of silk into this country in 1839 amounted to nearly 23,000,000 dollars.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

## LARGE AND SMALL FARMS.

SIR:—I wish my brother farmers would think very seriously on the advantages to be derived from the system of cultivating no more land than can be well manured. The desire for more land has been the ruin of thousands, who would at this time have been well off, if *their friends* had deprived them of one half the number of acres they at one time possessed; while the extra labor and anxiety consequent upon a business so spread abroad, are all that many have ever gained, and all that they had a right to expect to obtain. And it would appear to be a fatality to which persons of this sort are subject, or they would surely be able to see the nose in the middle of their face—for one is not more plain than the other. If ten acres of land can be made to yield as much as one hundred, merely by concentrating upon it the means of improvement, the labor and care necessary for the cultivation of the one hundred acres, the result must be profit of mind, body and substance, absolutely astonishing. Now only for a moment calculate the difference in labor, in hauling the manure over one hundred acres instead of ten, and after that the spreading it abroad! Then comes ten times the ploughing, harrowing, sowing with ten times the quantity of seed, hoeing, harrowing, mowing or reaping, and binding and raking over one hundred acres instead of ten, and extra carrying crops; and after all this, ten times the rent to pay: I declare it appears to be a species of insanity, this desire for more land.

I have lately seen a farm where all these evils are embodied—of excellent natural fertility, fields large, and lying on an easy declivity, with every facility for permanent improvement; marl of the richest quality in the middle of the estate, and within three feet of the surface. Now, if the owner of this fine farm of about two hundred acres, would confine his labors to ten acres of the land adjoining his house, and give all the rest to the stock upon his farm, only mowing the weeds to prevent them from seeding his and his neighbor's land, I believe he would then make a *profit*, while at present he must *make a loss*.

I was told yesterday of a farmer who cultivated one acre of land, adjoining a field of thirty acres; both were planted with rye—and at harvest a bet was made that the yield of the one acre was equal to that of the thirty acres; this was, however lost, for the crop of the thirty acres measured exactly *three quarters of a bushel* more than the one acre: these fields I have seen this day; and I have also seen another field, where the owner offered to dispose of the crop of rye for a dollar an acre, but could get no purchaser at that price!

Now, is it not much better to double the crop than to double the number of acres? But I have land lying before me, which would yield five hundred per cent. more than it now does, by extra management.

AN OLD FARMER.

*Hard Times.*—It is our excessive imports that brings hard times. All the Presidents that were ever born, and all the gold and silver dug from our earth, or imported, or all the banks ever made could not make a country prosperous, while the imports are so much greater than the exports as they are in the United States. Light amongst all parties is needed, and light alone will produce reform.—*Agriculturist.*

## ON MAKING PORK AND COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.

There is no point in the management of a southern agriculturist, in regard to which there is less of management or economy, than in the system of hog-minding, from its beginning to its end. To speak now only of such as one "put up" to be fattened, what can be more ill judged and wasteful than the buildings or pens constructed for fattening, and the careless, wholesale manner in which their uncooked corn is given to them. From the following on making pork, from the Albany Cultivator, the reader may derive some hints that may be serviceable. How very few there are in Maryland, who make for themselves their own pork, as it is called in New England, yet what can surpass a nice piece of family pork occasionally? As connected in some sort with this subject, we select from the same paper some remarks on cooking food for animals. On the economy of this, writers do not entirely agree. Southern farmers almost entirely overlook the practicability of amassing an immense heap of manure from the hog pen. Some eastern farmers contend, that if well managed in that respect, they may be made to pay for the expense of fattening.—*American Farmer*.

"Making pork is one of the most essential interests of the farmer, and may be made one of the most profitable. We question, however, whether, as generally conducted, much money is made by feeding swine, and the reasons are sufficiently plain. In the first place, but little attention, if any, is paid to the kind of hog used for feeding. It is enough, if the animal, caught and caged in the pen, is a hog; the fact that a given quantity of food fed to some breeds will make nearly or quite as much again pork as when fed to some other breeds, is overlooked; and an astonishing quantity of roots and grain is thus annually wasted. In the second place, the mode of feeding is very defective. The food may be good, but if given to the hog unprepared, or uncooked, much of its efficiency is lost. To keep hogs profitably, they should from the first, be kept in a thriving state. Not half fattened at one time, and then allowed to fall away until they are miserably poor; but kept constantly improving from the time they leave the sow until they are ready for slaughtering. It takes a much larger amount of food to raise an animal of any kind allowed to become poor, than to keep one constantly thriving. Again, the time allotted to feeding, is usually too limited; good, firm, heavy pork cannot be made, no matter what may be the feed used, short of three or four months. Hogs may be puffed out, and made to look pretty fair, but their meat will not be hard and firm, and will be affected with the complaint called shrinking in the pot. Hogs fatten much faster in moderate weather, than in severe cold weather; and hence the process of fattening should commence as early as the food to be used can be had. After the process of feeding begins, see that the hogs have enough: to suppose a squealing, ravening hog will fat, is a mistake, but unfortunately a common one.

Farmers in general miss a large part of the profits that might be made from feeding pork, by not paying attention to the making of manure from swine. For corn, a variety of experiments has convinced us there is no manure that can be compared with that of the pig; and the farmer who permits any of this to be wasted, or does not give the animal an opportunity of converting as much

mould, vegetable matter, &c. into manure as can be done, is a great loser in the end. Some able farmers have estimated that the manure made by a lot of pigs, where the proper materials are provided, will fully pay the expense of feeding; but there is no doubt if they do not do this, they will, by fermenting the most enriching compost for crops, add essentially to the ultimate profits of the farmer. To make good pork, a hog should not be less than fifteen months old, kept constantly thriving, not have a yard as large as the farm or the highway, and be fed on good food not less than three months.

*Cooking Food for Animals.*

All are aware that grain of almost every kind greatly increases in bulk by steaming or boiling, and this bulk is greatest at the moment the grain is swelled so as to crack or burst its skin. It is also known that cooked food is far more nutritious to animals than that which is uncooked; and many have gone on the supposition that its increase in value for food was equal to its increase in bulk in cooking. This is doubtless a mistake, as the nutritive power of articles is rarely in proportion to their size, and never perhaps exactly in proportion to their increase of bulk in cooking.

Reaumur instituted a series of experiments to determine the rate of increase in different articles of food most commonly used for animals, and found the result of some of them as follows:

4 pints of oats after boiling, filled	7 pints.
4 " barley " " 10 "	
4 " buckwheat, " " 14 "	
4 " Indian corn " " 15 "	
4 " wheat " " 10 "	
4 " rye " " 15 "	

In the continuation of his experiments to ascertain the effect of such food on animals, he found that with some of these articles, though the bulk was much increased, the total of food required to satisfy the animal, was the same as if no cooking had taken place; or that an animal that would eat half a bushel of oats dry, would eat a bushel cooked with the same ease. The nutritive power was, however, apparently increased, or the whole of it contained in the grain made available; which, when grain is fed whole or raw is rarely the case. On the whole, he came to the conclusion that when wheat, barley, or Indian corn is used for feeding, it is far more economical to boil or cook these grains, than to feed them in a raw state; but that little is gained on the score of economy, when time, fuel, &c. are taken into consideration, in cooking oats, rye and buckwheat.

In determining the question of economy, much we think is depending on the manner in which the cooking of the grain is performed, whether alone or with other substances, such as roots. Alone, corn is the most improved by cooking of any of the grains, and the value of corn meal for making pork, it has been shown by experiment, is almost double when made into pudding. We have long been in the habit of boiling and steaming potatoes for feeding pigs or making pork. With them, in the early part of the feeding, we incorporate apples, squashes, pumpkins, indeed almost any vegetables of which swine are fond. The grain we use, is ground, and either steamed with the roots or mixed with the hot mass in the vats as it is taken from the steamer. As the feeding progresses, the quantity of meal is increased, until towards the last, that material alone. Corn is decidedly the best grain for making pork; peas and barley are next."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

## PROTECTION OF CATTLE.

Cattle whose bellies are kept well filled, have an active, vigorous circulation of the blood, which keeps them warm during the inclement winter season, provided they have access to an open shed to protect them from wet. It is much to be regretted that so many barn-yards are destitute of open sheds to furnish protection to cattle. Those animals that are furnished with warm stabling during the night, suffer much more for want of protection from wet during the day-time, than if they were exposed night and day to the elements. An advantage of no trifling amount, also, arises from open sheds in a barn-yard, protecting the manure under them from being bleached by rains, which depreciates its value one half. An accurate experiment has been made by an intelligent farmer on this subject, which resulted in proving, that one load of manure which was protected in this manner, goes as far as two loads which had lain exposed to all the rains of the season. A rough shed costs but a small sum, and it matters not how rough and cheap it is made, so that stock can be kept dry under it.

Try it; go to work and erect one yet, though it be already winter; it can be done in a day or two, at a very inconsiderable outlay, and it will pay for itself, with a hundred per cent. profit, before this time twelvemonth.

Have you water near your barn for your stock, or do you permit your cattle to wander abroad for several hours every day in pursuit of it elsewhere? Farmers who permit their stock to get drink where they can find it, and drop their manure where it will be a nuisance rather than a benefit, cannot be called good managers, and such are uniformly rewarded according to their works.

## AGRICOLA.

**BEACH GRASS.**—We have before referred to this grass and its peculiar properties as stock for the manufacture of paper. From repeated experiments, paste-board, bandbox, hanging, and wrapping papers, of a superior quality, have been made from it, which is preferable to the same paper made from common coarse stock, that costs at least double what this grass can be produced for. It is estimated that from 600 to 800 tons of this grows annually on Cape Cod. No use whatever was made of it, till it was discovered by Mr Sanderson that it was of a fibrous nature, and peculiarly fitted for the manufacture of the articles above named. Mr S. has received three premiums from different associations, for the discovery, and holds a patent, and, from want of means, wishes to connect himself with some one who can furnish a part of a capital to commence its manufacture on an extensive scale.—*Boston Transcript*.

A potato diet is found greatly to improve the quality of the blood. Hence roasted or baked potatoes are successfully employed as a specific against the sea scurvy, when other remedies have failed. This discovery was made in France. It is singular that boiled potatoes do not seem to have the same good effects.

**Expense of War.**—The expenditures of the British government for the expenses of wars for six successive years, ending with the battle of Waterloo, which gave peace to Europe, amounted to the enormous sum of £636,016,988.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1840.

**CHANGE IN CONDUCTING THE N. E. FARMER.**

In consequence of having our mind fully occupied in superintending and directing the concerns of our Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, we have found it impossible to devote the time and attention to the N. E. Farmer which are due to our numerous subscribers, readers and friends. We deem it necessary, therefore, to throw off all responsibility in relation to the paper. The duties of the Agricultural Commissioner calling him frequently to distant parts of the State, render close and constant attention to the paper on his part impossible. We find it important to confide the editorial department to hands less trammelled by other pursuits than Mr Colman and our own; and we have engaged ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq., of Danvers, (formerly a clergyman, but for a few years past a *practical farmer*;) to become editor, after the first of January next. Though by this arrangement we are in danger of losing in part the able assistance of the Agricultural Commissioner, we trust the character of the paper will be sustained.—Mr Putnam is not entirely unknown to the agricultural community. His address before the Essex Agricultural Society, in 1839, has been extensively read and well received. If that performance be a fair specimen of his ability as a writer for farmers, our readers may anticipate much instruction and high satisfaction from his labors. In that address he informs us that he has been an actual laborer on the farm, using with his own hands the plough, the scythe, and other agricultural implements. We saw him between the plough-handles at Worcester, as a member of the committee for awarding the State Society's premiums on ploughs, and he seemed to be in a place to which he was accustomed. Uniting as he does the advantages of a collegiate education, and of actual acquaintance with the labors, condition and wants of a New England Farmer, we think him peculiarly suited to take charge of the *New England Farmer*.  
J. B.

**LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.**

We understand from a prospectus forwarded us by a friend, and learn it with great pleasure, that Dr Dana, of Lowell, proposes at the request of several of his fellow citizens, to give a course of six lectures on Agricultural Chemistry. There is no man in the country who has given more attention to the subject, or is more competent to discuss these important topics. The public are not ignorant of Dr. Dana's views of vegetation, and the discoveries in the investigation of soils and manures, which, if made by others, are yet original with him; and the fruits of his laborious investigation.

We are not prepared to say that the Dr.'s theoretical notions are correct. This remains to be established; but they certainly have strong arguments in their support; and on a subject so profound, we may patiently wait for farther light and for any and all the light which may be thrown upon it.

At present, in regard to many of the operations of nature in any and every department, we must remain in the dark, hoping for the rising of the sun. The vital action is a profound mystery; we certainly will not say never to be solved, but as yet the solution, for aught we see, is as distant as ever. Wherever it is possible, however, by the investigation of the elements of any substance and the study of its chemical affinities, ac-

tions and relations, to understand how it operates, and this may be done in many cases, those advances in chemical knowledge are most important. This work chemistry has done and is now doing with great success. We say this with particular emphasis and pleasure, not from what has been effected in our own country only, but from the spirit and intelligence with which the subject is pursued abroad, in England, France and Germany, where it seems to have become almost the favorite study of some of the most gifted and enlightened minds.

We have just been looking, with a pleasure that we can hardly express, at a new work by Liebig, on Agricultural Chemistry, laid before the British Association last autumn, and just received here. We have as yet given it a very imperfect examination, because we felt obliged and happy to transfer our copy to a learned friend from the interior. But we shall replace it the moment it is practicable; and satisfy our appetite with one of the richest treats that has as yet over come within our reach. The style of the book is obscure, as written in English by a German, and it is too full of scientific terms for general readers; but we have a large body of intelligent men among our literary and in our farming community, who will read it with the greatest interest.

With the hasty view which we have been able to take of it, we are not willing to give an account of his theories, and the arguments and facts by which he sustains them; but if his notions are well founded, he solves in the most lucid and satisfactory manner the great and difficult questions which have prevailed in regard to soils, vegetable mould and humus, and the alkalies and salts, which evidently play so important a part in vegetation. We hope the book will speedily be republished in this country; and we hear with the highest satisfaction, that a proposition to this effect has been made to some of our publishers, and to add to it notes of explanation and illustration, by a learned Professor at New Haven, long distinguished for his skill in chemistry and geology, and equally for his public spirit and his ambition to be useful.

There are one or two important points established by the book, which we are hardly willing to pass over, because they so fully confirm our own views often expressed, and are so constantly confirmed by observation and experience. The first is, that potash is the most important of all ingredients in the soil, especially for wheat and many other plants. The second is, that the most valuable and efficient of all manures is human urine. In cities, likewise, where the food of the inhabitants is various and more meat is consumed than in the country, this material is the more valuable. We hope our farmers will, as we have often urged them to do, consider this; and avail themselves as they might in various ways, of its advantages. We believe that three barrels of this material properly managed would do as much for them as a cord of stable manure; and it certainly might be obtained and managed with far less trouble, to say nothing of the advantages to cleanliness in our cities and the economy of saving from waste a substance of so much value. We make no apology for treating a subject so homely in this explicit manner. We shall say more of it hereafter; and we hold in utter contempt that false modesty, which hesitates to treat, when use, or health, or science requires, of any of the operations of nature. Evil be to him who evil thinks.  
H. C.

You who are blessed with abundance, remember the poor now—this is the time that want pinches hardest—the charity which alleviates the sufferings of the unfortunate is "twice blessed."

**POUDRETTE COMPANY, NEW YORK—D. K. MINOR.**

In reference to the Poudrette mentioned in the letter of D. K. Minor, on another page of this week's Farmer, and to which reference has been repeatedly made before, we beg leave to add the terms on which shareholders are received into the company. We believe that the price of a share is one hundred dollars. We add an extract from a private letter of Mr Minor, which we have just received—"You will perceive that the shareholders are to receive one hundred bushels *annually* as their return or dividend; which is worth 35 to 40 cents per bushel; and which, if they receive it regularly, will be equivalent to 35 or 40 per cent. per annum; or to a return of their capital with 10 to 15 per cent. interest every four years for 18 years to come. Of course, the inquiry will naturally arise, Will the shareholders receive their dividends as promised? In reply to this I can only say to you that thus far they have received them in full up to July last, even under all the difficulties and prejudices arising from the introduction of such a business, and that I have confidence in my ability to carry it through, and of making a handsome income for myself after giving the shareholders their dividends. My determination is to succeed in the business, and I have *no doubt* of success."

We have thought it best to let Mr Minor speak for himself. We know nothing of the situation of the Poudrette company with which Mr Minor is connected, otherwise than as it appears above. But we know a good deal of Mr Minor, and have known him for several years. We presume he states nothing but what he feels warranted in stating. We are persuaded he would not willingly mislead any one. We believe him to be a strictly upright and honest man. No man ever worked harder for a living; and having been prostrated by a succession of unavoidable misfortunes, growing out of the great fire in New York, we wish him all possible success; and hope that some of the farmers of Massachusetts will, under the prospect of such liberal dividends, take shares in his company.  
H. C.

**POUDRETTE CONTROVERSY.**

Our insertion of the advertisement of the "New York Poudrette Company" in the postscript of which there is a pointed distinction between that company and the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," has induced Mr John Stevens, foreman of the last named company, to send us a long affidavit, in which we have the results of the analysis of the poudrette of the two companies, by three different chemists, who agree substantially in their reports, and make the article manufactured by the Lodi company contain about 160 parts of manuring properties where that of the New York company contains 100 parts. We are requested to insert the entire article, and we would gladly do so, did we suppose the subject as interesting to our readers as it obviously is to the manufacturers. But as its insertion will put us under obligation to insert a rejoinder, should one be sent us, and thus open our columns to a protracted controversy, we must withhold the article, though it is written with apparent justice and candour, and though we are offered compensation for the insertion.  
J. B.

**FIRST REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.**

The subscriber asks as a particular favor of any person who has one to spare "either for love or money," a copy of the First Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts. Gentlemen who were members of the legislature in the year of its publication, received five copies

each. He would very cheerfully pay for a dozen copies, if they can be obtained.  
H. C.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 620 Beef Cattle, 200 Storea, 2400 Sheep and 60 Swine.

**Prices — Beef Cattle**—Our quotations for the first and second qualities last week, were not so high as they should have been, and we quote still higher to day. First quality \$5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, \$3 00 a \$4 00.

**Barrelling Cattle**—Prices have not advanced on Barrelling Cattle, and we quote the same.—Mess \$1 25 a \$4 50; No. 1 \$3 75; No. 2 \$3 00.

**Stores**—A few sales only were noticed.

**Sheep**—Sales quick. Lots \$1 50 \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 33, and \$2 75. Weathers \$3 50, and \$4 00.

**Swine**—A small number only were at Market, consequently no larger lots were sold. A lot of barrows at 5 and a lot at 5 1-2. Lots to retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

**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 Dec. 20.

Dec. 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	14	32	42	36	W.
Tuesday,	15	30	44	41	S. W.
Wednesday,	16	38	46	34	N.
Thursday,	17	24	28	24	W.
Friday,	18	10	21	14	W.
Saturday,	19	10	23	25	W.
Sunday,	20	12	26	22	N.

**POUDRETTE.**

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "The Lodi Manufacturing Company." We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1840. We find it a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied,—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as the cheapest and best manure, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Jacob D. Van Winkle. | P. F. Welsh.      |
| John J. Newkirk.     | G. C. Van Ripper. |
| John Tise.           | George Tise.      |
| Daniel Van Ripper.   | William Wood.     |
| George Demott.       | John Duryee.      |
| Henry Drayton.       | George Newkirk.   |
| Joseph Hornblower.   | Garrret Newkirk.  |
| Corns. Van Winkle.   | Daniel Vreeland.  |

Shares in the above company are \$100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. One cent worth, that is, 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above.  
Dec. 22.

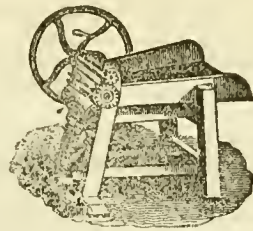
**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.  
WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840.

eow.

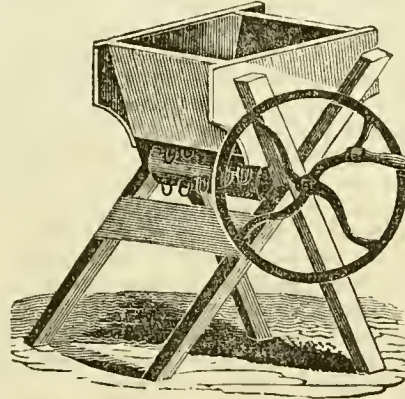
**GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.**



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

**GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.**

The subscriber can furnish every variety of Green House Plants or Garden Shrub, in the very best order. Also—Dahlia roots, (all the new varieties); Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Isabella Grape vines; Roses and Pæonies; Honeysuckles, and other creepers; Black, White, and Red Currant trees; White and Red Antwerp Raspberry vines; Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, &c.

Orders by mail will be promptly and faithfully executed; or they can be forwarded to, or left with J. Breck & Co.

JAMES L. F. WARREN,

Oct. 28. Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

- Agricultural Books.
- Agricultural Implements.

Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended in.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

4w

**GRINDSTONES.**

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

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**  
CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrel	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot, " " "		5 50	5 62
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 26
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel		10 60
No 1.			9 00
prime,		6 75	7 00
BEEZWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	23	29
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	13
dairy,	"	18	26
CANOLS, mould,	"	12	13
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		40
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	7	8
dozen		1 25	1 50
CIDER,	barrel	1 50	1 76
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		46
southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 44	2 53
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 12	2 33
Haddock,	"	1 25	1 33
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	14 25	14 50
No. 2,	"		13 00
No. 3,	"		
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"		17 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 37	5 44
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 50	5 62
Richmond canal,	"		6 60
Alexandria wharf,	"		3 37
Rye, northern,	"		3 37
Barley,	"	3 12	3 25
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		62
southern,	"		63
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	bushel	58	60
do. do. finished	"	62	68
HAMS, northern,	"	28	30
southero and western,	pound	11	12
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,	"	10 50	
HOGS, 1st quality,	pound	35	38
2d quality,	"		
LEAD, Boston,	"	10	11
southero,	"		
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	30
do. country do.	"	23	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	27
do. dry hides,	"	20	28
New York red, light,	"	19	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	13	21
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 15	1 16
Winter,	"		45
Whale, refined,	"	40	
Linseed, American,	"		96
Neat's Foot,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
POAK, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 00	15 00
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 60
Canary,	"	2 00	2 26
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	5 1/2	6 6
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	60
do. 3-4ths do.	"	44	46
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Northern pullet,	"		43
Pulled superfine,	"		46
No. 1,	"		37
No. 2,	"		29
No. 3,	"		18

Northern pullet.

Nov. 17.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

## THE MOLE.

This curious little quadruped seems formed to live wholly under the earth, as if the supreme Being meant that no place should be left wholly untenanted. Were we, from our own sensations to pronounce upon the life of an animal that was never to appear above ground, but be always condemned to hunt for its prey underneath, and obliged, whenever it removed from one place to another, to bore its way through a resisting body, we should be apt to assert that such an existence must be the most frightful and solitary in nature. In the mole, however, though condemned to all these seeming inconveniences, we discover no signs of wretchedness or distress. No quadruped is fatter, none has a more sleek or glossy skin; and, though denied many advantages that most animals enjoy, it is more liberally possessed of others, which they have in a more scanty proportion.

The size of the mole is between that of the rat and the mouse; but it in no way resembles either, being an animal entirely of a singular kind, and perfectly unlike any other quadruped whatever. Its nose is long and pointed, resembling that of a hog, but much longer. Its eyes are so small that it is scarcely possible to discern them; and instead of ears it has only holes in the place. Its neck is so short that the head seems stuck upon the shoulders. The body is thick and round, terminating by a very small short tail, and its legs are so short, that the animal seems to lie flat on its belly. Thus it appears to us, at first view, as a mass of flesh covered with a fine shining black skin, with a little head, and scarce any eyes, legs, or tail. The ancients, and some of the moderns were of opinion, that the mole was utterly blind; but Derham, by the help of a microscope, plainly discovered all parts of the eye that are known in other animals. The smallness of its eyes, which induced the ancients to think it blind, is to the animal a peculiar advantage. A small degree of vision is sufficient for a creature that is destined to live in darkness. A more extensive sight would only have served to show the horrors of its prison, while nature had denied it the means of escape. Had this organ been larger, it would have been perpetually liable to injuries, by the falling of the earth into it; but nature, to prevent that inconvenience, has not only made them very small, but has covered them with hair. Besides these advantages, anatomists mention another, that contributes to its security: namely, a certain muscle, by which the animal can draw back the eye whenever it is necessary, or in danger. Indeed, the whole figure and formation of the mole is most admirably adapted to its manner of living, and strikingly illustrates the wisdom and skill of the Almighty Creator.—*Abbott's Scripture Natural History.*

## THE BEAVER.

The following interesting anecdote of the beaver, is taken from Franklin's Narrative of a Journey to the Polar sea:

"One day a gentleman, long resident in this country, espied five young beavers, sporting in the water, leaping upon the trunk of a tree, pushing one another off, and playing a thousand interesting tricks. He approached softly, under cover of the bushes, and prepared to fire upon the unsuspecting

creatures; but a nearer approach discovered to him such a similitude betwixt their gestures and the infantile caresses of his own children, that he threw aside his gun. This gentleman's feelings are to be envied; but few traders in fur would have acted so feelingly."

## THE RATTLE SNAKE.

The rattle snake finds a superior foe in the deer and the black snake. Whenever a buck discovers a rattle snake in a situation that invites attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. He makes to within ten or twelve feet of the snake, then leaps forward, and aims to sever the body of the snake with his sharp bifurcated hoofs. The first onset is most commonly successful, but if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial until he cuts the snake in twain. The rapidity and fatality of his skilful manœuvre, leave but a slight chance for its victim either to escape or to inject its poison into its more alert antagonist. The black snake is also a more than equal competitor against the rattle snake. Such is its celerity of motion, not only in running, but in entwining itself round its victim, that the rattle snake has no way of escaping from its fatal embrace.

When the black and rattle snakes are about to meet for battle, the former darts forward at the height of his speed, and strikes at the neck of the other with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of the upper part of his own body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him within five or six folds; he then stops, and looks the strangling and gasping foe in the face, to ascertain the effect produced upon his corsetted body. If he shows signs of life, the coils are multiplied, and the serews tightened; the operator all the while narrowly watching the countenance of the helpless victim. Thus the two remain thirty or forty minutes; the executioner then slackens one coil, noticing, at the same time, whether any signs of life appear; if so, the coil is resumed, and maintained until the incarcerated wretch is completely dead. The moccasin snake is destroyed in the same way.

## MIGRATORY INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

A British officer on board a ship which touched at the Island of Ascension, in her way to England, informed me that they took in several large turtles, and amongst others, one, which, from some accident had only three fins. The sailors on board called it the 'Lord Nelson,' and it was marked in a certain way by having certain initials, and numbers burnt upon its under shell with a hot iron, which marks are never to be obliterated. Owing to various causes, the ship was delayed on her voyage; many of the turtles died, and others became sickly. This was the case of the 'Lord Nelson'; and it was so nearly dead when the ship arrived in the channel, that the sailors, with whom it was a favorite, threw it overboard, in order, as they said, to give it a chance. Its native element, however, appears to have revived it; for two years afterwards the very same turtle was found at its old haunts in the island of Ascension. The proofs brought forward of the accuracy of the statement, place the fact beyond doubt, and afford a wonderful instance of the instinct of this fish. When we consider the vast tract of water which this turtle had to pass, and that the island of Ascension is only a little speck in the mighty ocean, it is impossible not to reflect on that unexplained instinct with wonder, which enabled so unwieldy, and apparently so stupid an animal to find its way back to a rock in the desert of waters.

## JACKDAW.

Swinesherd Abbey, in Lincolnshire, is famous in history as the scene of poisoning King John. An old elm tree, in the avenue leading up to the house, was blown down by a high wind; several young jackdaws were killed in the nests in the hollow tree when it fell; one, however, escaped, and was reared by the children. This bird evinced great sagacity, but there was one circumstance attending it which excited particular observation. When the owner of the house was riding out, the bird appeared to be always watching his return; and the moment he saw him coming up the avenue, he would fly off in search of the groom, and by his extraordinary noise, apprise him of his master's approach. If the man did not attend to him, he would peck at his legs, lay hold of his stocking, and pull with all his might; and the man said he was always made sensible of his master's return, by the peculiar note of the bird. It used to take its stand upon the gate of the stable yard, which commanded a view down the avenue. Like most pets, it came to an untimely end. The poor bird alighted amongst some hot ashes, and was burnt to death.

## INSTINCT OF BIRDS.

Birds have an extraordinary faculty in avoiding danger, although it be not apparent at the time. Some years ago a large and beautiful ash tree was blown down in the vicarage of Newcastle upon Tyne. About 140 distinct rings marked the growth of this tree, and those circles which remained became too minute to be counted; the tree was thus of great age, but was found decayed near the root. A colony of rooks had been accustomed to build their annual nests upon this tree; but on a sudden, and before the tempest which had uprooted it, they deserted, and for no apparent reason, and took up their abode in an ash tree growing near, the situation of which was between the chimneys of the adjoining houses.

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "New York Poudrette Company," No 120 Nassau street, New York. It is in-odorous, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a fertilizer on any soil, and for any crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "act of incorporation," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York.

D. K. MINOR.

I wish it distinctly understood that the "New York Poudrette Company" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which Anthony Dey and Peter Brithelmy are, or were, the managers.

Dec. 9, 1840.

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D. K. M.

## 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 50 cents.

N. E. FARMER.

### ON THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF STOCK IN GENERAL.

This is a subject which can only, in this place, be slightly touched upon. It is an object of very great consequence to every husbandman, to expend in the most economical and advantageous manner, the vegetable produce allotted for the maintenance of his stock, and to bestow it chiefly on those from whom he is likely to derive the greatest and the earliest benefit. Notwithstanding many recent and truly valuable improvements, there still prevails, in regard to some particulars, a sad mixture of profusion on the one hand, and penuriousness on the other. The saving to the community, by a careful attention to the feeding of live stock, would be great, and in times of scarcity, would be incalculable. For the attainment of that object, it would be necessary to pay regard to—

1. The due preparation and frugal expenditure of their food.
2. The appropriation of that food to the different sorts respectively, according to the different species and breeds of stock—their different habits and degrees of hardiness—and the different degrees of exercise, and modes of treatment to which which they are subjected; and,
3. The requisite attention to the demands of different periods, the relative effects of different seasons, and the state of the animals themselves, in regard to age, fatness, &c.

The following general rules as to the management of stock, may deserve attention:

1. Animals intended for the butcher, should be kept in a state of regular improvement. The finer breeds are highly fed from their birth, and are almost always fat. With other breeds, and on pastures of inferior quality, this is neither necessary nor practicable. But in every case, the same principle of improvement should be adhered to, and such animals ought never to be allowed to lose flesh, in the hopes of afterwards restoring it by better feeding.

2. The size should never be above that which the pastures can support in a thriving condition. The attempt to raise them to an undue size, by crossing, has been already censured. In regard to size, the stock of every kind, and of all the various breeds, should be proportioned to the quantity and the quality of their intended food.

3. The best pasture should be allotted to that portion of the stock which goes first to market; the next in quality, the breeders; and the coarse pasture to the inferior or growing stock.

4. Great care should be taken, not to overstock pasture, which is attended with great loss to the farmer and the community. This ought to be particularly avoided in regard to young and growing animals. If they are kept poor during one part of the year, they will scarcely thrive during the remainder; and when ill fed, will never attain to their proper size and proportion.

Lastly, the food, whatever it may be, should not

be too suddenly changed. It is seldom profitable to bring lean animals immediately from coarse to rich pastures; and a change from dry to succulent food, and *vice versa*, should be gradually effected. A change of pasture, however, of the same quality, tends to produce a greater accumulation of fat.

It may be proper to add, that nature seems to have designed different sorts of animals for different purposes. A breed of cattle, equally well adapted to the butcher, to the dairy, and to the plough or cart, is no where to be met with; and, so far as experience enables us to judge, these properties are hardly consistent with each other, and belong to animals of different forms and proportions. A heavy Leicestershire sheep, for instance, was never intended to travel great distances, or to search for its subsistence in a rugged or mountainous country. The judicious breeder, therefore, will fix upon one object to be principally attended to; and he will endeavor to rear that species of stock, the best suited to attain the object he has in view, or, in other words, the most likely to pay the most money with the least food. That can only be obtained by an attention to the principles of breeding, and the practice of the most eminent farmers who have excelled in the art.—*Simclair's Code of Husbandry*.

From the same.

### COMMAND OF WATER.

Those to whom good water is accessible, can have no conception of the miseries which attend the want of it; or which are found, when it is only attainable in small quantities or of inferior quality. In the low districts of Lincolnshire, the water is almost every where brackish, and good spring-water is in such request, that carts are sent for it, the distance of seventeen miles. In the wolds of Yorkshire, there are instances still in recollection, before the improved mode of making artificial ponds was discovered, of numbers of animals having perished of thirst: and in Hampshire, the continuance of dry weather, during the autumnal months, has been so great, and the wells became so exhausted, that the labor and expense required to supply the family and the stock, by means of water-carts, was great beyond all conception. To avoid the risk of such serious misfortunes, it was anciently the practice, for the convenience of having water, to erect farm buildings in low grounds, near brooks or rivers. This plan, however, was attended with several disadvantages. The house became damp; the grain, from the moisture of the atmosphere was frequently much injured, and rendered nearly unsaleable, and the land in the neighborhood, was usually found to be in a poor condition, as a great part of the manure was carried down to the stream and lost. Besides, the vicinity to water was liable to accidents of various descriptions. When the advantages, therefore of having a house and offices in the centre of the farm, and rather on an elevated situation, came to be generally understood and admitted, various modes of obtaining a supply of so

essential an article as water, were devised. The chief are, 1. From the roofs of the buildings; 2. Natural springs; 3. Wells; 4. Artificial ponds; or, 5. Artificial rills.

1. *Roofs of Buildings*.—Water for common purposes, may be obtained in most situations, by collecting the rain which falls upon the buildings occupied by the family and their cattle; and the means of freeing it from every impurity, is simple and easy, by two water butts, placed on different levels, for filtrating it, with a tank under ground to preserve it for use. The buildings and yards of a farm are supposed to receive rain sufficient, if duly collected, to supply both the family and the cattle of the place, for at least a considerable part of the year; and ponds, where necessary, may be made in any situation, at a very small expense, for the remainder. Cattle, therefore, ought not to be driven to water beyond the limits of their pasture; and it is not requisite to be fetched in carts from distant places.

2. *Natural Springs*.—Where natural springs are to be met with, they will generally furnish a sufficient supply for family use; but they are seldom adequate to the necessities of a great farming establishment. If sufficient attention, therefore, has not been paid to the collecting of water from the roofs of the farm buildings, in that case, wells or ponds must be resorted to.

3. *Wells*.—In Middlesex and Surrey they have dug wells to a considerable depth, (from 100 to above 560 feet,) before they could procure water. In Essex they have been obliged to go as deep as 500 feet, to obtain water of a good quality, and at that depth they succeeded. In Hampshire they have likewise dug from 300 to 400 feet in depth, through dry, cracked, or fissured chalk rock, and thus have been able to supply whole villages with water, except during the autumnal droughts.

4. *Artificial Ponds*.—In several parts of England, as in Hampshire, in Lincolnshire, and in Norfolk, artificial ponds have been formed, with varied skill and success. In Gloucestershire, such ponds are made, either of a square or a circular shape, and generally so situated, as to furnish a supply to four fields. Three layers of clay, free from the smallest stone or gravel, are so worked in, as to form an impenetrable cement. The whole is afterwards covered with sand and finished with pavement. In Derbyshire, artificial meers, or cattlé ponds, are made in their dry, rocky pastures with great success. Having selected a low situation for the purpose, they deepen it ten or twenty yards across, and spread over the whole excavation a layer, about five inches thick, of refuse slacked lime and coal cinders; then they spread, trample, and ram down a stratum of well-tempered clay, about four inches thick; and upon this they place a second bed of clay, in a similar manner, of the same thickness; the whole of the bottom and edges of the meer is then paved with rubble stones; and small rubble stones, several inches thick, are spread upon the pavement.

A most ingenious, as well as economical mode of making these reservoirs of water, was invented

about the year 1775, by Robert Gardner, a well-sinker by profession, born at Killham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Prior to the introduction of his plan of making artificial ponds, many parts of the Yorkshire wolds were scarcely habitable. But by the ingenuity and the exertions of one individual, the difficulties which lay in the way of the improvement of an extensive district, have been removed. They are now universally to be met with in the East Riding, and are widely extended into the North Riding, in situations that require such accommodations.

Ponds are much more eligible than wells, for watering sheep, as few shepherds like the trouble of drawing water from wells; sheep, therefore, depending upon them, are very apt to drink too much water at one time and too little at another. When the ponds are dug on the highest points, they are less apt to be injured by dirt running into them.

5. *Artificial Rills.*—In the North Riding of Yorkshire, there is a tract extending for many miles, entirely destitute of water, except what flows along the bottoms of the deep valleys, by which it is intersected, and little relief could consequently be afforded by streams thus distantly and inconveniently situated, to the inhabitants of the uplands or their cattle. About the year 1770, a person of the name of Ford, devised the means of watering this district, by means of rills brought from the springs that break out at the foot of the still loftier moorland hills, that run parallel to, and to the north of this tract, in some instances at the distance of about ten miles.

These springs he collected into one channel, which he carried in a winding direction about the intervening tract, according to its level, and along the sides of the valleys, until he gained the summit of the arid country which he wished to water; and when this was accomplished, the water was easily conveyed to the places desired, and also to the ponds in all the fields, over a considerable tract of ground.

The plan of thus watering a dry upland country has much merit. It is not expensive, the original charge rarely exceeding 100l. per rill, while it affords a most important accommodation to the occupier, and the value of the property is thereby greatly increased. Though not generally applicable, this plan might certainly be adopted with great advantage in some other situations.

It now only remains to state how farm-yards and fields can best be supplied with so important an article as water, in the abundance that is necessary.

*Water in Farm Yards.*—When cattle are fed in winter on dry food, as hay or straw, no expense should be spared in supplying them with a sufficient quantity of water. It has been ascertained that a bullock who has water at command, will drink of it eight times a day: hence it is evident that he cannot get enough, if only driven twice a day to an adjoining stream or pond. It is therefore advisable, where it can be done, to bring water into a cistern in the fold yard, to which the cattle may go whenever they find it necessary. The cistern may be made of rough masonry, and consequently would not be expensive. There can be no doubt that cattle will improve much more rapidly during the course of a winter, when thus supplied with water, than if they are only occasionally driven to it.

In Derbyshire, cisterns hewn out of large blocks, are not only placed in most cattle yards, but also in

the fields, where the springs on the sides of the hills admit of supplying them. Many of them are so placed, that cattle can approach them on either side, and can avoid being injured by a master beast attacking the others when drinking. For conveying the water to the cisterns, thin zinc pipes are sometimes used. When the water enters at one end of the cistern, level with the surface, and passes off at the other, from the constant change and agitation of the surface of the water, by this stream across it, the cistern is not so apt to be frozen, even in the severest weather, which is an object of much importance to the health of the cattle.

*Fields.*—A supply of water is an object of the most obvious importance in every field where pasturage is intended. With that view, if there happens to be a small rivulet in the neighborhood of the lands, it may often be distributed in branches, so as to water many fields. Springs, or the collected discharges from drains, may also be applied to the same purpose. All land intended for grazing, requires to be well supplied with water at all times.

In conducting water through fields, it is of material importance to take care, that the slopes be gentle, and not more than sufficient for easy transmission; as when water is conveyed down fence ditches, or open conduits of considerable declivity, it is too apt to do injury in its progress, by washing away the sides of its channels. Sometimes water is collected in a field, not only for the use of the animals pastured there, but also to be afterwards diverted for other uses, as for threshing and other mills, for irrigation, for ponds, for bleaching, and similar purposes. To accomplish these objects, and at the same time to prevent injury from this element, the drains, conduits, sluices, bridges, gates and fence ditches, require to be designed with skill, and constructed with scientific attention.

For the New England Farmer.

#### SEAWEED.

DEAR SIR—What do your friends think of seaweed as a manure? Here, we are as much divided in opinion as the judges in Martinus Scriblerus were whether the three *pie* horses were black or white. One says he can ruin the best land with it in five years; another declares that by using it he can convert "Poverty Point" into another vale of Evesham. At one of our harbors the only use made of it is, to load vessels with it for Taunton and Providence rivers, where it fetches one dollar per ton!! At another part of our island it is used with excellent effect as a top-dressing.

I made up my mind years ago. I believe it to be beneficial on all soils as a top-dressing; but useful on heavy soils only when ploughed in, and that even there it should be used not more than one year in six. Eel grass is altogether different. Ploughed in to any soil it gives for one year a better crop than any kind of barn manure.

Some years ago, before I exchanged beef and pudding for soups and syllabubs—that is, before I gave up farming for trade—I ploughed a field which had a couple of acres of very poor land in it. On a strip running through the middle of it, and being rather poorer than either side, I ploughed in ten large loads of eel grass, very rich and slimy. I planted the whole with corn: that which had the eel grass was at least thirty bushels to the acre: that which had none, was over-estimated at the

seed. I could make an affidavit to the truth of this, and I have seen the like result for at least ten successive years. Mr A——, one of our thriftiest farmers, assures me it never fails, and others speak of the same success in using it. I should like to hear what other people say of it. I.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The population of the State of Massachusetts A. D.			
1830, was	-	-	610,014
A. D. 1840,	-	-	739,306
Increase in ten years,	-	-	129,292
The population of the city of Boston A. D. 1830,			
was	-	-	61,392
A. D. 1840,	-	-	93,470
Increase in ten years,	-	-	32,078
Number of bushels of potatoes raised in the state			
A. D. 1840,	-	-	5,285,702
Which, at 25 cents per bushel, is			\$1,321,425 50
The number of cotton manufactories is			268
Number of spindles,	-	-	665,709
Value of manufactured articles,	-	-	\$16,578,023
Number of persons employed,	-	-	20,929
Capital invested,	-	-	\$8,079,099
Number of distilleries,	-	-	37
Number of gallons produced,	-	-	5,177,910
Of which Boston contains	-	-	17
Number of gallons produced,	-	-	4,108,042
Number of breweries,	-	-	7
Number of gallons produced,	-	-	429,800
Of which Boston contains	-	-	2
Number of gallons produced,	-	-	195,000
Capital invested in breweries and distilleries,			\$963,100
Of which invested in Boston,	-	-	\$820,000
Total capital invested in manufactories in the state is	-	-	\$42,492,286

#### SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is of an old, practical, hard-working farmer in the neighborhood of Amherst, N. H. who commenced the world as a day laborer, and who notwithstanding he has at various times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least *one hundred thousand dollars*. The great secret of his success, from the statement given, we should judge to be *system*, which is a point, we think, in which many farmers fail. There is, however, nothing which can supply the place of a steady and systematic mode of doing business; without it, industry and talents are oftentimes of no avail, and it is as valuable in agriculture as in mechanics, commerce or manufactures. We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet:

"This man, when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a peculiar system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment.

His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields, were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after the harvest as possible and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year, is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which has yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early, in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the meantime, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually, about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is with all very highly improved.

#### OLD WHEAT FOR SEED.

In a recent conversation with Mr Wm. Skinner, of Fauquier, an old and experienced farmer, he mentioned that, for experiment, he had sown a few bushels (from four to ten) of wheat of the previous year's crop, in each of his three last seedings, and that he had found the product of the old wheat always much better than that of the new wheat sown adjoining. Indeed, he thought the increase to be not much short of 100 per cent. He could not assign any other reason for the superiority, except that by keeping the seed wheat a year longer than usual, the imperfect grains might lose their vitality, and leave nothing to grow except those of the best quality. We think this totally insufficient to produce the manifest superiority which we are confident Mr S. saw, whether he was or was not mistaken as to its amount. But the experiment is worth repeating, and we hope it will be repeated by as many of our readers as can conveniently obtain old seed of good wheat.

A year ago we heard stated, by a gentleman of Cumberland, a still more remarkable fact, which had been recently observed in that county. A farmer had sown a few bushels of old seed alongside, or perhaps between, the sowing of the balance of his field with new seed. There was no difference between the adjoining parts, except as to the age of the seed. No experiment had been designed, nor was any difference expected; but the result was that, while the crop from the new seed was greatly injured by the Hessian fly, that from the old seed escaped entirely. Our informant understood that there was no doubt of the existence of this remarkable difference in the minds of all

who saw its growth, and that every effort was making to obtain old seed to sow, for experiment, for the last crop. We begged to be informed of the results of these latter trials, but have heard nothing more on the subject; and thence infer that the hopes entertained have been disappointed.—*El. Farmers' Register.*

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

#### THE RICHES OF THE WEST.

We have before us the agricultural returns of nine townships of Monroe county, N. Y., containing over 22,000 people. The result is astonishing! It is proof conclusive of the immense and almost illimitable resources of these heaven-blessed United States. These towns produce in gross, as follows:

1. Wheat,	558,000 bushels.
2. Oats,	245,000 "
3. Corn,	184,000 "
4. Potatoes,	320,000 "
5. Sugar,	110,000 lbs.
6. Spirituous liquors,	2,200 bbls.

The above is only part! Such trifling affairs as horses, hay, dairies, manufactories, &c. we have not added up. But look at the result. Every living soul, man, woman and child, has in the allotment, as its sharer in the production, 25 bushels of wheat, 12 bushels of oats, 9 bushels of corn, 14 bushels of potatoes, 5 lbs. of sugar, &c. Or any head of a family has 150 bushels of wheat, 72 of oats, 54 of corn, 84 of potatoes, and 30 lbs. of sugar.

Taken as a whole, these townships raise at least four times as much bread stuffs as are necessary for their consumption, and other things in proportion!

But if the reader be a little surprised at this, he will be more so, when he learns that these same towns made \$105,000 worth of butter and cheese; raised \$32,000 worth of fruit; made \$40,000 worth of home cloth; and produced \$450,000 worth of manufactured articles; or \$30 a piece for each living soul. This affords matter for comment, not only on the physical but the moral condition of the country. None but a country in the highest moral condition can produce such a result. These people are not only well off, independent, but they are the richest in the world. Nor is this an isolated example. Our Western Reserve will show the same result; so will many other districts.

Besides these wheat fields rise the village church and the village school. There are happy faces, young and old, around them. Long may they enjoy the peaceful fruits of happy, independent labor!

#### TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

We can inform Brother Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory: Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and in the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material, and on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite and on the drug which restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the

judge, and the rope which haaga the criminal! on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school boy whips his taxed top—the heedless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road:—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent, into a silver spoon, which has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent.—and expires in the arms of taxed apothecary, who has paid a license of £100 sterling, for the privilege of practising his caling! His whole property is then taxed from two to ten per cent.; and, besides, the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity upon taxed marble, and he is at length gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more!—*English Paper.*

#### DISCOVERY IN ELLECTRICITY.

A curious and probably a most important discovery in this branch of natural philosophy, was made about a fortnight ago in a boiler attached to a hauling engine, at Seghill, on the Cramlington Railway, near Newcastle. The engine man, on attempting to lay hold of the lever of the safety valve, received what he described as a severe blow which nearly caused him to fall, he a second time attempted it, and received a similar blow. This having been made known, an examination of the boiler followed, and it was found that the steam which was escaping from a "blower" near to the safety valve was highly charged with electricity. Our informant states that on himself placing one hand in the steam, sparks upwards of half an inch in length were emitted from the other, and this while he stood upon the masonry which was surrounding the boiler; so that had he been upon a glass stool the effects would have been much greater. We are glad to hear that this discovery is being followed up by experiments on other boilers. When the discovery was made, it was considered by many to be owing to the quality of the water used, which was pumped from the coal mine; subsequently, however on trying the steam from a locomotive engine on the Newcastle and North Shields railway, a great quantity of electricity was obtained, and the water used in this case was from the river Tyne. The subject is highly interesting, and we hope that the discovery may lead to useful results: the explosion of boilers has hitherto baffled research and is not improbable that electricity is intimately connected with it.—*Dedham (Eng.) Adv.*

#### USEFUL RECIPE.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives the following receipt for making a composition which will render wood entirely incombustible:

Take a quantity of water, proportioned to the surface of wood you may wish to cover, and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein.—When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution, first, a quantity of flour paste of the consistency of common painter's size; second, a sufficient quantity of pure clay, to render it of the consistence of cream.

When the clay is well mixed, apply the preparation with a brush to the wood.

For the New England Farmer.

### TREES.

MR EDITOR:—The importance of raising up artificial forests to meet the wants of future generations, seems to be overlooked altogether by our otherwise thrifty countrymen. In less than half a century our sea-coast will be denuded of its present growth of wood, and be as naked as the Hampshire barrens or the hills of Surrey.

In 1828, being then in Philadelphia, I addressed the following paper, with the initials "T. J. R.," to the editor of the American Farmer, which elicited from the ever-to-be-remembered Judge Buel, through the same channel, the reply also sent you, for republication, if you think proper. I must again repeat that the subject is of great, very great importance. If as much had been done within three or four years to grow forest trees as to grow the mulberry, the nation would have felt the effects of the substitution forever.

Yours, truly,

I.

### FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1828.

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.—Sir,—There is one subject which I should be glad to see more frequently discussed in your truly valuable paper, and that is, the growing of forest and ornamental trees. Wood, both for firing and timber, is yet so plenty, that apprehensions of want on that score are not admitted into our bosoms, and the planting of trees for ornamental purposes is but little attended to, since our men of fortune have removed their families to town for the summer. This must not be, sir; wood in the maritime districts of many of the states is getting to be very scarce; half a century will exhibit many continuous tracts of thousands of acres, as bare of shrubbery as any part of England. As the population of our country becomes dense, our demand for wood will be proportionally increased. A hundred millions of people will require more than ten times the quantity wanted for present consumption. We have it in our power to prepare ourselves with an artificial growth of wood, to meet the evanescence of the natural forest. We may surround our pastures with lofty trees; we may clothe the brows of our rocky hills, and the areas of our "dismal swamps" with a growth of wood which shall meet the wants of posterity, if we but study adaptation and arborical philosophy. You have done much for agriculture, sir: so much, that when I obtain a seat in Congress! my first motion shall be for a grant to you, as liberal as that made by the British government to Forsyth for his "composition." You have it in your power to press upon the attention of your readers, the subject introduced in this letter, to the obtainment of a great deal of useful information, and I doubt not very much to the furtherance of arboriculture.

The little attention given to the planting of trees, I attribute to the difficulties attending it. We have no treatise, strictly practical, to enlighten us, and our own judgments, (as in the infancy of every science,) unassisted by help, will carry us to lame results. To grow trees is generally supposed an easy task. We stand under the shade of the horse chestnut and oak, and because they girt some fifteen feet, and shade half a rood of earth, we fancy it is as easy to raise them as to crack one of their nuts. It is not so; the most tender species of the geranium, or the azalea, may be

grown with fifty times more ease than many of the trees that shoot an hundred feet into the air. An author, quoted by Deane, says, "Not one in a hundred of the acorns planted by me in the month of October, came up." I planted fifty horse chestnuts; two of these only vegetated.

The great difficulty is to get the seeds of trees up; some lie a year in the ground before they sprout, some a few weeks only. Some should be sown in the fall, and some in the spring. Some trees like a wet soil, some prefer the driest; some will grow in an atmosphere highly impregnated with saline qualities; to some, such properties of the air are instant death. Now, sir, in order to bring out your friends and readers, I propose the following queries:

#### I. What is the best manner of growing—

1. The maple, (*Acer*.)
2. Horse chestnut, (*Æsculus*.)
3. Birch tree, (*Betula*.)
4. Common chestnut, (*Castanea*.)
5. Beech tree, (*Fagus*.)
6. Ash, (*Fraxinus*.)
7. Walnut, (*Juglans*.)
8. Tulip, (*Liriodendron*.)
9. Mulberry, (*Morus*.)
10. Pines and firs, (*Pinus*.)
11. Buttonwood, (*Planus*.)
12. Oaks, (*Quercus*.)
13. Locusts, (*Robinia*.)
14. Elm, (*Ulmus*.)

If they are best raised from seeds, at what time, with what preparation, and in what manner should these seeds be sown, and what should be the after-culture of the seedlings? If there be a better method than by sowing the seeds, what is it?

II. What trees are best calculated for my residence? It is within a mile of the sea, upon an eminence, where it receives the winds that sweep the whole expanse of the Atlantic. The soil of a portion is thin, sandy, but free; another portion, loamy and free; a third swampy.

An answer to these queries is respectfully requested. Nothing can excel the importance of the subject. It is in our "maritime frontier" where the scarcity of wood will be first felt; it is upon that frontier where I intend, in the ensuing spring, to put into operation the knowledge I may acquire relating to arboriculture. I doubt not I shall be able to furnish your readers with useful hints on the subject.

#### Reply of Judge Buel.

\* \* \* \* \*

1. The soft, or white maple, sheds its seeds in May. On the 28th of May, 1827, I had a quantity of the seeds gathered and immediately planted.—They grew two feet the first summer, and many of them, which were placed in nursery rows last spring, are five and six feet high. This is one of the quickest growing trees we have, particularly on moist and wet soils, to which it is particularly adapted. It is ornamental, and makes good fuel after it has become partially dry.

2. I have repeatedly planted horse chestnuts in April, with unvarying success, and have nearly four thousand growing, of different ages. The only precautions I would suggest, are, to take care that the nuts do not become heated and rancid, and that they are not covered with too much earth.—From one to two inches is the proper depth to plant. They are fond of a rich, tenacious soil.

5 Beech masts are most successfully planted when they naturally fall from the tree, in autumn, and should be slightly covered.

6. I have planted ash keys in April. A few came up the first summer, but ninety-nine hundredths of them did not vegetate until they had lain in the ground a twelvemonth. The white likes a kind loam; the black, wet and gravelly locations.—Those which came up the first season, and which have grown two seasons, are from two to three feet high.

7. I have not planted any walnuts but the black kind. They were put in the ground in autumn, and vegetated freely. Their growth is rapid since the two first years after planting.

9. Seeds of the mulberry may be planted on a bed of fine mould in May. I have hundreds, and probably thousands, from ten to fifteen feet high, the seeds of which were sown in the spring of 1806. They will soon constitute a fine hedge, where protection from winds is desired.

11. The seed of the buttonwood may be gathered any time during the winter or spring, and sown in April. I sowed in the spring of 1827, and some of the plants are now four to five feet high. This tree may also be propagated by cuttings.

13. The common locust (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*.) is propagated by seeds and succors. The seeds are surrounded by a glutinous shell impervious to cold water. They should therefore be steeped in water nearly, or quite at the boiling point, and sown when you plant beans, as the plants are, when young, very sensitive to frost. When once established, it is difficult to eradicate them, as they send up sprouts wherever the root is sundered or bruised. They are of quick growth, and constitute a valuable timber.

The glutinous resembles the common in its appearance, habits and rapid growth, and is equally prolific in succors. It flowers beautifully, but mine have not produced seeds.

The three-thorned or horny locust, as it is called, (*Gleditsia*.) grows freely from seeds, sown in the spring. I have planted some thousands of these in hedge, with a strong confidence of their proving an excellent plant for live fence. Their growth is rapid, and the wood very hardy and compact.

14. I gathered and sowed the seeds of the elm on the same day (28th May,) that I did the white maple. The best plants are now from two to four feet high.

I have had no experience with the birch, chestnut tulip, pine or oak, and am only commencing my experiments upon the firs; and shall therefore say nothing of the manner of propagating them, except to observe that nature is the best guide in these matters. Follow her laws; plant when the seed falls from its parent tree, and we shall seldom fail of success. Michaux's North American Sylva, may be consulted by your correspondent with profit.

Your correspondent seems to be in the condition of a political candidate for office, perched on an eminence, a mark for every angry wind that blows. I advise him to remove into the vale, out of the reach of the envious elements; or if this cannot be done, to encircle his villa with all the variety of trees that will grow upon his grounds, and by no means omitting fruit trees and evergreens. They may be thinned and fashioned to his taste as they advance in growth. The seeds of all he has enumerated, and many others, may be easily procured; and the expense of nurturing the young plants will not be felt.

J. B.

## THE SILK CULTURE.

The subjoined letter should have been given on the same page with the other communications on the same subject in last week's paper; but was accidentally mislaid. It is valuable on several accounts; particularly for what is said of the seedling multicaulis, of which a full account is given in the Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts; and an account, likewise, of the success which attended the mode of destroying the chrysalis by camphor.

H. C.

Harvard, Oct. 10, 1840.

DEAR SIR—I received your letter of the 17th September: I also received your report on silk last spring, from which I have obtained much valuable information.

I will now endeavor to answer some of the questions proposed in your letter.

I hatched about \$25,000 worms about the 10th of June to feed on the white mulberry. I soon became satisfied that I had more than I could feed on the white mulberry, and I reduced the number to about 100,000, which were healthy and did well till they had nearly come to their growth, and about the time that many of them began to wind, a considerable number appeared to burst open and died. I have heard of many who have lost their worms in the same way. I do not know whether it is a common disease or something new. I have never been troubled in that way before: those that wound up made good cocoons, but not so heavy as I had last year. I had 250 lbs. of cocoons. About the middle of July I brought up about 200,000 eggs to hatch for my second crop; the eggs looked well, but none of them would hatch: on examining the eggs with a glass, I found the worms in the eggs nearly large enough to hatch, but dead. The eggs were put in a large glass bottle and buried in the cellar to the neck of the bottle, with a loose stopper to prevent insects from getting in. I was unable to obtain any more eggs, as nearly all in this vicinity were lost in the same way. I however obtained a small lot of worms, which I fed on the seedling multicaulis. They produced 26 lbs. of good cocoons, making in all 276 pounds. I had fed sufficient to have produced as many more, which I had no use for; consequently I have been unable to decide, as fully as I could wish, which kind of mulberry to prefer. I think, however, that the variety produced from the seed of the morus multicaulis I prefer to any kind I have seen. Those that stood in the ground last winter I cut the tops off near the ground; they started early in the season, and many of them are now over eight feet in height. With this variety I can commence feeding the second crop as soon as the first of July, and I think there is but little risk in keeping the eggs till that time. I have over an acre of these trees which I intend to leave out and cut them off in the same way.

With respect to the number of pounds of raw silk, I am unable at this time to state, as we have not reeled all the cocoons. I had them steamed to destroy the chrysalis, but it was not effectually done, and the moths began to come out in great numbers, and we were obliged to steam them again, which has caused them to reel badly. I put a small part in a box with camphor, as directed in your report. It destroyed them effectually, and the cocoons reeled well. Had I taken the same course with them all, I think I should have had fifty per cent. more silk. I had a reel made from

the drawing in your report, which I think a good one; but we have been unable to use it on account of the cocoons reeling so badly. We are making sewing silk with Brooks's machine.

I am unable to say how many pounds of leaves it requires to make a pound of raw silk, or what is the cost.

Yours, respectfully,

CALVIN HASKELL.

MR HENRY COLMAN.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## MR DENNIS AND HIS 'PATENT' TROUGHS.

Danvers, Dec. 19, 1840.

MR EDITOR—My attention has just been called to a communication of friend Dennis, of Portsmouth, R. I., in reply to my note of Aug. 1, 1840, relating to the use of *leaden troughs filled with oil*, for the purpose of checking the progress and ravages of the canker-worm. So far as the gentleman's object in his communication was to enlighten the community by strictures upon my remarks, he certainly is deserving commendation. I cheerfully concede to him the same privilege that I claim for myself, and do not expect what I submit to the public to be exempted from criticism; and even hope to derive benefit from such criticism. But so far as he would be willing to continue to impose on the community by the exhibition of a pretended *invention* that was *not new*, I leave for others to say in what manner he should be regarded. I certainly shall rejoice when the purpose which he professes to have in view, is accomplished. Our orchards are one of the most beautiful as well as the most valuable appendages of our New England farms; and notwithstanding there is now a healthy action abroad, in regard to the hitherto perverted uses of their fruits, still the fruits themselves are valuable, and new uses will be constantly occurring, so that their cultivation will always be desirable. But so numerous are the impositions practised on the community by patents for trifles entirely unworthy of notice; and so ready are the people to be gulled by patent inventions and patent medicines, that I feel it to be a good service to the public, to caution them against too readily assenting to the representations of those, who under the pretence of disinterested benevolence, have mainly their own selfish ends in view. If I do not mistake, I think it is easy to discover the point in which friend Dennis feels most aggrieved by my remarks. If it be true, as he avers, that the use of such troughs as those to which I referred, prior to his application for a patent, "does not affect the validity of his patent for the circular lead troughs in the least degree," then why is he troubled in this matter? Why turn aside from his busy employment (as he represents it) to combat that which can do him no harm? It may be that friend Dennis's interest misleads his judgment, and that an impartial jury, should the matter be of sufficient consequence to be brought to their notice, will view it in a different light.

It is true that my note was written upon the impulse of the moment, upon reading the notice of the patent, &c., and forwarded without a re-examination. It is true that my knowledge of "the claims of the inventor" was limited and imperfect. The only means of knowing that I had, was what he had seen fit to publish. Judging of those, I do not as yet perceive that my conclusions were erroneous. I frankly admit that I never have seen friend Dennis nor his invention; nor do I know

any thing of it or him, except what he himself says. I would simply suggest to him, that before he again presumes to reproach others for want of being well informed on any particular subject, he should consider how far he is himself justly chargeable with their deficiency of information. If I do rightly understand him, he himself on a second perusal of my letter, finds the language used to be such as to afford no just cause of complaint. But then he would intimate that something more was meant than was expressed—that there was some design in using "language very guarded." I can assure the gentleman that I know of none such—that I have no personal interest at all in this matter;—that I am not, never was, and never wish to be, a dealer in *patents* of any kind; nor have I much confidence in *nine tenths* of those intruded upon the public. And as I can truly say that "I have no desire to interfere with any man's patent rights" that are well founded, and *bona fide* obtained, for subjects worthy of a patent and of his own invention; so, I hold myself ready at all times to expose the false pretences of idle fellows, who seek to live by their wits, without labor, when in fact, all they have are borrowed and not their own.

The first intimation that I had of friend Dennis having called on me, was obtained from his publication before referred to. If he had been so civil as to have left his name and purpose of calling, perhaps I should have saved him the trouble of appealing to the public. But it may be that public notoriety is what he is seeking; and if this he so, I think he will obtain it.

Respectfully, yours, &amp;c.,

J. W. PROCTOR.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, I have seen Col. Sutton, on whom Mr Dennis did call, (although he did not make known to him his name or purpose of calling,) and have also learned something of his visit at Lynn, where troughs similar to his have been in use for years; and am now strongly inclined to believe, what I before only suspected, that he is an impostor; and that his patent right would not stand fire a moment. But whether it will or not, I care not; and should not now have noticed his communication, had it not been for the innuendoes therein contained.

*The Coldest Winters.*—After diligent search, we find that the coldest winters within the last century were those of 1742 and 1780: in both these, Long Island Sound was frozen over; and in the latter winter, cannon were taken on the ice from New York city down to Staten Island. In the winters of 1797, 1800, 1804, and in 1832, New York and Boston harbors were both, for several days, obstructed by large quantities of floating ice; but in no instance do we find mention made of the latter being obstructed, when the former was not. We know of no harbor north of the Potomac, which has not suffered from ice, during intensely cold winters, excepting that of Portsmouth, N. H., which is very deep and rapid.—*U. S. Gaz.*

*Chalk.*—Professor Ehrenberg has made some remarkable discoveries in the course of his various experiments on chalk. He found that a cubic inch possessed upwards of a million of microscopic animalcules; consequently a pound weight of chalk contains above ten millions of these animalculæ, which are invisible to the naked eye.—*Exchange paper.*

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1840.

## VALEDICTORY.

"The last time." There is always something a little sad in the use of these terms. Whenever we do a thing which we know we shall not do again, or look at any place, country or person we know we shall see no more, few minds realize the conviction, without at least a sensation of melancholy creeping over them. It seems to be cutting a deep notch on the record of life, which admonishes us how far we have proceeded on our journey, and of the few stages that remain to be accomplished. This feeling of sadness particularly comes over us when we take leave of friends, whom we have been accustomed for years to greet with cordiality; and to whom we have felt that our presence and our reciprocation of good wishes and feelings were not wholly unwelcome. It is with somewhat of these sentiments that we take leave of the readers of the New England Farmer. It is now three years since we have been accustomed, sometimes in full dress and sometimes in undress, to meet them weekly and to have a chat with them on the great subject of our common concern. We fear we have not always satisfied them, for we have seldom satisfied ourselves. We sincerely hope that our respected successor will be much more fortunate. We in the most friendly manner commend him to their kind regards. He has ability, knowledge, skill in writing, experience in farming, and an active and strong interest in the art. These qualities commend him to the regards of the agricultural public. We cheerfully accord to him the palm of superiority in every respect save one; and that is an earnest and indomitable zeal and desire to promote the welfare and elevation, and comforts, and independence of our rural population; and to advance the improvement of our husbandry. In this matter we permit no man to go before us. We assert that no one ever did; and while we have any mind or heart left, we mean no man ever shall.

Our friend, Mr Breck, whose knowledge and ability we have no hesitation now in saying entitle him to the highest respect, has explained the reasons for a change in the management of the paper. We declined in the beginning taking upon ourselves either the *editorial management* or *responsibility*. It would have been incompatible with our official duties to the Commonwealth. He himself wishes to be freed from all care of the paper, that he may give his exclusive attention to the seed business, which is not a small concern. It is right, therefore, that he should seek relief by committing the New England Farmer to the care of a gentleman every way competent to the management of it, and to whom we wish all possible success.

The New England Farmer was an early pioneer in the cause of an improved agriculture. It was not the first periodical devoted to this object. This honor is due to the publications of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Next to these, we believe, came the *Ploughboy*, a newspaper published at Albany; then the *American Farmer*, published at Baltimore; and then the New England Farmer, under the editorial care of the lamented Thos. G. Fessenden. The New England Farmer for some time stood alone in New England; but within a few years agricultural publications and periodicals have multiplied over the country in an extraordinary variety and profusion, all showing the increased and increasing interest in this great subject.

To the awakening and maintaining of this interest in the community, the New England Farmer has contributed its full share. We have been familiar with it from its infancy, and much longer acquainted with it than even its present proprietors. Under the care of Mr Fessenden it maintained a high rank for its instructive, intelligent, and practical character. He was always inoffensive, and his pages were often rendered attractive by the sparkling of a delicate and genuine humor. Perhaps no paper among us has been more valued; as is evident from the almost universal practice among its subscribers of preserving it on file.

Since that time we have nothing to say of its character, other than that it has contained its full share of original matter; every pains has been taken to render it practical and useful; and above all to insert nothing which should debar its admission to the families of the most reduced.

Under the care of its new editor we shall be glad to

see its character more highly advanced. It had at first to maintain a hard struggle with the class, then numerous, who were accustomed to sneer at and to declaim against book-farming. That prejudice, with men of any sense, has entirely passed away. Men are as willing now to read upon farming as upon any other subject; and science is hastening to bring to agriculture the most important contributions. There is getting to be an impatience on this subject, which can scarcely be repressed or satisfied; and science has made and is now making discoveries of the highest importance. The New England Farmer will not be backward in communicating this information to the public.

We hope the agricultural public will continue and extend their patronage to the New England Farmer. It will deserve it. We have nothing to say in reference to other agricultural periodicals in the city or out of it, in the State or in other States. Let them speak for themselves. We wish well to them all; and we do not see that the success of one need prejudice the success of any other. The country is large, populous, rich, and increasing; and the ground is not as yet even one tenth occupied. But we are persuaded that the N. E. Farmer will not, for useful and various information, yield her just claims to patronage to any other.

We are free to say that in our opinion the character of the Farmer would be improved by the introduction of a greater variety of topics, and more independence of speech. It is not our fault that this has not been the case. But our friend Breck has so large developments of benevolence, veneration, and caution, that (we say it with all respect) he was always for getting along in accommodation with every body's wishes, or rather so as to offend no one. If we happened to speak of the frauds practiced upon the poor Indians, in the robbery of their lands, why then some miserable dog of a subscriber in Georgia, probably a partaker in this plunder, and very likely related to the blood-hounds imported for the conquest of Florida, would order his paper stopped. If we happened to speak of bank-robberies, (not of banks being robbed,) why then comes a ghostly admonition, that the farmers have nothing to do with the currency; poor souls! they have not half so much to do with it as they would like. If we spoke of temperance, then some rum-drinker or rum-seller would refuse the entrance of the Farmer to his premises. If next we ventured to say the country was prosperous, then the whigs would not have it so; and if we said that business was paralyzed, trade declining, manufactures stopped, then the administration party would be violent in their threats against the author of such libels; and, though perhaps they had never paid for the paper, threaten to withdraw their patronage. We recollect a few months since saying something very civil to the clergy, as we thought it, about the greater usefulness in occasionally preaching agriculture, good morals and good husbandry, than in preaching mystical and disputed doctrines. If we had put our head into a hornet's nest, we should not have had a worse buzzing about our ears. Now under those circumstances, as the paper was not ours, we had several hard raps over the knuckles, and promised to say nothing which could offend any one, black, white or grey—man, woman or child. It was rather difficult for us to do this. If it had been required of us to say what we did not believe, we should have rebelled, of course. But it was only a negative demand, that we should not always say what we *did* think; and, therefore, as in duty bound, we acquiesced. Never again, however, will we sell even this portion of our liberty. We detest slavery in every form; and we mean to hold on to the liberty of speech, what little time we live, always keeping within the law, without let or abatement. Most certainly we would not have the New England Farmer in any respect whatever sectarian or partisan. We would have no passion illuminate and no harsh or low language, above all, no party personalities defile its pages; but no man has a right to be offended with facts; and as matter of *pecuniary* calculation, we are satisfied that by making the Farmer more miscellaneous, and entering with a proper degree of interest into the current topics of the day, and keeping a brief journal of political events, the paper would become more popular and useful, and many more subscribers would be gained than would be lost by such a course. We submit this, however, to wiser heads than our own. Let them settle it.

To the friends, who have obliged us by their personal kindness, and especially to those who have honored the Farmer and favored the public with their agreeable and instructive communications, we offer our sincere thanks; and ask in behalf of the Farmer and the public, a continuance of their favors.

To the respected proprietors of the paper, to its respected editor, to its excellent printers, who have distinguished themselves by the neatness and correctness of its typography, and to its numerous readers, we wish at the commencement of a new year, all the success and prosperity which they can ask for themselves; above all, more intelligence, more success and more prosperity in the greatest and best of all secular arts and that on which all others depend, AGRICULTURE. H. C.

## LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

We announced in our last Farmer that Dr. S. L. Dana had agreed to give a course of six lectures on Chemistry in its application to Agriculture, at Lowell, at the instance of several of the citizens of that enterprising place. They mean to be behind no other in their efforts to interest the attention of their young and inquisitive community in practical knowledge, and in the diffusion of useful information. We repeat our reference to this subject, that we may express our hope and desire that Dr. Dana, in the course of the winter, will repeat this course of lectures in Boston; and we take this opportunity to say, that persons desirous of his doing this, will please leave their names at the office of the New England Farmer, or with the Messrs Hovey, of the Gardener's Magazine, Mr Bosson, of the Yankee Farmer, or Mr Buckminster, of the Boston Cultivator, all of whom are respectfully requested to act as agents in the case; and to give some notice of these intentions in their respective publications. Application may likewise be made to the subscriber. Tickets for the course will be one dollar each. An early application is desired.

We express the hope, likewise, that our learned and respected friend, Dr. C. T. Jackson, will likewise, at his early convenience, favor the public with a course of lectures on the same subjects. His learning and observation, together with his enthusiasm in the science, eminently qualify him as an instructor in this case; and we think we may promise him, if he will do this public service, a full and attentive audience. At least, with his consent, no pains shall be wanting on our part, to obtain it. The two courses would not interfere with each other; but they would render each other the more instructive and interesting. H. C.

## AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The usual time for the assembling of the Massachusetts Legislature is on Wednesday next. With present prospects, there will be little delay in the organization of the Government; and we are not likely to be so long in determining who shall be the conductor of the State locomotive as the last year.

As soon as the opportunity presents, the Commissioner will apply to the House for the use of the Hall for the purpose of holding Agricultural Meetings, as has been done the three previous years. These meetings have been well attended; and much interest has been taken in the discussions which they have called forth. They have been instrumental in bringing out and diffusing much valuable information, and creating an interest in the subject, which has been followed by the best effects. The reports of the proceedings and discussions, had at these meetings have been copied into the Agricultural papers all over the country, and into many other of the papers. We cannot doubt that many of our distinguished Agriculturists will favor us with their aid and presence in addresses, and debates; and that the meetings will go off with increased spirit and advantage. H. C.

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

## EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, Dec. 19, 1840.

Benjamin V. French Esq., exhibited large and beautiful specimens of the yellow Bellflower apple. This apple is a great favorite in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is said to be particularly adapted to the climate of those States. The apples exhibited by Mr. French were raised on his farm in Braintree, and are not surpassed by the very best we have seen in the Philadelphia Market.

Benjamin Willis, Esq. exhibited apples raised in Granite, Bond County, Illinois, they were medium size, rather oblong, pointed at the blossom end, flesh yellow, with a peculiar rich and agreeable flavor. The committee are not able at present, to identify it, or refer it positively to the description of any Pomological author.

For the Committee,  
ROBERT MANNING.

CHANGE OF EDITOR.

Our notice in last Wednesday's paper, that Mr Putnam is to become Editor of this Journal was, on the following morning, alluded to by the Editor of the Boston Courier in the article annexed :

The *New England Farmer* — We learn from a notice in the Farmer, that that Journal is hereafter to be conducted by Allen Putnam of Danvers,—Mr Colman being unable to continue his assistance as editor, owing to other engagements, and Mr Breck finding his attention fully occupied by the business concerns of the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed-store. Mr. Putnam is a good practical farmer and a good scholar and writer—two good qualities, which will secure the popularity of the paper and increase its usefulness.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

In the plenitude of our good nature, we have suffered our exchange list to become burdensome. With all the Agricultural periodicals we wish to continue the exchange. Many others also we are desirous of retaining. But we are receiving some sixty or seventy periodicals, that we have no time to open, and which are of no value to us. The list must be abridged because it has become too expensive. Those who do not receive our paper after the first of January will consider the exchange as stopped.

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 Dec. 27.

Dec. 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	21	18	27	18	N. W.
Tuesday,	22	12	26	30	S.
Wednesday,	23	12	18	12	N. W.
Thursday,	24	28	24	18	W.
Friday,	25	2	10	6	N. W.
Saturday,	26	4	18	30	N. E.
Sunday,	27	20	26	20	N. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1840.

Reported for the *New England Farmer*.

At Market 360 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 1600 Sheep and 140 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—In consequence of the limited number at Market, an effort was made to advance the price of Cattle, without much success. And we quote first quality \$5 50 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, \$4 00 a \$4 75

Stores.—A few sales only were noticed. Sheep.—Lots \$1 62, \$1 53, \$2 00. Wethers \$3 50, and \$4 00.

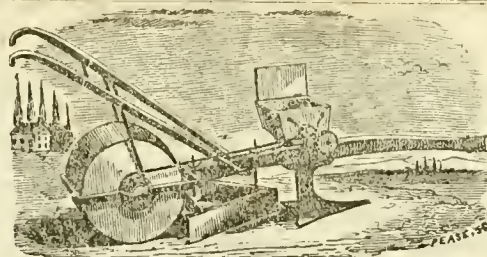
Swine.—A lot to close at 4 1-2. At retail, 5 for sows and 6 for Barrows.

STATEMENT OF BRIGHTON MARKET FOR 1840.

34,160 Beef Cattle.	Sales estimated at	\$1,366,400
12,736 Stores.		277,456
124,172 Sheep.		217,321
32,350 Swine.		129,400
		<b>\$1,990,577</b>
1839.		
23,263 Beef Cattle,	Sales estimated at	\$1,901,864
15,252 Stores,		
95,400 Sheep,		
26,088 Swine,		
1838.		
25,830 Beef Cattle,	Sales estimated at	\$2,658,004
9,573 Stores,		
104,640 Sheep,		
26,104 Swine,		
1837.		
31,644 Beef Cattle,	Sales estimated at	\$2,449,231
16,216 Stores,		
110,206 Sheep,		
17,052 Swine,		

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.



BACHELDERS' PATENT PLANTING MACHINE

This Machine, recently invented by L. & S. H. BACHELDERS, of Hampstead N. H. is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements ever introduced to the notice of the farmer. It is simple in its construction, and certain and regular in its operation. It is calculated to plant all kinds of seed usually planted in hills or drills.

This Machine is constructed on principles altogether different from all others of similar purpose. It performs the operation of planting without opening a furrow, thereby dispensing with covers, that are continually liable to clog, and get out of order. It simply raises the soil a little, and at the same time drops the seed at any distance desired, when the soil falls back to its original place and is immediately followed by a moveable gauge, that leaves the soil to any depth over the seed which the operator chooses; it also removes all small stones and sods from the ground where the seed is deposited.

This Machine has been in operation during the past season and thoroughly tested by practical Farmers and Mechanics in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and is pronounced by them a complete and useful Machine, and is allowed by all who have seen it, to be superior to every other implement of the kind now in use in the United States. It operates equally well on wet or dry ground, and is warranted to work well on any ground that can be furrowed with the common plough.

Orders will be received by L. & S. H. BACHELDERS, Hampstead, N. H., or by the subscriber at Haverhill, Mass., their General Agent for the United States, for the Planter, or a right to manufacture and dispose of them. Any communication addressed to either will receive attention.

T. J. GOODRICH.

Deerfield, N. Y. May 27, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We whose names are hereunto annexed, certify that we have examined *Bachelers' Patent Planting Machine*, and seen it operate on several of our farms in Deerfield, Oneida County: the seed planted thereby seems well planted, wherever the ground is in proper order, and is now coming up; and we believe the Machine fully answers the description given of it in the handbills describing and recommending it, and heartily concur in said recommendation, believing as we do that it will prove a valuable labor-saving Machine, and on good land will soon supersede the labor of planting by hand in the old and common method.

DOLPHUS SKINNER,  
SAMUEL LOOK,  
BENJAMIN NORTHAP.

1841: Dec. 30.

WANTED.

A man and his wife to take charge of a farm house, within six miles of Boston. The man to be well acquainted with farming, the wife to understand a dairy. Enquire at the office of the *New England Farmer*. Dec. 30.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840. eow.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.  
Agricultural Implements.  
Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

4w

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrel	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot, " " "		5 50	5 62
BEANS, white, Foreign,	hushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel	10 50	9 00
No. 1.		5 75	7 00
prime,		37	40
BEEFWAX, white,	" "	29	29
yellow,	" "	35	70
BRISTLES, American,	" "	10	13
BUTTER, shipping,	" "	18	25
dairy,	" "	12	13
CANDLES, mould,	" "		40
dipped,	" "	7	8
sperin,	" "	1 25	1 50
CHEESE, new milk,	" "	1 50	1 75
CIDER,	" "		32
BONE MANURE,	" "		37
in casks,			
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	" "	37	45
southern, geese,	" "	9	12
FLAX, (American)	" "	2 50	2 58
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 12	2 33
Bay, Chaleur,		1 25	1 33
Haddock,		14 25	14 50
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel		13 00
No. 2,			
No. 3,			
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,		17 00	18 00
Salmon, No. 1,		5 37	5 44
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 50	5 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		5 50
Richmond canal,	"		5 50
Alexandria wharf,	"		3 37
Rye,	"	3 12	3 25
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	62	63
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	58	60
southern flat, yellow,			54
white,			58
Rye, northern,		42	44
Barley,		23	32
Oats, northern, (prime)		19 00	20 00
southern,		28 00	30 00
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		11	12
do. do. finished		15 00	15 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	10 50	10 50
southern and western,	"	35	38
HAY, best English, per ton,		10	11
Eastern screwed,		30	32
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	27	29
2d quality,	"	29	30
LARD, Boston,	"	23	25
southern,	"	24	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	22	23
do. country do.	"	21	22
Baltimore city tannage,	"	75	80
do. dry hides,	"	20	27
New York red, light,	"		1 06
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	1 15	1 16
Boston dry hides,	"	40	45
LIME, best sort,	cask		95
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon		
Sugar House,	"		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		
Winter,	"		
Whale, refined,	"		
Linseed, American,	"		
Neal's Foot,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	17 00	15 00
clear,	"	14 00	15 00
Mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Prime,	"	2 50	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	70	80
Red Top, southern,	"	1 60	1 60
northern,	"	2 00	2 25
Canary,	"	2 25	2 50
Hemp,	"	2 00	2 50
Flax,	"	13	14
Red Clover, northern,	pound	4	5
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	8 1/2	9
Castile,	"		
TALLOW, tried,	"		
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	44	46
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Pulled superfine,	"	43	45
No. 1,	"	37	42
No. 2,	"	28	34
No. 3,	"	18	21

Northern pullet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

## THE QUAIL.

The quail strongly resembles the partridge, but is much smaller, has a more delicate beak, shorter tail, and no spur on its legs. It is found on both continents, but there is a slight difference between the quail of Europe and that of America.

In Europe they are birds of passage, appearing about May, and departing in September, as is supposed, to Africa. In some parts of Europe, however, they appear to remain the whole year. They are about seven inches long; the feathers of the head are black, edged with a rusty brown. The hinder part of the neck and crown of the head are divided by a long, pale yellow line; the breast is of a yellowish red, spotted with black; the feathers on the back are marked with a pale yellow line in their middle, and with iron-colored and blackish bars on their sides.

The American quail, or, as it is called in Pennsylvania and the Southern States, the partridge, does not migrate like the quail of Europe, but remains at home all winter. When the season is unusually severe, they sometimes suffer, however, and whole flocks of them have sometimes been found frozen to death. They are about nine inches in length, usually weighing about half a pound. The bill is black, and their color, generally, is darker than that of the quail of Europe.

The quail constructs her nest in May. It is made on the ground, generally at the foot of a thick tuft of grass, that shelters and conceals it. The materials employed in its construction are leaves and dry grass. About 15 or 20 eggs are usually laid, which are perfectly white. It is thought by some, that they occasionally lay in each other's nests. The young birds attain their full growth about the beginning of September, when they begin to associate in flocks or coveys. About this time, too, sportsmen and trappers begin to persecute them.

During the end of the summer and the beginning of autumn, the well known note of the male bird is every where heard. This note is thought by many to resemble the words *More Wet*, accompanied by a whistling; but this probably arose in part, from a superstitious notion, that the sound, when heard, always foretold rain. Owing to the shortness of their wings, and the rapidity with which they move them, they make, when they fly, a whizzing sound. The American quail is found from New England to Guatimala.

Their food is composed of grain, seeds, insects, &c.; but their favorite articles, are buck-wheat and Indian corn. Their flesh is more juicy and delicate than that of the partridge; and by many is preferred to that of any other bird. The ancients, however, had a strong prejudice against their flesh, from a belief that they fed upon a poisonous plant, called hellebore, and were subject to fits of epilepny. But it is now known that many animals whose flesh we are accustomed to use for food, feed on plants which would be poisonous to us, and this without any injury to them; or, so far as we know, without rendering their flesh at all unwholesome to us.

Quail fighting in Rome and Athens, in ancient times, appears to have been as common as cock-fighting in more modern days. This barbarous and unfeeling practice is even continued at the present time in China, and in some parts of Italy.

## GIZZARD PEBBLES.

The real use of poultry swallowing pebbles so often along with their harder kinds of food, is one of the most curious subjects in natural history.—That they should have to resort to artificial means, apparently more likely to hinder than help them in grinding in their food, is at the first view almost incredible. The gizzard is their millstones, and what they can want with pebbles and gravel, is a complete puzzle to philosophers. However, the poultry tribe went thrive on hard corn without.—They get fat in pens because they have their food ready ground.

“On opening the gizzard of a bird,” says Roget, in his *Bridgewater Treatise*, “it is constantly found to contain a certain quantity of small pebbles, which must have been swallowed by the animal. The most natural reason that can be assigned for the presence of these stones is, that they aid the gizzard in triturating the contained food, and that they, in fact, supply the office of teeth in that operation. Both Fordyce and Hunter concur in establishing the truth of the common opinion, that in all birds possessing gizzards, the presence of the stones is essential to perfect digestion. A greater or less number of them is contained in every gizzard, when the bird has been able to meet with the requisite supply, and they are never swallowed but along with the food. Several hundred were found in the gizzard of a turkey: and two thousand in that of a goose. So great an accumulation could never have been the result of mere accident. If the alleged mistake could ever occur, we should expect it to take place to the greatest extent in those birds which are starving for want of food; but this is far from being the case. It is found that even chickens, which have been hatched by artificial heat, and which could never have been instructed by the parent, are yet guided by a natural instinct in the choice of the proper materials for food, and for assisting its digestion; and, if, a mixture of a large quantity of stones with a small proportion of grain be set before them, they will at once pick out the grain, and swallow along with it only the proper proportion of stones. The best proof of the utility of these substances may be derived from the experiments of Spallanzani, who ascertained that grain is not digested in the stomach of birds, when it is protected from the effects of trituration.

Thus the gizzard may, as Hunter remarks, be regarded as a pair of jaws, whose teeth are taken in, occasionally, to assist in this internal mastication. The lower part of the gizzard consists of a thin muscular bag, of which the office is, to digest the food which has just been triturated.

Stones taken into the stomachs of birds, are seldom known to pass with the feces, but, being ground down and separated by the powerful action of the gizzard, are mixed with the food, and, no doubt, contribute essentially to the health of the animal.”

## THE MARTIN.

The Martin is the most beautiful of the weasel kind. It lives in hollow trees, and produces five or six at a time. When taken young, it is easily tamed, and becomes playful; but it is always ready to make its escape to the woods. It is extremely fond of honey, and sometimes feeds on grain. It prepares itself for sleep in a round form, covering its tail with its head. Sometimes it sleeps two days, and keeps awake as long. Its body is a foot and a half long, and covered with a

thick fur of a darkish brown color. Its fur is held in high estimation.

## ANECDOTE OF A HORSE.

In the war in Spain, some years ago, two horses had long served together in the same brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and after the engagement the survivor was piqueted as usual, and his food brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them: and he shortly afterwards died, not having tasted food from the time his associate was killed.

*Comparison of Speed.*—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate per second

Of a man walking, is	4 feet.
Of a good horse in harness,	12
Of a reindeer in a sledge on the ice,	26
Of an English race-horse,	43
Of a hare,	88
Of a good sailing ship,	19
Of the wind,	82
Of sound,	1038
Of a 24 pound cannon ball,	1300
Of the air, which, so divided, returns into space,	1300

## 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the “*New York Poudrette Company*,” No. 120 Nassau street, New York. It is *in-odoriferous*, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a *fertilizer* on any soil, and for any crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the “*act of incorporation*,” granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* \* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York.

D. K. MINOR.

☞ I wish it distinctly understood that the “*New York Poudrette Company*” is in no way connected with the “*Lodi Manufacturing Company*,” of which *Anthony Dey* and *Peter Bartholemey* are, or were, the managers.

Dec. 9, 1840.

3m.

D. K. M.

## 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.

# N. E. FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1841.

[NO. 27.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Albany Cultivator.

## FATTENING PORK.

Madam Glass, in her delectable dissertations on cookery, as a preparatory step towards dishing a sturgeon's nose, first directs the novice in culinary art to catch one; so the preliminary step in making pork is to catch or procure the pigs. On the choice of the animals made for feeding, most of the profit will be depending; and when it is recollected there is an immense difference between the pleasures of feeding daily a pen of sleek, quiet, thriving grunners, and the continual irritation and vexation experienced in dealing out provender to a gang of ungrateful, squealing, squabbling creatures, of whom week a'ter week you are obliged to say, "the more they eat the worse they look," the necessity of attention to this point of selection will be apparent to all. It would be rather difficult at present, in any civilized part of the country, to find any one of the genuine old-fashioned squealers, that used to devour all a farmer's corn, and then weigh from one hundred to one hundred and fifty; but a little observation will show there are multitudes of hogs about the country, but a few shades removed from these, and the task of making pork from such will be found both tedious and unprofitable. In spite of the opposition which has been made by the ignorant and the prejudiced, the good effects of the importation of good breeding hogs, has long been felt in the improvement generally of our swine. In some kind and degree, and under some local or general name, hogs with an infusion of imported blood which has essentially altered their form and propensity to fatten, are to be found all over the country. The Byfield, the Mackay, the Darlington, the Parkinson, and a multitude of other varieties, all originating from some fortunate cross of the imported and native breeds, have for a number of years nearly or quite in the eastern and middle States, displaced the alligator, shad backs, and saw-horse tribe of the original stock. More lately still have been introduced the pigs called the Grass breed, the Irish grazier, and superior to all, as combining the good qualities of all, the beautiful Berkshire. We know that it is a common remark among the stationary or no-movement farmers, that it is the feed and not the breed that makes the hog; and we know too that a more unfounded and injurious notion scarcely exists. Fifty years since, farmers gave their hogs more good feed in making pork than is now done; yet no one will pretend the average weight at that time could be compared with that reached by modern porkers. In conversing with a veteran farmer of nearly 80, a few days since, on this very topic, he remarked, "I remember when with three yoke of cattle and a common cart, I carried to market at a single load, twenty-seven fattened hogs, and all scarcely weighed as much as half a dozen of our best hogs now weigh."

Perhaps as good a breed of hogs for the farmer

as can be found, would be one that with small clean bone and light offals, would weigh at eighteen months and well fattened, about four hundred pounds. There is no possible necessity in a hog of this weight, in having one third of the weight bone, as was the case with the coarse, large-boned, long-legged breeds. There is as much difference in the size of the bones in the improved hogs and the old breeds, as between those of the Arabian and the English dray horse; and while there should always be enough, too great a redundancy of bone is one of the most serious defects in any animal intended for feeding. Select then for fattening, hogs well formed, short snouts, light offals, clean boned, quiet, and if possible of breeds which experience has proved fatten easily, and place the greatest weight where it will be worth the most. The extremes of the hog genus are the Alligator and the Chinese. On the first, food and time are thrown away; the last are, when pure, too small for the farmer who makes pork to sell, but is the most quiet and easily fattened of any breed. Experience has shown that a cross between the Chinese and some variety of fine points, but heavier and larger, makes the best farmer's hogs, and the improved Berkshires are at present deemed the *ne plus ultra* of swinish perfection.

Having selected your pigs, the next thing to be attended to is your hog-house, pen, or place of feeding. Many farmers have their pig-pen as long as the road, or as large as their fields, and affect to wonder they do not derive as much profit from making pork as some of their neighbors, who manage things differently. A pig must be kept comfortable as well as fed, if the farmer would have the full profit of the materials fed out. Pens, where a farmer feeds several hundred hogs, as many of those of the west do, would perhaps be impracticable, or from the low price of pork and the cost of building materials, unprofitable. There the farmer divides his hundred acres of corn into ten or twenty acre fields. When the corn is ripe, his hogs, numerous in proportion to the acres of corn on which they are to be fed, are turned into one of his fields, and gather the corn for themselves; and this they soon become expert in doing. When the first field is cleaned, the hogs are let into another, and so in succession until the whole is devoured, when, if the fields have not been overstocked, the hogs will be fit to be driven to market. This mode of feeding would, however, be ruinous to a large majority of the farmers in the United States, and a more economical method of fattening must be adopted. A hog-house then, with fixtures for preparing their food by steaming or boiling, and attached pens and yards for the use of the swine, are indispensable where much profits in making pork are expected. In arranging the pens, particular reference should be had to the convenience of feeding, and the comfort of the animal. The pen itself should be warm and dry, and the bed free from dirt or manure. Hogs love to have dirt at their pleasure, but no hog wishes to live in it constantly. Experience would seem to show that the more quiet a hog is, and the less he is permitted to exer-

cise his locomotive powers, the faster he will fatten; and hence in many parts of Great Britain, it has become common to give each pig a separate stall, so arranged that he is completely separated from all others, has his part of the trough and his feed entirely to himself, and is not disturbed by the intrusion or voracity of his fellow grunners.— These stalls are so narrow that the hog cannot turn in them, and whether he lies or stands, it is always with his head to the trough. The floor is kept clean by slanting backwards, where a sliding board or door enables a man with a hoe to remove whatever filth or dung may have accumulated in the stall.

Where a number of hogs feed together at the same trough, there are some among them that usually monopolize an undue proportion of the food and of the trough, (in this attempt at monopoly has the genus *sus* been instructed by the genus *homo*?) and to prevent this, some place erect pins in front of the trough, the upper parts secured in a piece of timber parallel with the trough, which will prevent a good deal of this tyrannical usurpation; while others, to accomplish the same end, put wooden pins across the top of the trough, which will prevent the master or mistress of the sty from inserting their nose at one end, and with a single sweep clearing the whole. It is an excellent plan to have the troughs fitted with a board in such a way, that the hogs can be shut from it while the attendant is replenishing it. This may easily be done, by having one suspended over the trough by hinges, or otherwise, in such a manner that it can at pleasure be swung forward and secured, shutting the porkers from the trough or backwards, to allow their access.

A large part of the expense of feeding and fattening swine may be made up to the feeder, if proper arrangements are made about the pen and yard, to have the full benefit of the manure made by the pigs. The value of hog manure is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say a word in its favor here. For corn, it is so far beyond all others we have tried, that for that crop as well as others it may be considered invaluable. Give them a chance, and each pig that is fattened will make at least two loads of good manure. To do this, their pens and yards must be frequently covered lightly with horse littering, for them to root over and work upon. The yards attached must retain the urine and wash of the pens, and into this, with the straw mentioned, should be put an occasional load of muck, weeds, wash of the roads, or almost any substance hogs will work upon, and which will retain the salts and volatile parts of the manure now generally lost. If the porkers do not seem inclined to root over and incorporate the mass, fling over it a few handfuls of corn or barley, and they will soon mix it to the bottom. Keep the pens clean, and keep the manure distributed over the yards. Follow these directions, and the farmer will find himself in the spring in possession of a supply of manure, that applied to his corn in the hill, or otherwise, will give, in the increased crop, an ample reward for the extra labor incurred, in

addition to the permanent benefit afforded the soil.

In making pork the food used, and its preparation is a most essential part of the process; for the most perfect pigs, and the best arranged pens do not make first rate pork without plenty of good food. No good farmer ever attempts to see with how little food he can keep his animals, summer or winter, or fatten them; his object is to ascertain how good food can be most beneficially employed, and made the most profitable. Different substances are of very different values for fattening animals, although a sufficient supply of nearly any kind of food, will cause them to improve; this value in most kinds is very much increased by cooking, or other preparation. A few words will explain why cooked food is more nutritive than that which is in a raw state. Raspail and Biot, by an able and curious series of experiments, proved that the nutritive power of any substance lies in the farinaceous globules, and that to be available, these globules must first have their envelop crushed, or otherwise ruptured. This is partially done by grinding, still more by mastication, but never so completely as by boiling, or subjection to an elevated temperature. In that case the matter in the globules expands, bursts the envelop, and of course is wholly appropriated to the purposes of nourishment. Experiments a thousand times repeated, demonstrate the justness of these conclusions, and prove that the man who attempts to fatten animals on uncooked food, overlooks the simplest principles of domestic economy. Roots and fruit are best cooked by steaming. A large proportion of the pork made at the present day, is partially or wholly fed on potatoes or apples. To give these with profit, steaming is indispensable; and the apparatus is as simple and cheap as it is efficient for doing this. A box or vat of the size required, is made of plank closely grooved and secured at the corners, on the bottom of which common sheet iron is thickly nailed, which will give the box the power of retaining water. This box with a tight lid, is placed on bars of iron over a fire flue, and the substances placed in this are quickly and fully cooked. Steamers made in this way are used for scalding hogs, and by some for making maple sugar.

In the United States, Indian-corn may be considered the main article for feeding swine, although many other kinds of food are used, as circumstances may require. Corn, however, stands so decidedly at the head of all other substances used for making pork, wherever it can be grown, that the best method of feeding it becomes an object of national importance. It is most generally fed to pigs in the ear, frequently thrown upon the ground or the mud—practices far from economical. It is sometimes soaked in water until softened and swelled, or ground into meal and mixed up with water at the time of feeding. Either of these methods is preferable to feeding the grain to them in the ear; but in none of these ways do the hogs derive the full benefit of the corn given them. It should be ground and made into pudding by the addition of a large quantity of water, and long boiling. Should any one have doubts as to the great saving which would be effected by this preparation of corn, we think his doubts would be removed by an examination of the series of experiments made by Mr Colman, of Mass., and to be found in the Transactions of the Essex Co. Ag. Society for 1835, or the abridgement of them in the American Swine Breeder, by Mr Ellsworth. The

experiments of Mr Colman have been repeated and varied many times with the same results, and one recorded in the first volume of the Farmer's Cabinet, made in the most satisfactory manner, shows that the saving of feeding hogs on pudding, over that of feeding on shelled corn, is fully equal to one half of the grain used. Some experiments made in feeding animals with meal made by grinding the corn and cob together, and cooking the whole, would seem to show that the gain in this way was equal to one third of the grain used. This is not improbable, when it is recollected that where food contains large quantities of nutriment, more is usually taken into the stomach than can be appropriated, and is therefore lost. The stomach, to perform its functions completely, requires distention as well as nourishment; and it seems likely that the desired proportion between bulk and nutritive matter, is much more nearly gained by grinding the cob than using the grain without it. It is on the same principle that the oat is found better for the horse than any other grain; namely, because the relation between nutriment and the required bulk for distending the stomach, is better fulfilled in this grain than any other.

But though corn may be considered the best of all grains for making pork, there are others used which are more or less valuable. In England, where corn is unknown, pork is made by feeding peas and barley ground together; and this is probably of all substances, the one that approaches nearest to corn in feeding swine. Roots are also extensively grown for this purpose; apples are very valuable; but whatever may be the article used to begin with, the feeding must be finished with grain or peas. There may be bulk without this, but solidity and sweetness will be wanting. It will resemble meat made at the distillery; the hams will lack firmness, the lard will be oily, the pork shrinks in cooking, or will not wear well.—The best pork, therefore, can only be made by the use of corn, peas or barley; and this should be well understood and practiced upon by the farmer. But in the use of these materials and their preparation, much, if not all of the profit of feeding is depending; and in fattening twenty porkers, some farmers waste food enough to feed at least a quarter more, if properly managed. Let the man who wishes to take lessons in feeding pigs, visit a Shaker's establishment; let him see the attention with which their pens are littered; the neatness with which they are kept; the nicety with which the food is prepared and served out to them, and he will not be surprized at the thrift and condition of hogs so cared for or the profit resulting from the process.

After hogs have reached a certain point of fatness, there is no profit in keeping them longer; for though they consume little food, they gain little in weight, and do not compensate for the care and trouble of feeding. It is true this point is not commonly reached in feeding swine; and more are killed before they have reached the point of greatest profit, (that is before they have become fully larded or their flesh solid,) than after that time.—No small part of the goodness of pork depends upon the operation of killing and dressing; and these should receive strict attention. In bleeding a pig, some will so mangle the throat, and so hack and saw the shoulders with the knife, that more meat will be lost from its bloody state than would pay for dressing the animal in the best manner. Then the scalding and removal of the hair is so imper-

fectly done as to render every part of the rind a nuisance in cooking; whereas this part of dressing a pig should be performed with the greatest care, and finished in the most perfect manner. Two methods of removing the hair are practiced in England. In one, the part of the animal to be scalded is covered with a thick woollen cloth, and this is kept saturated with hot water till the hair and scurf comes off easily and smoothly, and this process is continued by removing the cloth till the whole is finished. In those parts of that country celebrated for their bacon, as Hampshire and Lincolnshire, the animal, instead of being scalded, is singed. He is laid on his side, covered with dry straw, which is burned off, and the operation is repeated until the hair is destroyed. The reason given for this is, that scalding softens the skin, and renders it impossible to make the pork into bacon of the best quality. In this country, scalding is universally practiced, and is generally performed in a tub or kettle, and if effectually performed, is perhaps the best way on the whole, that can be adopted.

After a hog is killed and dressed, the operations of salting and packing are to be performed, and on these much is depending. Hogs should never freeze before cutting up, but should be thoroughly cooled before cutting and salting. If they hang out all night, unless there is danger of freezing, they will cut up better, take the salt well, and make far sweeter pork, than if the operation of cutting and salting is hurried through before there has been time to cool. Heavy, thick hogs require particular attention to being spread open, or there is great danger of their spoiling in the thickest part near the back bone. We have known fine logs so injured in this way, by a little haste in taking them down, and not airing them fully, that they were lost to the grower. Be particular, then, that your hogs cool well. Before commencing operations it is necessary that every thing be in order for packing; that the tubs and barrels are perfectly tight; that the salt be of the best quality and in abundance; and then the pork may be cut according to the purpose of the proprietor, whether intended for bacon, barrelling or domestic use.

None but good salt should be used in packing pork. Rock salt, or Onondaga coarse salt is the best, and where they can be obtained, should always have the preference. The common salt of Onondaga or Kenhawa, or Turk's Island, will do very well, but all of these have some impurities, that more or less injuriously affect the meat. Perhaps there is no salt superior to the Onondaga coarse salt, or that made by evaporation, for any purpose where strength and purity are the main considerations. At Cincinnati, the great pork market of the United States, 50 lbs. of Turk's Island salt is allowed to a barrel, or 200 lbs. of pork; and in addition to this, salt added to water to the point of saturation, or strong brine, is used to fill the barrels after heading. Of Rock salt, or Onondaga coarse, from half a bushel to three pecks is used for 300 lbs., the barrels to be afterwards filled with saturated brine.

Almost every farmer has his own method of cutting up his hogs, and packing them; while the law prescribes the manner of packing when intended for the market; and multitudes of recipes for pickling pork or hams may be found in the agricultural and other publications of the day.

[We are compelled to defer the residue of the article until our next.]

## GUINEA GRASS.

"Before I conclude the subject of experiments, I will here call your attention to one which I stated two or three years ago. It was made with guinea grass which I neglected after two trials, from a belief that it could not here be acclimated. In this I find myself mistaken, for a small spot which was not destroyed, has increased so much as to become a thick mat of grass that reached this year, a height of at least five feet, in land by no means rich, and ripened its seed. I can now certainly say of it, that you may cut it four, and in good seasons five times, that in good land, each cutting will be about three feet high, and that it stands drought better than any other grass I have ever tried. It is best propagated by the roots, which should be cut into pieces two or three inches long, and planted about three inches deep, in rows fifteen inches by eight or nine apart. The ground requires cultivation the first year. I cannot say to what kind of soil it is best adapted, having tried it only in high land, the soil of which is rather light."

## "CLEAR AS MUD."

"My last experiment I have felt some scruples in mentioning, lest I should excite in my hearers, the same very annoying reminiscences which the bare word—*Multicaulis*, never fails to awaken in my own mind. But the statement of unsuccessful trials is as often useful to us, as of those which succeed best; and this fact encourages me to proceed.—Know then, my good friends, that having been among the afflicted with the *Multicaulis* humbug, I naturally sought to alleviate my sufferings by striving to make some use of those far-famed treasure-bearing bushes, which when the golden harvest time came, that was to fill all our coffers to overflowing, I could neither sell, at any price whatever, nor even give away. The periodicals that had been the chief speakers of the epidemic, set to work, immediately after it had seized almost every body, to cheer our drooping spirits, by proving, "as clear as mud," (if I may be pardoned for using a vulgarism,) that to retrieve all our losses, we need do nothing more, than forthwith to commence raising silk worms. To this, therefore, very many of us hastened, as to a last hope; and among the rest of the valetudinarians—your humble servant. One of my daughters persuaded me to the undertaking, and at it we went, certainly with the honest purpose of doing our best.—We bought three ounces of eggs of two or three of the best varieties of the worms, which cost \$17.50 cents. They hatched at the usual time; began to spin without any night feeding after 9 o'clock, quite as soon as any which the papers reported to have been nursed night and day; but were watched and fed with unremitting attention, from day light until bed time, so long as their precious health required particular care; indeed I never saw more bestowed—even upon the infant children of a family. The produce of these three ounces of eggs was only thirteen bushels of cocoons, for which I have found no market at all, any where near me, although I have been told that I may possibly get three and a half or four dollars, if I will be at the trouble and expense of sending them, at my own risk, as far as Baltimore or Philadelphia. Now, supposing I could sell at the highest price, which is not probable, as our cocoons are only of medium quality, the balance, after deducting the first cost, would be \$34.50. This pittance would be the

whole earnings of my daughter, and at least six other persons—constantly employed, for seven or eight weeks in this hopeful business of nursing silk worms, and taking care of their cocoons. The least profitable of all the employments they could have pursued, would have brought them in more money. But then they would have lost the brilliant chance of taking rank among the disinterested and patriotic encouragers of "the silk culture in the United States," who have been so outrageously puffed from one end of the Union to the other; although in fact, like all other originators of new schemes to succeed in the old business of making money, patriotism had no more to do with their motives, than had any other honest project solely for the promotion of their own individual interests. A due regard to this is always laudable in every body, and as such, well deserves to be commended; but when we go so far as to ascribe it to love of country, as has been done, most profusely, in this *Multicaulis* and silk worm business, I must, for one, protest against any such gross abuse of language.—*Mr Garnett's Address.*

## TO CURE THE CHOLIC IN HORSES.

Make and give him a drench composed of a table spoonful of strong mustard, dissolved in a black bottle of water. Having prescribed and described the drench, how is it most conveniently administered? Raise the horse's head high in the air, and give the dose from a junk or black bottle. For this purpose every farmer should have a bottle at hand, (always kept in one and the same place, and so with many other things) the neck of which, to prevent its breaking in the horse's mouth, should be well seized or wrapped round with twine. If it be uncertain when the horse was taken, as in that case there will be danger of inflammation, on discovery of the disorder, *breathe a vein immediately*. The remedy here described, is said to be immediate and infallible. How apt most farmers are to wait until the case occurs, and life and death hang on the issue of the moment, before they inquire about the cure—and how many there are who do not keep on hand the ingredients to fill up the simplest prescription. Be it then remembered from this time forth—a table spoonful of mustard for the worst cholick, and furthermore—keep always at hand a black bottle—strong mustard—sulphur—glauber salts—and phlemites to bleed with. To make the horse swallow, when his head is thus elevated, instead of choking him or squeezing his gullet or windpipe, from which inflammation may supervene, give him a smart slap on the lips, with the open hand.

P. S.—Some prudent farmers, keep at hand, with which to give drenches most conveniently, a well shaped cow's horn, with the little end sawed and smoothed off; through that pour down the dose from the bottle.

*Good Medicine for Hogs.*—When your hogs get sick, you know not of what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in tar, and then rolled in sulphur. 'Tis ten to one but it arrests the disease.

*Remedy for Foul Noses in Sheep.*—Make a small mop, by wrapping a rag about the end of a stick—dip this in tar, taking up as much as will adhere to it—roll this around in salt, and then thrusting it into the sheep's mouth, hold it there until he is forced to withdraw and swallow the tar and salt, and your sheep will soon get good health and clean noses.—*American Farmer.*

From the All any Cultivator.

## TO MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

The way to make a man's home more pleasant than any other place is, that he should endeavor to please his wife, and accommodate her with every convenience, that she may have his meals, &c. prepared with the least possible attention and labor. There should be good water near at hand, an article wanted every few minutes; a house well planned, and every thing so arranged as to facilitate her operations; hence the necessity of her having every convenience to direct her servants in this three-times-a-day business, of all others the least animating, as it is never done; she will, as she ought, enjoy her husband's smiles of approbation for her attention and good management, and also partake with him of the good things prepared by her care; yet this is often her principal remuneration for a sameness in her employment which continues through life.

But the husband has many things to stimulate him to exertion. Sometimes popularity, or a prospect of gain. If a farmer, his growing crops; the increasing thriftiness of his stock; and more than all, the amount of annual receipts arising from a well conducted farm, all combine to encourage him and lighten his labors: his wife having her household affairs well arranged, is thereby enabled to assist in the despatch of his business, by having her part regularly performed, establishing a union of interest, and consequently affection, which never fail to make home desirable.

But as money alone will not make home pleasant, with it a proper expenditure of it, and as we all have appetites and senses to please, the necessity of planting around our dwelling a variety of the best fruits, is obvious to every one—such as will furnish the kitchen and table with a succession all the year; also a portion of the grounds should be suitably planted with ornamental trees, a part evergreen and a part with deciduous shade trees; the former by their dense green leaves protect from the north-western blast, and their lively appearance beguiles the gloomy aspect of winter, whilst the broad leaves of the latter planted along the avenues, afford a shade from the scorching sun.

The yards and garden may be adorned with flowers to bloom in succession all the season, but to attain both profit and pleasure from fruits and flowers, they should be planted in a soil somewhat rich, and receive regularly during the summer season, sufficient cultivation to keep the ground mellow and free from weeds—these together with good farm crops will render a man independent; he visits his neighbors more from duty or necessity than pleasure; he enjoys more at home. A family thus situated has great cause to be thankful to a kind Providence for blessings bestowed, and they should be very cautious about selling a home thus improved, if middle-aged or in the down-hill of life; as many thereby unsettle and unfix themselves at a time when rest and repose are desirable, and disqualify themselves from answering the great end of their creation. **ROBERT SINCLAIR, SEN.**

*A Good Pig.*—Mr Bailey Birge, of Norfolk, Ct., lately butchered a pig 8 months and 21 days old, which weighed when dressed, four hundred and fortythree pounds. The pig was a half blood Berkshire, crossed with some native breed. For some time before it was butchered, it could not rise.

## THE GILLIFLOWER POTATOES.

The new editor will not dig up the buried hatchet. Had Mr Breck and Mr Drew known each other as well as the editor knows each of them, the warfare probably would have been less fierce. The pen which writes our friend Breck an ignoramus, in *Botany*, writes also its own ignorance of his attainments; while doubts of Mr Drew's good sense and sagacity will never arise in the mind of any one who knows him. Each of them is too good a man to be hewn down, and having our foot over the hatchet, we will strive to keep it under ground.

Annexed we give an attempt to explain the phenomenon which Mr Smiley supposes that he witnessed. The suppositions presume so much upon Mr Smiley's ignorance, that we apprehend the explanation may not be very satisfactory to him. In the reflections, particularly the last two paragraphs, is matter which we would earnestly recommend to the attention of farmers.

For the New England Farmer.

## THE GILLIFLOWER POTATO MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

*Necessity of Book Learning among Farmers.*

MR EDITOR—I noticed in a late number of the New England Farmer, an article in which a Mr Smiley stated that he had had a *Gilliflower* which produced knobs or bulbs, that made potatoes; and accompanying this statement was a request, that the phenomenon might be explained; and as the curious statement of Mr Smiley seems to have given rise to some excitement, I offer you the following solution of the mystery.

I have in my garden a number of flowering plants, which are known in this neighborhood by the name of *Tiger Lilies*. They are probably the *Lilium superbum* of the botanists. The habit of these plants is curious. They produce stately stalks, which grow to the height of from three to six feet, and on these stalks grow large and beautiful flowers; and the stalks not only produce flowers, but they are peculiar also for producing a multitude of small liliaceous, or coriaceous, dark brown bulbs. A number of these bulbs are now lying before me on the table.

These bulbs fall in great abundance around the large stalks on which they grow, and if they happen to be wholly or only partially covered with dirt, they take root and produce flowering stalks, while the root grows to a large liliaceous, or coriaceous bulb. Now I suppose that there are thousands of persons who do not know the difference between the *Lilium superbum* and a *Gilliflower*—and some of these persons would probably be disposed to consider *potato* to be a generic name for every kind of vegetable bulb or tuber, whether that bulb or tuber was liliaceous, alliaceous, coriaceous or otherwise; or whether it grew above ground, like the onion and garlic, or whether it grew below ground, like the *Dahlia* and the *convolvus Batus*.

Thus, then, Mr Editor, by supposing that Mr Smiley mistook the *Lilium superbum* for a *Gilliflower*, (and by the way I have just supposed that some persons might easily and honestly do this,) and by supposing that Mr S. also mistook the liliaceous bulb of the root of the *Lilium superbum* for a potato, we may not only account for the strange statement of Mr Smiley; but we may do it without charging him with intentional falsehood.

This explanation, however, leads us to make reflections like the following.

What sad mistakes a want of *book knowledge*, among farmers, is liable to produce!

The American editor of Sir Humphrey Davy's lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, says, (page 256, 2d American edition, 1819,) "there are 215 proper grasses which are capable of being cultivated in this climate." Now how can a farmer possibly identify any particular one of these grasses or any other plant, which is recommended to him, or which he wishes to cultivate? or how can he be sure not to mistake a *lily* for a *gilliflower*, without he has some knowledge of Botany?

How can a farmer *easily* inform himself of the nature of the subsoil, where he wishes to make improvements, dig wells, make roads, &c., or accommodate the different kinds of plants, unless he *knows something of geology*?

How can a farmer understand, how to take the greatest advantage of his manures, or how can he understand the best method of nourishing those plants, which are to produce his crops, unless he has some knowledge of Chemistry?

Most persons who manage even large estates, get their clear gains, and consequently their subsistence, from a small part of their possessions.—Now how can a farmer "count the cost" and be sure to gain by his business, so as to render his life easy, or even so as to avoid bankruptcy, by mismanaging his estate and his affairs, unless he ascertains the gain or loss produced by the management of each particular field and each particular crop? And how can he keep accounts, not only with his whole farm, but with each particular field, and each particular crop, so that he may know not only the whole amount of gain or loss, which the management of his *whole estate* occasions him, but may also understand and see how much each field, and each particular crop contributes to that gain or loss, unless he understands something of arithmetic and book-keeping?

He then, who wishes to raise the standard of agriculture amongst us, most not only encourage manual labor amongst us, but without the fear of making book farmers, he must encourage, also, the habit of carefully observing and recording the operations of nature, and he must encourage the cultivation of those sciences on which a knowledge of agriculture so very much depends.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your friend and humble servant,

A. M. H.

East Haddam, Conn., Dec. 8th, 1840.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## WATER FOR STOCK.

As a general thing, our farmers do not appear to be sufficiently impressed with the importance of furnishing their cattle with a constant supply of water during winter—a period usually of long continuance in our climate, and which from its severity, and the almost perpetual confinement of cattle to the barn or yard, requires the utmost sedulity and attention on the part of the farmer to retain them in "health and heart."

Domestic animals of all descriptions, require water much more frequently than those who are not critically familiar with their habits would be led to suppose. Even the sheep, which by our worthy forefathers, was supposed to be capable,

not only of existing without water, for an indefinite period, but to be so capacified by nature as to derive an actual advantage from its privation, has been ascertained to be no less benefited by a free access to water than is the ox or cow; and it is presumable that, in situations favorable to its attainment, the sheep would be a no less frequent visitor to the trough than either, and that it would derive advantages no less essential from the free indulgence of its bibaceous propensities, whether in the yard or pasture.

My own situation, the present season, has thus far been such as to enable me accurately to examine the habits, not only of the sheep, but of the ox, cow, horse, and the other domestic animals usually found upon the farm, and to test, by the ordeal of critical experience, the truth of the "*book farming theory*," which assigns the former a place among those quadrupeds in which nature has implanted a "propensity for the running brooks"—a propensity indeed, no less vehement in them than in their laboring companions of the farm, and which, whenever they are debarred the requisite facilities for its free and unrestricted gratification, is always a pregnant source of the most painful discomfort and disease.

It is true that the sheep will sometimes "winter well" in situations in which no water is to be had; and I am acquainted with some farmers who, adhering rigidly to the old theory, are in the habit of keeping their flocks in close and confined situations during the winter months, and supplying them only with *snow*. But this is bad policy, and is not only a most serious drawback upon the comfort and well being of its innocent victims, but an error involving the most deplorable consequences, oftentimes both to the owner and his flock. The numerous maladies to which the sheep is subject, during their confinement to the barn, and by which such vast multitudes of them are annually destroyed, are indubitably attributable, in a great measure, to the deteriorating influences of this habit. Thousands of these valuable animals are annually sacrificed in this way. The long privation which they are compelled to endure, emasculates and weakens the system by destroying the digestion, to which water is a most essential adjuvant, and prepares the way for those formidable diseases to which they are always more or less liable in the spring, and which when once seated, defy every effort at their removal and consummate their climax by a lingering and painful death.

There is also another serious disadvantage attending this practice: I allude to the difficult which is often experienced by most farmers, who thus manage their flocks, in raising lambs; the increase of the flock being usually weak and debilitated, and presenting none of the energy and healthfulness of aspect which characterizes the offspring of healthy and well fed dams. The almost inevitable consequence of this fatal predisposition to disease, is an early and premature death, or a brief and lingering continuance in a state of perpetual suffering from cold and hunger, the consequence of a lack of nourishment, and which inattention to the mothers has rendered it impossible for them, to furnish their physical weakness and debility, to supply.

More on this subject anon.

H. D. W.

Windham, Me., Dec. 29th, 1840.

It is easy to tell a good farmer by the appearance of his premises.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## TOOLS.

It is an old adage but a true one, that "he must indeed be a good workman who can afford to work with poor tools;" and in none of the various departments of productive industry, we opine, is the truth of this *dictum* more fully and frequently verified, than in that of farming.

To be compelled to labor with a poor tool, is, in our estimation, the *ne plus ultra*, the veritable *ultima thule* of rural misery. No man can be a good christian, a kind neighbor, or a placid, even-tempered parent, whose "*Ebenzer*," to adopt a vulgar but not inexpressive synonym, is perpetually chafed and stimulated to acts of rebellion, by the annoyance inseparable from the fate of being compelled to work with poor tools; nor is it possible for any one, of a benevolent and sympathetic temperament, to observe his grievous and incessant perplexities in the restless pursuit of his thorny and up-hill vocation, without feeling a just contempt for the indolence or parsimonious meanness which condemns him to the hapless condition of laboring with inadequate tools.

We are acquainted with a person who, for years past, has madly attempted to manage a not small farm with the assistance of a four-wheeled cart, an old harrow, and a broken plough. The only animal he "uses" is a borrowed horse, blind of one eye, and lame of three legs, and so reduced in flesh withal as not unfrequently to render his possession a subject of clamorous debate between his master and the crows. The legitimate consequence of this system of procedure is *poverty*—for although he is a "respectable citizen" in other points of view, no one is disposed to accommodate him by the loan of tools, or to extend to one who is "*sans* every thing," those kindly benefactions for which in his present situation, it would be madness to anticipate a return. With such a farmer, it is no wonder if the world sometimes "moves wrong," and the yoke of conubial life, instead of being, as the dreary ancients denominated it, a "yoke of gold," should sometimes sit upon the wearers with the crushing oppression of a yoke of lead.

H. D. W.

*Windham, Me., Dec. 29th, 1840.*

For the New England Farmer.

## HOT BEDS.

MR EDITOR—Various experiments have been made in order to prepare the best hot bed. Some cultivators prefer plain horse manure; some mix it with leaves; some take leaves only.

Now, sir, being desirous of trying the leaves and having abundance, I wish to know the *best* method of preparing a hot-bed of *oak leaves*. Will you give directions in your next number, for I wish to start one in February. Can it be done with leaves only, or should manure be added? If you will give me some hints, or if some of your subscribers will give an article to the public through your paper, it would be a favor to many of your readers.

O. K.

☞ Any one of our friends would greatly oblige us by furnishing the information sought for in the article above. We extract the following paragraphs

from the "Young Gardener's Assistant," which may be acceptable to many of our readers, though they do not meet the inquiry of our correspondent.—Ep.

"Some gardeners make their beds on the level ground, but it is always safest to make them in pits from eighteen inches to two feet deep. In order to do this, the pits should be dug in autumn, or a heap of dung may be deposited on the ground intended for the beds before the frost sets in, and good earth may be obtained from the pits without any difficulty.

The frames should be made of good sound planks—the back plank may be two feet wide, and the end ones may be so sloped as to make a fifteen inch plank do for the front. A frame calculated for four sashes of three feet in width by six in length, as above described, should be nearly thirteen feet long, and about six broad at the top.

The frame being set over the pit, and properly fastened, the fresh dung should be spread regularly in the pit to the depth of twenty to twenty-four inches; if the dung be in a good heating condition, cover it with six or eight inches deep of mould, then lay on the sashes, and protect the beds from the inclemency of the weather. In two or three days the rank steam may pass off; it will then be necessary to stir the mould before the seed be sown, to prevent the growth of young weeds that may be germinating; then sow the seed either in shallow drills or broadcast, as equally as possible, reserving a small quantity of the warm mould to be sown or sifted over the seeds."

"In preparing dung or other heating materials for hot-beds, or forcing pits, let it be kept secure from heavy falls of snow or rain, and frequently turned over preparatory to its being made into a bed.

Previous to making hot-beds, select a situation that is well protected by a close fence or wall, and not in any way connected with any building calculated to harbor rats, mice, moles, &c., which are very apt to take up their abode in warm dung, to the great injury and sometimes the destruction of the beds. It is necessary that the foundation for the beds be drily situated, and not liable to be inundated with water from melted snow."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

## MANURE.

*Enrich the Soil and Prosperity follows.*

MR EDITOR—Manure is the capital of the farmer, and without it little can be done in the farming line to profit. Every one ought, therefore, to be on the alert to increase the quantity, by every means in his power, for there is nothing that compounds interest like manure. If any one disputes this, let him make a fair experiment and see if the result don't prove its truth. Take an acre of ground and give it a good dose, and compare it with an adjoining acre, previously in a similar condition, and then there will be no mistake. Put in the bottom of the dung-yard some absorbent material to take up the fluids—occasionally spread over the whole surface a layer of earth, sods from the road-side or a ditch bank, and bring in all the weeds, potato stalks, leaves, spent ashes, the manure from the poultry roost, and every other offal material, either animal or vegetable, that can be collected together. Every little helps, and of little

things great ones are composed. The manure heap is the foundation of all good farming, and those who do not attend to this most essential matter, will fail in proportion to their neglect in all the operations of the farm. It is no small matter to raise 40 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre, instead of 20 or 25, or other crops in the same proportion, the labor being the same. I have long noticed that thriving farmers go on progressively increasing the quantity of manure annually, and those who are going down hill, are generally preceded in their downward progress by a gradual collapse of the dung-hill. Keep up your manure heap, and, as if by sympathetic action, your purse will swell amazingly. Manure begets grain and grass, and grain and grass beget more manure; and so on to the end of the chapter of prosperity. No manure, but little grain or grass, and little grain and grass tends to less and less, till the county poor-house seems as if it had seated itself next neighbor to our bare fields.

O.

From the same.

## THE CABINET.

*Read, and Learn to be Wise.*

MR EDITOR—Having been a subscriber for the Farmers' Cabinet from the beginning, I think it right to inform you that I am delighted with your labors. The magnificent style in which the late numbers have been adorned with the portraits of some of the finest animals in the country, is above all praise. You give us too much for our money. Some single numbers are worth a whole year's subscription. From what I have said, however, you are not to suppose I wish you to relax in your exertions, but to express a hope that the farmers every where will patronise a work which is so well worthy their attention. Only think of the good done by it to the young people in our families, girls as well as boys, for they all read it with avidity, and are doubtless made wiser and better by your labors. The only way in which our agriculture is to be improved is by instructing the rising generation in the principles as well as the practice of the art.

Old folks are apt to think they know enough already, although they may actually be very ignorant, but the young ones are the stuff that will take a new impression most easily, and there the result of your labors will be most conspicuous. The day is now gone by, never to return again, I trust, when farmers thought it useless to record their own experience or to read the experience of others.

We are rapidly becoming a thinking people, and people who reason and think, like to be informed of the reasonings and thoughts of others in the line of their profession.

Doctors and lawyers have their books, detailing the practice and opinions and judgments of those who have preceded them, as well as of their contemporaries; mechanics and artists have their books, furnishing all the current improvements in their respective occupations; and why should not farmers, who furnish subsistence for the whole of them, have their books too? Go ahead, tell us all about horticulture and domestic economy, and the principles which govern them, and though some of us perhaps may be conceited or ignorant enough to suppose we want no further instruction, yet I am sure your labors will not be lost on a people who are daily increasing in intelligence, and are annually adding to their wealth.

B. F.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1841.

**TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC.**

The proprietors and publishers of the New England Farmer trust that the arrangement which makes Mr Putnam editor, will contribute much to the usefulness of their paper. During the last two or three years, while there has been no one whose time has been mainly devoted to the preparation of matter for these pages, it could not be otherwise than that the work should fall below the rank it might take when conducted by one who made its care his chief occupation. The work is now to be supplied with that important appendage, a *head*. Mr P., previously a stranger to us, made himself favorably known by an address before the Essex Agricultural Society in 1839, and by the part he took in the agricultural meetings at the State House last winter. The character of his performances on these occasions bespoke his fitness for the place we were anxious to fill as soon as the proper man could be found. Without any knowledge of his circumstances or wishes, we made application to him, and, though for a time his engagements prevented his giving us any aid, we are happy now in securing his services. The opinions expressed to us since we announced the arrangement, confirm the expectation that he will meet our wants and the wants of our readers. We know not where else the man can be found who with Mr P.'s education, talents and character, has made himself so practically acquainted with common farming labors and operations; who for month after month and year after year, has used the axe, the dung-fork, the plough and the scythe, for the purpose of regaining the health which had been lost in the discharge of professional duties. A mind, disciplined as his had been, by previous study, would naturally familiarize itself with the principles of the business about which his hands were employed, and in which he took pleasure. His previous professional labors have given him that practice with the pen which fits him well to communicate the information he has been acquiring. We believe, too, that he possesses a large share of *common sense*, an important qualification in one who is to write for common men. We give up the paper entirely to his direction; and we ask our friends to aid him generously by contributions and subscriptions. It is very desirable that our list of subscribers should be enlarged, and we sincerely hope that our friends will aid us in this matter. Every addition to the list contributes largely to Mr P.'s emolument and increases both his means and his obligations to render the paper more valuable. With this introduction we leave him to speak for himself.

J. B.

Exchange papers are respectfully requested to copy.

**INTRODUCTORY.**

Mr Breck recently introduced us to the readers of the New England Farmer as its future editor. The time has come when we must commence our labors. The duties assumed will task our powers to the full extent of their reach. To sustain the high character of this paper, and make it meet the wants of our agriculturists, may require greater resources than are at our command. We should have shrunk from seeking the place, but when the proprietors sought us to fill it, our circumstances and tastes both inclined us to the trial.

When, last summer, we hung up the scythe for a few moments to read the letter which invited us here, the question instantly arose, whether we were competent to

succeed the able and discreet Fessenden and the inquisitive and laborious Colman? We answered *no*. We still say *no*. But we will endeavor to do what we can. Excuse us, reader, from promising more.

To unfold intelligibly the science, and to give wise rules for the art of husbandry, require a rare combination of attainments. Knowledge of agricultural chemistry, familiar acquaintance with farming operations, an eye observant of the forms and operations of nature, a sound and discriminating judgment, eagerness to learn something new, and a watchful care not to prefer the *new* to whatever in the *old is better*;—these, together with a concise, perspicuous, and forcible style of composition are all desirable in a writer for practical farmers. We fall below our standard, but hope to rise towards it. Buel and Fessenden furnish streams of light and wisdom remarkable for purity and worth. Few among their survivors may expect to rival them in the perspicuity and soundness of their teachings. We hope to profit by their example.

**Our Course.** The opinion expressed by Mr Colman in the last Farmer, that the paper would be rendered more popular and have its circulation increased by admitting to its columns more miscellaneous matter, perhaps may be well founded. It is true, that for the last few years, the list of subscribers has been diminishing; and other papers, treating upon a greater variety of topics, have perhaps supplanted this in many instances. But we are not satisfied that the cause lies in a limitation of the topics discussed. Other papers, partly agricultural, have been multiplying in number and have been industriously carried directly to the doors of our farmers, while no efforts have been made to obtain new subscribers for this one. Reports have been in circulation that this was the aristocratic paper, designed for a class of readers more scientific and more at leisure than the laboring man. Whether the reports have been well founded or not, there shall be no ground in future for a charge that the editor overlooks the wants or transcends the intelligence of the common farmer. The blood in his veins comes through a line of ancestors, who, successively, have earned a subsistence by their own toil, on the same fields, for precisely two hundred years. He belongs to the farming class by birth, by early associations, by recent toils, and by his tastes. His labors will be devoted to them. And what do they want? It is believed that there is a large class in New England, who desire to have this pioneer of New England agricultural papers, one that shall treat concisely, prudently, and constantly upon the common branches of ordinary husbandry; which shall be *worth preserving and binding* as a reference book; which shall contain but little matter foreign to their own pursuits; which shall furnish them from week to week valuable instruction; which shall help them to understand better their own business and interests; which shall lead them to *think and inquire*; which shall improve their own minds and the minds of their children: No reasonable effort on our part shall be spared to fit our pages for meeting this want; and if we succeed, the good sense of our yeomanry will lead them to reward us more liberally in the end, for *instructing* than they would for *idly entertaining* them.

It would be mortifying to have this oldest of New England agricultural journals decline in our hands; and we must thus early bespeak the kind and constant aid and indulgence of its friends. Our own deficiencies, we trust, will be supplied by contributions from those who have heretofore enriched these columns. And we invite them all, whether personally known to us or not, to send in the results of their experience, their inferences, opinions and inquiries. Others also—*many others*,

we hope, will come to our assistance; and we invite the *common farmer*, wherever he may belong, to send us the fruits of his experience, and to propound his inquiries. If unwilling to write, he is invited to call upon us at Mr Breck's warehouse, where we shall be always happy to see him and to exchange opinions. Let no one keep away because he is a stranger, or because he wears a striped frock and cow-hide boots; let him come as a farmer, and he shall be welcome. As to the frock and boots—*such boots*—we have worn them enough to know that no garments are more comfortable and none more respectable. Common farmers, these pages should be devoted to your interests, and unless you make known your wants, they cannot well be met. Give information of your success, your failures, your knowledge, and your doubts. The editor's object will be to furnish you with the best information and advice at his command.

The composition and application of manures, the growing of grasses, grains and roots, the management of the dairy, the breeds and management of cattle, sheep and swine, are the important matters to the mass of our husbandmen; and to these, *primarily*, will our pages be devoted. Beet sugar and silk, as yet, in our vicinity, receive too little attention to render them fit topics for extended discussion in columns prepared for the benefit of New England tillers of the soil. Fruits, implements of husbandry, vines, and all the various articles of common cultivation and use among the great bulk of farmers, may claim attention in our columns.

At our first survey of the editorial *farm*, it seems to us vaster than we can manage; parts must be neglected; we shall fail to acquire the reputation of a thorough husbandman. Some will find one fault and some another. By the wool grower we shall be called an indifferent shepherd, knowing but little about the fleecy tribes and devoting too little of our time to their habits and wants. Those who look to the dairy as their chief source of income, will accuse us of inattention to the cow: around the city of notions and elsewhere, conflicting notions in relation to our doings will prevail. Some will think that we do too little—others too much, upon our patch of roots, our corn, our wheat, or our grass lands. Some will think we plough too deep, others too shallow. One will laugh at us for planting some *small* corn that ripens early, and another for having a large kind that the frost *may* bite. Good friends, we cannot please you all, and shall best consult your good and our own by trying to please ourselves. Wiser than Mr Colman deems himself, we have sold none of our liberty of speech: no one has proposed to purchase it: we shall speak our mind "without let or abatement," but it will be mostly upon *agriculture*, and not upon disputed questions in morals, politics and religion.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

**MR COLMAN'S ADDRESS.**

We have just received an address by our Agricultural Commissioner, before "Connecticut Agricultural Society, in 1840"—but have yet had no time to examine its pages.

**HINT TO FARMERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.**

During the last winter, many of our practical agriculturists felt a want of opportunity for more free conversation, and thorough questioning of each other, than was afforded in the meetings called by the Agricultural Commissioner. May it not be well to form an Agricultural Society among the members of the Legislature for holding such meetings, as practical men shall deem suited to their wants? The Editor is ready to join with others in such an association and will esteem it a favor if others will give him their opinions. The meetings

here suggested should not and would not interfere with any which might be called by Mr Colman.

Members of the Legislature we invite to call upon us at No. 51 and 52 North Market St.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER.**

Rev H Colman, who has hitherto contributed largely to the columns of the New England Farmer finding his labors as Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts too onerous to allow him time to write for that paper, Mr Breck, the publisher, has engaged Rev. ALLEN PUTNAM to be its regular Editor from and after the 1st of the present month. Cordially do we extend the right hand of fellowship to brother Putnam as an Agricultural Editor, and desire for him much success in his new field of labor. Mr P. was formerly a Unitarian clergyman in Augusta, Me. and it was our pleasure there to enjoy a personal acquaintance with him.—Since he left Augusta and the pastoral office, he has been a practical farmer in Danvers, Mass. We think him well qualified to cultivate the soil of earth in the soil of mind. Some how or other, these clergymen, both in England and America, are excellent friends of farmers, and of the farming interest? And why should they not be? That is the purest and most virtuous employment of life, and brings men nearer, than any other, to their God.—*Me. Cultivator.*

**NEW EDITOR.**—Rev. Allen Putnam, of Danvers, has taken charge of the Editorial department of the New England Farmer. We wish him success in the enterprise. Mr Putnam brings with him the requisites of a good Editor, and we have no doubt will do honor to the paper, and justice to its patrons.—*Maine Farmer.*

**Massachusetts Horticultural Society.**  
EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, Dec. 26, 1840.

Beurre d'Arcmberg Pears—fine—from S. Downer, Esq. Pears without name from J. L. Russell, Chelmsford Pears without name, from Dr. E. Wight, Boston. Specimens of the Marigold Apple, grown by Wm C. Chapin, Esq., Providence, R. I., were exhibited, and pronounced by the Committee very fine. They are thus described in Kenrick's New American Orchardist—"Very handsome, of medium size; striped with red on a yellow ground; the flesh yellow, rich, saccharine, subacid and fine flavored. The fruit keeps till June. The trees do not suddenly come into bearing, but afterwards bear good crops." For the Committee,  
**J. L. L. F. WARREN.**

**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 Jan. 4.

Jan. 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	23	12	24	22	N. W.
Tuesday,	29	16	34	26	S.
Wednesday,	31	23	39	32	N.
Thursday,	31	28	36	34	E.
Friday,	1	15	26	32	N. E.
Saturday,	2	22	26	20	W.
Sunday,	3	8	17	10	W.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1840.**  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 290 Beef Cattle, 60 Stores, 1600 Sheep and 50 Swine.

**Prices.**—Beef Cattle—Last weeks prices were fully sustained. We quote first quality \$5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 25 a 5 75. Third quality, \$4 25 a \$5 00.

Sheep—Dull. Lots \$1 50, \$1 75, \$1 92. Wethers \$3 25, \$3 50 and \$4 00.

Swine.—One lot at about 4c. At retail, 5 and 6.

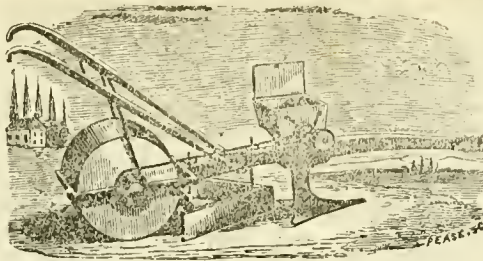
**LAMP OIL—PURE SPERM OIL.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.  
Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. isly

**GRINDSTONES.**

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



**BACHELDERS' PATENT PLANTING MACHINE**

This Machine, recently invented by L. & S. H. BACHELDER, of Haverhill N. H. is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements ever introduced to the notice of the farmer. It is simple in its construction, and certain and regular in its operation. It is calculated to plant all kinds of seed usually planted in hills or drills.

This Machine is constructed on principles altogether different from all others of similar purpose. It performs the operation of planting without opening a furrow, thereby dispensing with covers, that are continually liable to clog, and get out of order. It simply raises the soil a little, and at the same time drops the seed at any distance desired, when the soil falls back to its original place and is immediately followed by a moveable gauge, that leaves the soil to any depth over the seed which the operator chooses; it also removes all small stones and sods from the ground where the seed is deposited.

This Machine has been in operation during the past season and thoroughly tested by practical Farmers and Mechanics in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and is pronounced by them a complete and useful Machine, and is allowed by all who have seen it, to be superior to every other implement of the kind now in use in the United States. It operates equally well on wet or dry ground and is warranted to work well on any ground that can be furrowed with the common plough.

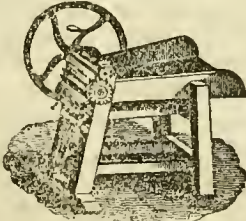
Orders will be received by L. & S. H. BACHELDER, Haverhill, N. H., or by the subscriber at Haverhill, Mass., their General Agent for the United States, for the Planter, or a right to manufacture and dispose of them. Any communication addressed to either will receive attention.  
**T. J. GOODRICH.**

Deerfield, N. Y. May 27, 1840.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—We whose names are hereunto annexed, certify that we have examined Bachelder's Patent Planting Machine, and seen it operate on several of our farms in Deerfield, Oneida County; the seed planted thereby seems well planted, wherever the ground is in proper order, and is now coming up; and we believe the Machine fully answers the description given of it in the handbills describing and recommending it, and heartily concur in said recommendation, believing as we do that it will prove a valuable labor-saving Machine, and on good land will soon supersede the labor of planting by hand in the old and common method.

**DOLPHUS SKINNER,**  
**SAMUEL LOOK,**  
**BENJAMIN NORTHAP.**  
Jan. Dec. 30.

**GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.**



**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**  
CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

Commodity	Unit	Price	Price
APPLES, Winter	barrel	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot		5 50	5 62
BEANS, white, Foreign	bushel	1 75	2 25
Domestic		2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new	barrel		10 50
No 1			9 00
prime		6 75	7 00
BEEFWAX, white	pound	37	40
yellow		23	29
BRISTLES, American		35	70
BUTTER, shipping		10	13
dairy		18	25
CANDLES, mould		12	13
dipped			
sperm			40
CHEESE, new milk	pound	7	8
CIDER	dozen	1 25	1 50
	barrel	1 50	1 75
BONE MANURE	bushel		32
in casks			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese	pound		45
southern, geese		37	45
FLAX, (American)		9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank	quintal	2 50	2 58
Bry, Chaleur		2 37	2 76
Haddock		1 25	1 33
Mackerel, No 1	barrel	14 25	14 50
No 2			13 00
No 3			
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1			
Salmon, No. 1		17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash		5 31	5 37
Baltimore, Howard street		5 50	5 62
Richmond canal			
Alexandria wharf			5 50
Rye			3 37
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.		3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow	bushel	62	63
southern flat, yellow		58	60
white			64
Rye, northern		65	68
Barley			
Oats, northern, (prime)		42	44
southern		23	32
GAINSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		15 00	20 00
do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern	pound	11	12
southern and western			11
HAY, best English, per ton		15 00	16 09
Eastern screwed		10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	35	38
2d quality			
LARD, Boston		10	11
southern			
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage		30	32
do. country do.		27	29
Baltimore city tannage		29	30
do. dry hides		23	25
New York red, light		24	25
Boston, do. slaughter		22	23
Boston dry hides		21	22
LIME, best sort	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans	gallon	20	27
Sugar House			
OIL, Sperm, Spring			1 03
Winter		1 15	1 16
Whale, refined		40	45
Linseed, American			
Neat's Foot		95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear	barrel		17 00
clear			16 00
Mess		14 00	15 00
Prime		13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern		70	80
northern			1 50
Canary		2 50	3 00
Hemp		2 25	2 50
Flax		2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern	pound		12
Southern Clover			11
SOAP, American, Brown		4	6
Castile		12	13
TALLOW, tried		8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces	pound	51	65
American, full blood, washed		4	50
do. 3-4ths do.		44	46
do. 1-2 do.		36	40
do. 1-4 and common		35	37
Pulled superfine		43	46
No. 1		37	42
No. 2		28	39
No. 3		18	21

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The following excellent article is from the Vermont Watchman and State Journal. It abounds in judicious advice to both mothers and daughters. Happy would it be for our land, aye, for our race, were the true ends of female education understood and kept constantly in view. The instances in which men of sense and worth become dupes, are only the exceptions, not the general rule. So that if there be mothers who aim only at getting their daughters well married—or daughters whose chief object is to get well married—they defeat their own purposes just so far as practical acquaintance with household labors and vigilant discipline of the heart are sacrificed to the spurious gentility of parlor listlessness and free participation in heart-corrupting gossip. The wise ones of the other sex are seldom caught by folly; the foolish are not worth catching. Habits of active industry, of neatness and frugality; together with good sense, solid intellectual attainments, charity in judging others, and unflinching kindness, are woman's befitting ornaments in all ranks of society. Decked in these, she will make her appropriate and happy influence felt both at the fire side and in society. Wearing these, changes of fortune can neither make nor ruin the sources of her highest enjoyments. When educated for usefulness she is educated for happiness and respectability.—En.

## BROTHER JONATHAN'S WIFE'S ADVICE TO HER DAUGHTER ON THE DAY OF HER MARRIAGE.

Now, Polly, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good. You must not think that all before you are Elysian fields. Toil, care and trouble are the companions of frail human nature. Old connexions will be dissolved by distance, by time and death. New ones are formed. Every thing pertaining to this life is on the change.

A well cultivated mind united with a pleasant, easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored from the first to the present moment, to bring you up in such a manner as to form you for future usefulness in society.—Woman was never made merely to see and be seen; but to fill an important space in the great chain in nature, planned and formed by the Almighty Parent of the universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide, and for the wife to care and see that every thing within her circle of movement, is done in order and season; therefore let method and order be considered important. A place for every thing and every thing in its time, are good family mottos.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen, is indispensable, for without such knowledge a lady is incapable of the management of her own business, and is liable to imposition by her servants every day. But in those things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your own house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor above all things to make your fireside the most agreeable place for the man of your choice. Pleasantry and a happy disposition will ever be considered necessary to this important end—but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all.

Let reason and common sense ever guide—these aided by a pleasant, friendly disposition, render life happy; and without these it is not desirable. Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the highest prospects; but from a petulant, peevish, and complaining disposition, and negligence, every thing went wrong; and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass away vacant time, where, associated with those more wicked than himself, he contracted the habit of intemperance, and all was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown upon the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance when necessary. Be careful of their characters, and do not readily believe an ill report. Throw the mantle of charity over their failings, knowing that we are human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler, and give no place to the reports of such. However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your bible show that it is used. Give no place to novels in your library. Let history, biography and travels be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family. Be not ignorant of the events of the time being—therefore read some journal of the day.

As to friends who may call on you—never be confused or in a hurry; treat them with hospitality and politeness, and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never tease them to do this or that which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy and pleasant deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them.

Speak with deliberation. The other sex tell us that “the female tongue is never tired;” be it so: let it be regulated by reason.

At the close of the week, if possible, let all your work, for the time, be done; so that on Sunday you may improve your time in such a manner as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinary exceptions, let your seat be vacant at church.

As to dress—decency is becoming to all, but extravagance opens a door to want; follow the fashion of the day so far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not; be thankful for, and take care of what you have. A leghorn hat loaded with flowers, will not cure the head ache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption.

GEORGIA SILK.—The Macon Telegraph says—“At a late term of the Inferior Court of this county, one of the presiding judges appeared on the bench with silk stockings, silk handkerchief, &c., made by his own family or some of his friends, of the production of their own cocooneries. The next day another of the judges, A. E. Ernest, Esq., appeared in a full suit of silk, (including coat, vest, pantaloons, stockings, pocket handkerchief and stock,) produced and manufactured wholly and entirely in his own family. Judge E. is of opinion that domestic silk will, before many years, be found the most economical article for negro clothing as well as ladies and gentlemen's dresses.”

FLIGHT OF BIRDS.—A crow will fly at the rate of 25 miles an hour, a hawk 40, and an eagle 80.

## POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called “The Lodi Manufacturing Company.” We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1846. We find it a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied.—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as the cheapest and best manure, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure in several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1846.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	P. F. Welsh
John J. Newkirk.	G. C. Van Riper.
John Tise.	George Tise.
Daniel Van Riper.	William Wood
George Demott.	John Duryee.
Henry Dayton.	George Newkirk.
Josiah Hornblower.	Garret Newkirk.
Corns. Van Winkle.	Daniel Ireland.

Shares in the above company are \$100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. One cent's worth, that is, 20 Hills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above.  
Dec. 22.

## 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1846.

NAHUM WARD.

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the “New York Poudrette Company,” No 120 Nassau street, New York. It is in-odorless, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a fertilizer on any soil, and for any crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the “act of incorporation,” granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York.  
D. K. MINOR.

I wish it distinctly understood that the “New York Poudrette Company” is in no way connected with the “Lodi Manufacturing Company,” of which Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelémy are, or were, the managers.  
Dec. 9, 1846. 3m. D. K. M.

## 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

### N. E. FARMER.

The following from the Albany Cultivator, contains good instruction and advice, which are not less timely in January than in December, the month for which the article was written.

#### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

*Care of Stock in Winter.*—From December until April, in our northern climate, and in a greater or less degree in more southern ones, the great business of the farmer consists in the care of his domestic animals. One of the great sources of loss to the farmer is the wretched condition in which his animals are frequently kept: their wool, their milk, and their ability to labor being in a great measure determined by their mode of keeping during the winter. Without shelter, without water, without food, or at best an irregular and partial supply, it must be expected that disease will invade his flocks and herds, and occasion losses that months of hard labor will be required to counterbalance.

At the commencement of winter, the farmer should carefully examine the condition of all his animals; ascertain whether any are unwell, weak, low in flesh, and the cause. Such animals require particular attention. One diseased animal may infect a hundred if brought into close contact with them; a weak, poor animal will fare worse with a number than alone, and the chances of getting through the winter are proportionably abridged; and all such must have good care and attention, or there will be a total loss. If there is one truth respecting animals more deserving of remembrance than another, it is that the animal entering the winter months in high condition, is already half wintered; that is, the care and food required to bring him out well and hearty in the spring, will not be one half as much as will be required by the one that commences winter, spring poor. A fat, strong animal, will be warm and comfortable, where a poor, weak one can hardly live, and the hearty vigorous one will digest and assimilate food which the weak one would scarcely taste. All weak and sickly animals at any season of the year, and particularly in the winter, should be kept by themselves, and receive the best care, and the best keeping possible.

Shelter for animals is a point too often neglected by farmers. Their sheep or cattle are left to find the warm side of a stack or fence, during our winter storms of snow or rain as they best can; and when the former die off by the dozen in March, or his cows are "on the lift" for a month or two in the spring, the owner affects to wonder at the cause, or why his neighbor who has good sheds is not as unlucky as himself. Domestic animals must have a shelter; it is as necessary for them as it is for man, and one may as well talk of comfort without it as the other. Few things are more trying to the men who has a soul, than to see a flock of sheep crouching in a corner of the fence half buried in snow; a few lean cows, their feet so drawn together by cold and hunger that all might stand in

a half bushel; half a dozen swine of the alligator breed, squealing, and their noses imploringly turned to the place where the trough should be; and the same air of discomfort and misery pervading every thing on the premises. Where animals are kept in this way we instinctively expect to find the windows of the house stuffed with cloaks and old hats, and the owner at the fire-side of the nearest tavern or grogshop, and rarely will such expectation be disappointed. It is very true much less attention was paid to the shelter of animals than now, and it is equally true that the difference in the mode of keeping was not greater than that existing in the wool, size, maturity and value of the respective animals.

Water is another essential thing in the winter management of animals, but it is a thing more frequently neglected than almost any other matter connected with their comfort. Cattle are often allowed during the severest storms, to go half a mile to drink, and require a good feed and an hour in a warm stable to counteract the effects of the labor of wallowing through the snow. In addition to this, their drink is frequently found in a slough, and the animal is covered to the knees in mud, which is left to freeze, stiffen the legs, and by retarding the circulation cause their freezing. It is no disadvantage to cattle to go a suitable distance to water, but rather a benefit, as promoting circulation in the feet, and thus preventing diseases of the extremities; but the place of resort should be free from mud, and room for the animals to approach without crowding or fighting. Sheep are almost universally the victims of neglect in respect to water; while, although they can live without it, water is as essential to their comfort, and used by them as constantly as it is by cattle. There are few farms on which, with a very little expense, plenty of water may not be had sufficiently near the barn for all the purposes of stock; and where buildings are to be erected, particular reference should be had to this point.

Animals should be salted in the winter with the greatest attention and regularity. Farmers are too careless about this in summer, and are apt to neglect it altogether in winter—a course which requires reformation at once. It is necessary for their health, gives an appetite, and summer or winter they should always have access to salt. Where a farmer has no sheds or troughs for salting, the best way is to make a strong brine and sprinkle it over the hay, straw or other fodder they are to receive. Such food will be eaten more cleanly, and there will be no waste of the salt.

Regularity in foddering or feeding all animals, is very necessary. Experience has shown that a given quantity of food will keep an animal in much better condition when fed to them at regular hours, than when given to them without order and at hazard. In the former case the animal in the intervals of feeding is quiet; he has taken his meals and is expecting nothing more until the stated hour arrives, for all animals soon acquire the habit of computing time quite accurately; in the latter case he is continually restless and uneasy—bleating,

bellowing, or squealing, and wasting what nourishment he receives, in expectations and efforts to obtain more. Feed your cattle regularly then, whatever may be the kind of food. This half starving animals, feeding them as it suits your convenience, keeping them without salt or water, and thinking they can get along without shelter, is bad policy, and should be repudiated at once by every man who would be merciful to his beast, or find in his pocket satisfactory evidence that keeping stock is not a losing business.

*Preparation of Fire Wood.*—Another thing to be attended to in the winter is the getting of wood for the year. This work must not be put off till the last of the season, since if this is the case, the farmer has too often the pleasure of drawing his wood a *jug* at a time, and finding when he comes to cut it, (perhaps when he should be haying or reaping,) that it is so filled with gravel, that his axe will require grinding after each operation. The wood-house must be filled in the winter for the next season's use, that green wood and smoke, and the sour looks of the good woman, and the delay incident to bad wood and worse fires may be avoided. Where a saving of fuel is desirable, and this is decidedly the case with most farmers in this country, it is better to use the saw in preference to the axe as far as is practicable. But where the axe is used, care should be taken to gather up the chips if the wood is cut in the wood lot instead of the yard, as we have found by experience that a chopper in cutting up three cords of four feet wood, will make a full wagon load of chips, which for many purposes are the most valuable part of the wood, and too frequently now wholly lost for the use of fuel.

Where there is no wood-house the fuel should be drawn, split, and closely piled in such a way that a roof of boards may be placed over it to protect the wood from the weather while seasoning, and after it is dried. The difference between protected wood and that exposed, is nearly as great as that between wood made from green trees and from dead ones. The more hard, heavy and sound fire wood is, the better it will be when dried, and the least decay or exposure to the elements after cutting, is prejudicial. Some have contended that part of green wood is preferable to having it wholly dry. This is a decided mistake; as the experiments of Count Rumford proved that the difference in the heat given out, was precisely equal to that required to evaporate the same quantity of water as was contained in the green wood.

*Improvement of the Mind.*—And now, when your animals and every thing within doors is well and snugly cared for, is the time during the winter evenings, and days when the storm confines you to your homes, to store the mind with useful knowledge, and avail yourself of the means of educating and schooling the man as well as the child, which happily are within the reach of every American citizen. Books, magazines, papers on all subjects and in profusion exist; New York and Massachusetts have placed excellent collections within the

reach of every one; and the whole genius of our institutions, the history of our most distinguished men, and the undisputed advantages of knowledge, invite to a perusal. The demand is made upon the farmer as well as others, and none can be more interested in the acquisition than he. The successful prosecution of his business; the duty owed to himself and his country; the necessity of intelligence to the continuance of our institutions; all require and force upon the farmer the propriety of employing every leisure hour in strengthening and improving the mind.

There are many who seem to suppose that where the man or woman has learned to read and write, or mastered perfectly the rudiments of education, the work is done, and he has nothing more to think of in the way of learning. This is a serious mistake; and it is as fatal to the liberally educated, and as common to them, as to him whose learning has been gained at the district school. When the boy or the man leaves the school or the college, they are not educated, however great may have been their acquirements. The means only have been gained of obtaining an education, and without their continued use and unwearied application, a man may live many years very learned, and die at last little better than a fool. It is this education of the mind, the turning of knowledge to practical uses, which has marked the rise of the greatest men in this or any other country. Read, then, acquire knowledge, use it faithfully, and be an honor to your country. On the use you make of your winters much is depending, and the work of educating the mind is one that cannot be neglected with impunity.

As every farmer should keep a record of his farming operations, the account of his receipts and expenditures, and the manner in which his course of cropping has been conducted, the close of the year or the winter forms an excellent time for examining it carefully, and correcting any errors in practice that may be discovered. Especially look over your list of purchases (it is to be hoped you did not run in debt for any thing,) and see whether any useless articles were purchased—a course to be strictly guarded against in future. Never buy a thing you do not want, however cheap it may be, for if this is done, you will soon find yourself unable to obtain the articles you need. The Farmer's Book is an essential part of every farming establishment, useful in many respects, and by no means to be overlooked. One half of the failures and mishaps of life, arise from a neglect of the past and the lessons it teaches. It is the part of the wise to profit by these, to know and shun past errors in a future course; and to do this, such a record is indispensable. Years are the monuments that mark our course; their lapse should show the lessons each one must have taught, have not been in vain.

From the Spirit of the Age.

#### OCCUPATIONS.

There is not a more foolish notion afloat in the world, than the one that it is the *occupation* that gives character to the man. One occupation, as the means of 'getting a living,' as the phrase goes, is precisely as high and creditable as another, provided that it be honorable, and in accordance with the laws of God and man. The man who holds the plough, hammers his iron, or drives his peg, to

support himself and his family, with the necessaries and comforts of life, is not a whit below the one who measures tape behind the counter, mystifies the law at the bar, or presides at the councils of a nation. There is a vulgar and most pernicious feeling abroad in the community on this subject. Fathers must educate their sons for one of what is called 'the learned professions.' Mothers, must marry their daughters, to a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, or a merchant. Horror! the good lady would as soon think of marrying her beautiful daughter to a Winnebago, as to a homely, industrious, and honorable mechanic. Why, the family would be disgraced, the name dishonored.—No! no! The business of a carpenter, a blacksmith or a farmer, is not so *respectable* as that of slaving notes, drawing stolidity from the desk, peddling rotten wood for pills, or selling snuff and tobacco. And yet, the duties of all the learned professions, as well as those of a mercantile life, are performed for the same reason that the shoemaker waxes his thread, and the farmer plants his potatoes, viz. to *obtain a living!* Still, a set of miserable, upstart fools, who are almost universally low-bred people themselves, people who have begun life in the ditch, endeavor to establish in society artificial distinctions, distinctions which they vainly hope will elevate them above the common mass from which they were taken, and give to them, an importance which innate worth and honesty could not command for them. Labor is labor. Honest labor is honest labor. Honest and honorable labor are the same, whether performed by the king or the beggar, and is just as honorable in one as the other. It is true, that all men, by habit and by taste are not fitted to pursue the same vocations, and that there are natural *divisions*, not *distinctions*, as the word is commonly used, created by habit and taste. This is as it should be, and fits us for a discharge of all the peculiar duties that devolve upon us as members of society. But to say, that because a man performs any given duty, however humble, though necessary that duty may be, necessarily degrades him, or renders him less meritorious, than his neighbor, who performs another duty, yet not more faithfully; is to say that we still adhere to the monarchical principles of the old world.

Let the father educate his son to some honorable calling, and if he have a predilection for any particular business, as is often the case, let him follow it, if it be possible—it is the man that ennobles the business, not the business that ennobles the man—and not spend a thought upon the distinctions in occupations, honorable and honest, that fools have attempted to build up. Let children be taught to be honorable, honest, and upright, to set a proper value upon the riches of a world which is only, at best, a bubble, blown into existence to-day to burst to-morrow, and to understand that the only true and real distinctions in society are those of virtue and vice, and that the only true and enduring riches are an intellect duly cultivated, affections schooled, and a heart that knows no guile.

#### MR COLMAN'S ADDRESSES.

Last week we acknowledged the receipt of an address from the Agricultural Commissioner.—Upon opening the book, we find it containing three distinct addresses—one delivered at New Haven—one at Norwich—and the third at Hartford. From the first, which is pleasant and appropriate, we make the following extracts.

#### FALSE DELICACY.

The nature of soils has been long a subject of philosophical investigation; and that, with the application and operation of manures, seems now to be holding in reserve for chemistry its most brilliant triumphs. Do I offend a fastidious ear by a reference to a topic so humble? In looking at the masterpiece of human genius in sculpture, the Venus de Medicis, the vulgar mind brings away from the contemplation no higher sentiment than that it is naked. The pure and disciplined mind hardly conscious of this fact, and feeling the responsive movements of the divinity within itself, admires with adoring wonder the triumphs of genius in this sensible imbedment of the highest beauties of form in the works of the Creator. So it is with other objects in nature, so much depends upon the eye with which we look at them. The vulgar mind, in the heap of manure by the road side, thinks only of its offensiveness and corruption. The well disciplined mind regards it as an element in one of the most affecting miracles of the divine power, and adores that beneficent agency, which, in its mysterious operations, converts this refuse into fruits and flowers.

#### CITY AND COUNTRY MANNERS.

Agriculture, as a pursuit, commends itself to persons of refined taste and sentiment. I know how I shall startle the ear of city fastidiousness by such an assertion; but I rely upon your candor that I shall not offend by the expression of my honest convictions. There is much in the country that is vulgar, rude, and offensive. There is no occasion for this. This is not the fault of the country. But is there more of this in the country than is to be found in cities? These things depend much upon ourselves. The artificial forms of social intercourse do not prevail in the country as in the town—at least they are not the same; but it is often delightful to lay aside, at least for a while, the buckram and the starch. I have been through life familiar with all classes of people. I have been many years a citizen in the cities, and a farmer among the farmers. I have been a frequent visitor in city palaces, and many a time an indweller of the humblest mansions in the secluded parts of the country; and I must say, without derogating from the refinements of the most approved society in the cities, that the comparison in respect to courtesy and civility would not turn out to the disadvantage of the country. True politeness is not matter of mere form or manner, but of sentiment and heart. There are rude and vulgar people everywhere; but will not a sober judgment pronounce it as great a rudeness to be sent knowingly away from the door of one who calls herself a friend by a servant with a lie put in his mouth, as to be received by the kind woman who welcomes us heartily to her wash-tub or her spinning-wheel, and sweeps a place for us without apology to sit down at her kitchen fire? You will pardon the homeliness of my illustrations. You may thread your beautiful valley from the ocean to the mountains; you may, as I have done, follow the silver stream, whose honored name is borne by your Commonwealth, from the place where it deposits its contributions in the mighty treasury of the sea, to its gushing sources under the snow-clad summits of the north, and traverse every State whose borders are laved by its gentle waters, and good manners on your part will be invariably met with a corresponding civility. Excepting among the vicious and depraved, you will find no rudeness un-

less you are so unfortunate as to provoke it by your own arrogance.

It is folly to carry city manners and customs into the country. This destroys the simplicity which constitutes the charm of rural life. If you have no real taste for rural pleasures, no interest in rural concerns, no disposition for rural labors; if you are afraid of soiling your hands or brown- ing your cheeks; if you can make no friends with the flocks that whiten the fields, nor the birds that make the hills and forests vocal with melody; if you are unwilling that the earliest rays of the dawn should disturb your repose, and your heart kindles with no enthusiasm in the golden sunset, then flee the country as you would the Siberian desert. It would be to you only a land of discom- fort and solitude.

#### NEW ENGLAND AND THE WEST.

I have lately returned from a visit to the far West; from the Illinois prairies, beautiful and fer- tile beyond description. This land has been to be had almost for the asking. I am not disposed to underrate any of the advantages of this land of promise, farther than to say, that I am more than ever satisfied with New England. The boast of this western country is that the crops require no manuring and little cultivation. Under present circumstances, the land, allowing the enclosure to be such as to require only twenty rods of fence to an acre, cannot be fenced with a worm fence un- der six dollars an acre. This is to be added to the cost of the land. The first year's breaking up, when in general no return of any value is obtained, is done at an expense of two dollars and a half per acre. This, likewise, is to be added to the cost of the land. We come now to the second year, when it is to be ploughed at an expense of two dollars and a half or two dollars per acre; the corn is to be planted and covered; it is to be harrowed with a cultivator at least three times, which at cur- rent prices of labor cannot be estimated at less than two dollars; and it must be gathered, and husked, and cribbed at an expense I leave you to estimate. The rough fodder is deemed of no value. The crop ordinarily will not exceed forty bushels, but sometimes rises to fifty. Place it at fifty. The present price varies from fifteen to twenty cents. It can scarcely ever be expected to rise above twenty-five cents. This would give a return of twelve and a half dollars to the acre, out of which you must deduct at least seven dollars for the cultivation. This certainly is not to be com- pared with our New England profits, as far as this branch of husbandry is concerned. Labor must continue to be high in the western states. Cheap land will make high wages. I have not time to consider other branches of husbandry in the West.

#### MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting held October 24, 1840—

*Voted, unanimously,* That the thanks of this Soci- ety, with a piece of plate, as a testimony thereof, be presented to the Hon. E. Vose, for the many valuable services rendered to the Society, during the period he has discharged the duties as its Presi- dent.

*Voted,* That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated for this purpose, and that a committee be appointed to procure a piece of plate, and cause a suitable inscription to be engraved thereon, and present the same with the thanks of the Massachu- setts Horticultural Society.

Messrs Samuel Walker, E. M. Richards and Josi- ah Stickney, were chosen said committee.

At a meeting of the Mass. Horticultural Society held January 2d, 1841, Mr Walker transmitted the following correspondence—whereupon it was

*Voted,* That the same be entered on the records of the Society and published in the New England Farmer.

Attest,

E. M. RICHARDS, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

Roxbury, Dec. 25th, 1840.

DEAR SIR—The undersigned have the honor of being a committee appointed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to present you the thanks of the same, with a piece of plate, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained of the many and valua- ble services rendered by you to the Society, during your connection with it as its President.

In requesting your acceptance of this token of respect, we cannot forbear alluding to the prosper- ous condition in which you leave the affairs of the Society; we attribute this mainly to the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties and responsibilities connected therewith.

Permit us, dear sir, to add, in the performance of this our duty, that we have great pleasure, in- dividually, (as well as on account of the Society), in expressing the high esteem in which we hold your services.

Accept our best wishes for your long and con- tinued happiness.

Very respectfully, your obt' servants,

S. WALKER,

E. M. RICHARDS,

JOSIAH STICKNEY,

} *Committee.*

To the HON. ELIJAH VOSE, Dorchester.

Dorchester, Dec. 26th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 25th instant, communicating to me, by the request of the Massachusetts Horticul- tural Society, the expression of its approbation of my official conduct whilst connected with it. I as- sure you, gentlemen, that I conceive this manifes- tation of the good opinion of the Society with great sensibility, more especially, as emanating from those who have so long been the eye witnesses of the conduct which they have seen proper to approve.

To whatever extent it may have fallen to my share to participate in the direction of the affairs of the Society, it has been a paramount object to render it, as far as possible, subservient to the public welfare, by fostering a taste for the various branches of culture which it has been its especial object to promote, by elevating the standard of that taste, and disseminating its influences, so that the beneficial effects, both moral and physical, of the interesting pursuits of horticulture, might be more sensibly felt throughout the community. It is a source of gratification to believe that exertions to this effect are appreciated.

I beg you to convey to the members of the Soci- ety my sincere thanks for this testimonial of their regard, and to accept my acknowledgements for the flattering manner in which you have tendered to me the beautiful article presented by them. I shall always highly value it, on account of the in- teresting associations connected with it.

With sentiments of great respect,

I am very truly, yours,

ELIJAH VOSE.

To S. WALKER, E. M. RICHARDS and JOSIAH STICKNEY, Esqrs.

From the Albany Cultivator.

#### HOT AIR FURNACE.

*Messrs Gaylord & Tucker*—I have recently be- come a subscriber to the Cultivator published in Albany, N. Y., which I find to be a very valuable paper. On perusal of the April No. of said paper, I find a description of a *Hot Air Furnace*, which has engaged my particular attention. The reason was, it so very nearly resembled a furnace I had constructed in a house of my own, built in 1836; I have used that alone since that time to warm my whole house except my kitchen. The part warmed consists of two rooms below, 16 by 17 feet square, entry 8 by 16 feet, 2 rooms above, 14 by 14 feet, 2 rooms above, 8 by 9 feet, entry above, and 2 rooms above in the L over my kitchen, 8 by 16 each.—The construction of my furnace was original with me. I so arranged the arch upon which my chim- ney was to stand as to make that the furnace of it- self, which I consider an improvement on yours.

I left apertures 7 inches in diameter, same as those marked in yours E. E., which passes up through both my hearths to supply hot air in my lower rooms, which are as before stated, 16 by 17 feet square each. To conduct hot air into my chambers, I left two flues each about four inches square in my chimney which led from the hot air chamber of furnace into each of my two large chambers above, and came out of the chimney about five inches above the chamber floor, by means of a tin pipe inserted into the chimney horizontal- ly, to extend from the flue into the room. Those pipes can be closed by a tin cover, similar to that of a tin pail, which can be opened and shut at pleasure. My smoke flue was carried up in the chimney, beginning at the hot air chamber, no larger than the stove pipe, and directly between the two hot air flues (with only one thickness of brick between) and extended to the top of my chim- ney. The stove that I have used is nothing but a common box stove of large size, say 2 1-2 feet long, 16 inches square. Upon the top of this stove I have one large round drum about 16 inches in di- ameter, and nearly as long as the stove, and above that I had two small drums only six inches in di- ameter, but extended the length of my hot air cham- ber, and then into the chimney above. In addition to the above, I had a pipe for hot air made of brick, placed upon a plank supported for the purpose, to lead from the side of my furnace near the top, and extended about 7 feet through my cellar, (which is kept apart for the furnace) and leads up into my entry by a ventilator. This keeps the entry or hall which is about 8 by 28 feet, perfectly warm as well as my whole house. In half an hour after a fire is built in the morning, you would be comfortably warm in any room or entry even when the mercury stands 15° below zero outside, which is not unfre- quently the case in this climate. My stove had no grate on the bottom, neither had I an ash-pit. In other respects, my furnace resembles that repre- sented in your paper. This is found such an im- provement in this country, that many have followed my example, and many others have even laid 'up' in cities, and adopted mine. The first year I used my furnace, I burnt about twelve cords soft wood, pine and spruce. I would prefer a stove for my furnace such as you recommend, but none are to be had in this section of our country.

Truly yours, LEVI L. LOWELL.  
*Calais (Me.) Sept. 27, 1840.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

## MANAGEMENT OF PORK.

[Concluded.]

In Europe, the Russian pork bears a high price; and its quality is supposed to be owing to the pickle in which it is preserved. This is called the "Empress of Russia's Brine," and is prepared as follows: boil together over a gentle fire six pounds of common salt, (that in most common use in Russia is rock salt,) two pounds of powdered loaf sugar, three ounces of salt petre, and three gallons of spring or pure water. Skim it while boiling, and when quite cold, pour it over the meat, every part of which must be covered with the brine. Small pork will be sufficiently cured in four or five days; hams intended for drying, in two weeks, unless they are very large. This pickle may be used again and again, if it be fresh boiled up with a small addition to the ingredients. Before putting the meat into the brine, wash it in water, press out the blood, and wipe it clean.

Pickling tubs should be larger at the bottom than at top, by which means when well packed, the pork will retain its place until the last layer is exhausted. When the pork is cool, it may be cut up, the hams and shoulders reserved for bacon, and the remainder salted. Cover the bottom of the tub or barrel with rock salt, and on it place a layer of meat, and so on till the tub is filled. Use the salt liberally, and fill the barrel with strong brine, boiled and skimmed, and then cooled. The following method of preparing hams and shoulders is a good one; as many who have tried it in substance can testify.

To ascertain the probable weight of the meat to be prepared, weigh a number of the hams and shoulders. Then pack them with rock salt in a suitable tub or cask, being careful not to lay the flat sides of the large pieces upon each other, and filling the intervals with hocks, jowls, &c. To every 300 lbs. of meat, then take twenty lbs. of rock salt, or Onondaga coarse salt, one lb. of salt-petre, and fourteen lbs. of brown sugar, or half a gallon of good molasses, and as much water (pure spring water is the best) as will cover the meat: put the whole in a clean vessel, boil and scum; then set it aside to cool, and pour it on the meat till the whole is covered some three or four inches. Hams weighing from 12 to 15 lbs. must lie in this pickle about five weeks; from 15 to 25 lbs. six weeks; from 25 to 45 lbs. seven weeks. On taking them out, soak them in cold water two or three hours to remove the surface salt; then wipe and dry them. It is a good plan in cutting up to take off the feet and hocks with a saw instead of an axe, as it leaves a smooth surface, and no fractures for the lodgment of the fly. Some make only six pieces of a trimmed hog for salting; but it is more convenient when intended for domestic use, to have the side pork, as it is called, cut in smaller pieces.

The goodness of hams and shoulders and their preservation, depends greatly on their smoking as well as salting. Owing to some misconception of the smoke-house, to the surface of the meat not being properly freed from saline matter, or other causes, it not unfrequently happens that during the process of smoking, the meat is constantly moist, and imbibes a pyroligneous acid taste and smell, destructive of its good qualities. The requisites of a smoke-house are, that it should be perfectly dry; not warmed by the fire that makes the smoke; so

far from the fire that any vapor thrown off in the smoke may be condensed before reaching the meat; so close as to exclude all flies, mice, &c., and yet capable of ventilation and escape of smoke. The Westphalian hams are the most celebrated in Europe, principally cured at and exported from Ham-burg. The smoking of these is performed in extensive chambers in the upper stories of high buildings, some of four or five stories; and the smoke is conveyed to these rooms from fires in the cellar, through tubes on which the vapor is condensed and the heat absorbed, so that the smoke is both dry and cool when it comes in contact with the meat. They are thus kept perfectly dry, and acquire a color and flavor unknown to those smoked in the common method. Hams after being smoked may be kept any length of time, by being packed in dry ashes, powdered charcoal, or by being kept in the smoke-house, if that is secure against the fly, or a smoke is made under them once a week. When meat is fully smoked and dried, it may be kept hung up in any dry room, by slipping over it a cotton bag, the neck of which is closely tied around the string which supports the meat, and thus excludes the bacon bug, fly, &c. The small part of a ham, shoulder, &c. should always be hung downwards in the process of smoking, or when suspended for preservation.

From the same.

## WINTER BUTTER.

Of all the products of the dairy, there is none more extensively used than butter; and there is none, the preparation of which requires more care, or better repays a little extra attention. The difference between good and bad butter is as wide as between the zenith and the nadir; and there is nothing more advantageous to the dairymaid, or more to be coveted by her than a high reputation for the quality of this article. Good butter always indicates good order, great neatness, personal supervision, domestic industry, and skill in house-wifery; and when a man carries an inferior article to market, the opinion entertained of his wife is directly the reverse of this.

The first thing to be attended to in making sweet butter, and butter that will keep, is the perfect purity of every thing used in the manufacture. Not only the vessels used, the pails, pans, churns, &c., but the room in which the milk is set, and the air which circulates in it, while the cream is rising, should be clean and free from every offensive odor whatever.

The temperature also of the milk while rising, and of the cream while churning, is of much moment. Cream on the milk will be injured or melted, by too high a temperature, as well as while the churning process is going on; and if the temperature is too low, the cream rises so slowly that it becomes bitter and the butter of course is unpalatable. A temperature of from 50° to 60°, has been thought the best for the milk room, and from 60° to 65° will make good butter. The churning after it commences, should proceed without intermission until the butter is formed, and separated from the milk as far as it can be in this stage of the process.

The salting of the butter is a matter essential to its good quality. Too frequently, salt of a coarse, inferior description is used; and so much is put in that it remains undissolved, gritting like sand in the teeth, and provoking uncomfortable thirst. The

salt for butter should be of the purest kind, made as fine as it can be by grinding, and if a little powdered salt petre is mixed with it, it will be none the worse. Some have recommended five pounds of good salt, eight ounces of salt petre and one pound of first rate loaf sugar, thoroughly incorporated and used for salting, at the rate of an ounce and a half to the pound of butter. If the salt is of the right kind, and the butter is correct in other respects, it may be questioned whether the addition of any foreign ingredient is not to be deprecated.

The great point in making good butter, and that which will keep, is the freeing it from all buttermilk; and if every thing else is well done, if this point is overlooked, good butter is impossible for any length of time. The mixture of milk in any degree with the butter is sure to produce frowiness or an unpleasant taste to the butter; and the entire freedom from this, constitutes the grand secret of making good butter. There are many who think washing butter with water incompatible with retaining the rich flavor, but if the water is cold and pure, it is scarcely possible any thing should be washed away, the buttermilk which destroys the flavor of all butter excepted. Besides, the best butter in the world and that which in all markets commands the best price, viz: Dutch butter, is invariably made in this way; and where the example has been followed by others, it has rarely failed of success. If any, however, doubt the propriety of washing butter, they may use any method they choose, provided the milk is separated perfectly. Perfectly freed from the substance that causes it to assume the putrid frowy taste of bad butter, it may be kept with almost as much ease as tallow; and solidity in packing, clean, sweet vessels, and a low temperature, will ensure its keeping for any reasonable time. Let no one expect good butter, however, so long as coarse, impure salt is used, or a particle of the buttermilk is allowed to remain in it.

The following article is copied, not mainly for the purpose of publishing the fact that Mr Williams obtained a large crop of corn, for the knowledge of such a fact is of but little use, unless there are some peculiarities in the mode of producing it which may be imitated by others. The principles which governed this Kentucky farmer are applicable in all the States, and are in perfect accordance with the results to which our own observations have led us, and which we have before made public. The roots of the growing crop must be spared by the hoe, the cultivator and the plough; while the surface of the land is so often stirred as to afford free action to *light* and *air*. Deep ploughing between the rows, and high hilling may hasten the maturity of the crop; we believe it will cause corn to ripen several days earlier; but it is done at the expense of productiveness. The crop will be less.—Ed.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

## EXPERIMENTAL CROP OF CORN.

DEAR SIR—You will be pleased no doubt to learn the result of an experiment made by me in the cultivation of corn. The certificate below, will show the quantity of ground cultivated and the amount of product, and it remains only to describe the character of the soil and seed, and the mode of cultivation.

The soil was good, but not new. It had been in meadow for many years previous to the last seven. The five first of last seven, it was in heap: the last but one it was in rye, and the last in seed hemp.

The seed was of a variety well known in this neighborhood, particularly among distillers, who speak of it as yielding more spirits than any other kind. It is yellow, and has a medium ear in size, a firm deep grain, very small red cob, shells easily, and in shelling yields abundantly. For several years past I have been improving it by a careful selection of seed, and the result has been an increase in the number and size of the ears. It matures about two weeks earlier than other corn commonly does.

In its cultivation I was governed by the principles, that the roots were not to be broken; that a good bed was to be given the roots to occupy; that light and heat should get to them equally, and that the whole power of the soil should be brought into action without being burdened. I first, as soon as it could be done after the frost was out of the soil, gave it a deep ploughing with a Cary plough. In April, just before planting, I spread over the whole surface a thin coat of fresh stable manure in its unfermented state; then cross ploughed with the same plough; then harrowed; then laid off rows two feet apart with a shovel plough; dropped the seed in the bottom of these rows, as near one foot apart as I could; covered with hoes, and in so doing made the surface level, every clod being crushed with the eye of the hoe, and I then pressed the whole down tight with a good roller. When the corn was about one foot high, I had the weeds cut with a sharp hoe by scraping: great care was taken not to break the surface nor to hill the corn. It had but one hoeing of this sort, and the laborer was about one day in doing it.

The manure, though green from the stable, as the season was wet, was of much service, which I suppose would not have been the case, had the season been dry.

In my opinion the experiment proves unequivocally, that in wet or rainy seasons, such as the past has been, a crop of corn may be trebled, and that with a great reduction of labor. What could be done such a year as was that of 1839, remains to be tested. Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

Bourbon county, Sept. 24, 1840.

We do certify, That we have this day accurately measured the quantity of corn grown by Geo. W. Williams, as an experiment in the mode of cultivation that we have also accurately measured the land cultivated by him, and we find the land contains one acre and one eighth of an acre, and the quantity of corn is one hundred and seventy-eight bushels, making at the rate of one hundred and fifty-eight bushels and two ninths of a bushel to the acre

WILL. P. HUME,  
GEO. MOORE,  
JOSEPH H. CLAY,  
R. P. RANKINS.

*Cooking* *Us.*—Take beets of middle size, and after removing the tops and dirt, roast them in a fire as potatoes are roasted. When done, they are peeled and set up in the usual manner. One who has tried them in this way, says they are much sweeter and richer than when boiled.—*Alb. Cult.*

We have received through the hands of Mr Colman, the following communication. Our impression is, that Mr C. withheld it from publication hoping to find time for appending to it some remarks of his own; but failing to do as he designed previously to closing his connexion with the paper, he has placed the article at our disposal. It is from the same pen that has furnished our readers with interesting and instructive communications relative to the great west. We insert it with pleasure, and express a hope that we shall often be furnished with matter from the same source.—Ed.

For the New England Farmer.

#### SMALL FARMS.

A long chapter might be written upon this subject, but I will endeavor to condense my remarks into a short one.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society offers premiums for the best farms containing not less than seventy acres; from which it may be inferred that smaller farms cannot (in the opinion of the Trustees) be cultivated to advantage, or, that owners of smaller cannot make improvements worthy of encouragement.

Whatever may be the reason for excluding farms of less than seventy acres, I believe that a great error is committed in doing so, and the following are some of my reasons.

Large farmers are seldom experimentalists, excepting gentlemen of large fortunes who are not dependent upon the income of their farms for support, and such need no premiums to induce them to make improvements.

Generally, fewer hands are employed upon large farms in proportion to their size than upon small ones, and they are not so well cultivated, excepting as above, the cases of opulent owners.

Taking the average of farms in New England, it is necessary to have a force equal to one full hand to every ten acres, in order to cultivate it well. One who cultivates a small farm will generally have nearly or quite this force in his own family, but owing to the high price of labor, large farmers will not have nearly so large a force.

By holding out encouragement to large farmers only, the sentiment is inculcated that large farms are necessary to realize the greatest benefit, and young men are often induced to go beyond their means, to purchase a large farm which they are unable to manage properly, in consequence of the straitened circumstances in which they find themselves; or, if they have prudence enough to foresee this difficulty, they will emigrate where their little capital will purchase such a quantity of land as they suppose is necessary for profitable farming.

All will admit that thorough cultivation is the most profitable, and, as small farms are generally cultivated better than large ones, for the reason above given, it follows that small farms are more profitable than large ones, according to their size, and I am satisfied from my own experience and observation, that they are so, not only in New England but even in the fertile valleys of the west.

The great error of our farmers is, attempting to cultivate too much land. The cultivation of small farms is not only more profitable, but there are political and moral advantages resulting from such a system which ought not to be overlooked. The crowning glory of New England is the subdivision of estates and the ownership of the soil being vested in the cultivators, and the consequent indepen-

dence of our yeomanry. Now this system ought to be preserved and extended, so that instead of a farmer's son being encouraged to burden himself with debt to purchase his brothers' interests in the homestead, it should be divided among them that the number of independent farmers may be increased as much as possible.

The advantages of such a system are many, and too obvious to need further remark.

But it may be said that it is necessary to limit the premiums to farms over a certain size, to shut out the few highly cultivated acres around the rich man's mansion from coming in competition with ordinary farms. This may be true, but it is not necessary to place the limit so high as to exclude a very great number of the best cultivators in the country, when all the objects proposed may be better promoted by bringing small farms into competition with others. It seems to me that the limit should be as low as 25 or even 20 acres.

If my views are incorrect, I should like to have you or some of your correspondents put me right. Perhaps at some future day I may add something more upon this subject.

J. GOULD.

Sharon, Mass., Oct. 1840.

For the N. E. Farmer.

#### CIRCISSIAN MULBERRY.

This most important and rare variety bids fair to form a new era in the silk culture, on account of its extreme hardy character and profusion of foliage of the largest dimensions.

The leaves are about the size of the famous *Multicaulis* mulberry, but more fleshy and nutritious, and of greater weight, and this tree will consequently afford more for silk worms than any other variety.

The wood is remarkably firm and will withstand the winters of Quebec. Its growth is truly a subject of amazement, being fifty per cent. greater than the rapid-shooting *Multicaulis*.

Most of the trees raised from cuttings the present season, now exceed six feet in height, and some of them seven feet, being nearly double the height of all other kinds in the same field.

It cannot fail to be a great acquisition, and particularly so to New England.

W. P.

Flushing, Dec. 30.

[Communicated.]

#### GOOD USE FOR TOBACCO.

Not long since a rat took it into his head to cut holes in my house. I tried a variety of experiments to keep him out without effect. At last I boiled a strong decoction of tobacco, and poured it hot on the places where he was at work. He has quit his depredations, although in one place he had cut the hole almost large enough to creep through. I have tried the same experiment in other places, and find that rats will not eat wood saturated with tobacco juice. Would it not be well if some one building houses or barns, would try it on a large scale? The cost will be trifling, and as I ask nothing for the discovery, all may try it who are disposed to do so.

A RAT HATER.

*Salt for Poultry.*—The Franklin Farmer contains a notice of a farmer's wife in that vicinity, who killed her flock of thirty young turkeys, by giving them a pint of meal wet up with a large spoonful of salt.—*Alb. Cult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1841.

RESPECTABILITY OF THE FARMER'S OCCU-  
PATION.

Community appreciate the merits of the hardy tillers of the soil. They are called the bone and muscle of the body politic. They are trusted and honored. For all offices which any one among them is competent to fill, his pursuit is a recommendation. Other things being equal, no other man is so likely to win the suffrages of his fellow-citizens as the plain, honest farmer—What though the gentlemen of the bar are often called to fill places of honor and emolument? It is because their education and pursuits fit them for more prompt and accurate discharge of the duties imposed, and hence it is for the *public good* that they should be employed. Wherever the farmer lives, who informs his mind, wisely cultivates his heart, blends dignity and modesty in his deportment—indulges in no envious complaints of those who wear a finer coat and more highly polished boot—who truly *respects himself* and his fellow-farmers—wherever such an one lives he is respected; wherever he appears he is respected; we care not if it be among the most wealthy and the most refined of the metropolis, for even there he would be as highly respected as in any circle he could enter. The fact that he would not be as cordially invited to the table of a city capitalist as to that of the laboring man will not impair the justness of the remark: it is not want of respect that withholds the invitation; but it is a dissimilarity of tastes and habits such as would make the farmer himself uncomfortable at the board of one accustomed to all the luxuries which wealth can procure, and to the style of city gentility. We do not ask the public to prize more highly than is their wont, those who gather from the lap of our generous mother earth her nourishing gifts. But we do ask these producers of our daily food, ever to regard their own pursuit as one of the most honorable of all occupations, and to be contented and grateful while permitted to pursue that laborious calling, which while it brings food and raiment, generally brings, also, health, good digestion and sweet repose.

SQUARE YOUR ACCOUNTS.

Sally, a neat and busy housewife, scoured the kitchen, floor and walls. Jonathan came in from the barn, and missing his chalk figures, exclaimed, "Why! wife what have you been about?" "Scouring the kitchen," replied Sally. "Scouring the kitchen!" said he, "you have been rubbing out all my accounts." Here was a pause. "Jonathan," said she, "can't you remember them all, and put them down again?" "I'll try," said he. At it he went, but at length there came a pause. "Do you think," she asked, "that you have got them all down?" "I don't know," said Jonathan, "whether I have got them all down or not, but I am pretty sure that I have got them *against better men*." Farmers, beware, lest the neatness of your neighbor's wife be turned to your disadvantage. How many of you make your records where a brush of the busy mop may efface them! and how many more make them upon the tablets of an untrustworthy memory! This is not wise. Keep accurate and full accounts, *in a book*, of all the items that are to be considered in your settlement with your neighbors. When he takes of you a bushel of potatoes in planting time, charge him with them, and give him credit for the use of his harrow; credit him for the oxen used in breaking up; and charge

him with the use of your wagen when he went to market. Let your books show precisely how you stand with every man. This is the only possible way in which most of you can do justice to yourselves and your neighbors. You object to the trouble. Some trouble there is about it, but *not much*. Let the book, pen and ink be kept in a convenient place, and the work will require but a minute or two each evening. "Ah! Mr editor," one says to me "if my fingers were as familiar with the pen as yours, it might be but a minute's work." My good sir, do it for a few weeks, and your fingers will get used to the work; will do it readily; and will serve you well for doing such other writing as you now call upon your son, your daughter, or the squire to execute. At the beginning of the year square accounts with every one; if you cannot pay the money, give a note or due-bill; if your neighbor cannot pay, take his note or due-bill. Square the books; take an account of stock; learn how you stand; put the whole on record; and ascertain your ways and means for getting through the next year. These things would have been more appropriate in December, but they will be serviceable now, if they prompt you to execute by the first of February what should have been done a month earlier. Those who know how their accounts stand and who look forward to the ways and means, make the most thriving farmers.

DIALOGUE ON COWS: COMING NEAR TO  
FACT.

A. They say, neighbor B. that you was fool enough to give \$50, in November, for that line-backed cow of yours, when she would calve in April. Is it true?

B. Yes, neighbor A., I was just such a fool as that.

A. I wonder at you; you could have bought two cows of the same age and size for the money. How could you do it?

B. I will tell you how. The cow was six years old; had made 12 1-2 lbs. of butter per week through the month of June, and did proportionally well in the other months. I thought her worth the money.

A. Well, I guess, now that you have owned her four years, you have found out your mistake. When old she will be worth no more than an ordinary cow, and it costs a great deal to keep her.

B. Yes, it costs considerable to keep her, and when it shall be necessary to beef her, she will be worth no more than an ordinary cow of her size and condition. I must lose 25 dollars on her then.

A. I thought you would discover your folly.

B. Perhaps I shall, but I have not done it yet.

A. I thought you said you must lose 25 dollars.

B. Yes, but you have not inquired whether she had earned enough to enable me to meet *that loss*, and yet be on the whole no loser by her.

A. No. But I will inquire. Has she done it?

B. Her butter at 25 cents per pound, has been worth yearly, say 66 dollars. The skimmed milk at 1-2 cent per quart, has been worth 10 dollars and a half, for making pork. She has brought two cow-calves, one of which when 3 years old, I was offered 60 dollars for, without her calf. The other, two years old, gives the richest milk of any cow I have. At this time, December, when she gives but little, *four quarts and a pint*, of her milk makes a pound of butter.

A. What does it cost per year to keep the cow?

B. 50 dollars.

A. What is it worth to insure her against fatal disease and accident?

B. Six per cent on her cost.

A. Can she then be as profitable as an ordinary cow, taking into account keeping, interest, and risk?

B. That is the *question*; and I wish you to help me answer it. Please name the cost and income of an ordinary cow.

A. The cow costs twentyfive dollars: it is worth forty dollars per year to keep her: the income may be two thirds what you have named from yours. Butter, fortyfour dollars; skimmed milk, seven dollars; five dollars must be credited to her for the less labor in milking and making butter.

B. Agreed. Now let us look at the debt and credit of each.

\$50 Cow.		\$25 Cow.	
Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Keeping, \$50	Butter, \$66	Keeping, \$40	Butter, \$44
Interest, 3	Sk. milk, 10½	Interest, 1 25	Sk. milk, 7
Insurance, 3		Insurance, 1 25	less labor, 5
\$56	\$76½	\$42 50	\$56
	56		42½
		\$20½	\$13½

Taking the \$13 50 from \$20 50 leaves me seven dollars annual profit from the good cow, above that of the ordinary one. This seven dollars with its interest will at the end of seven years amount to \$57 83. Besides we must not overlook the chances of getting from the good cow more valuable calves. And now, neighbor A. you may judge whether I can afford to lose the \$25 at the end of seven years.

A. I judge myself to be the fool, and thank you.

C. And, neighbors, I thank you both; for your conversation and figures have led me to suspect that if I had kept 8 cows worth \$50 apiece for the last seven years, instead of my 10 worth \$25 each, I might have been about \$230 the richer for it, besides having derived much more pleasure from taking care of the good ones.

HAY SEED AMONG CORN.

We saw an article in one of the southern papers a few weeks since, mentioning that some one, we think in the middle States, had sown clover seed among his corn; and the inquiry was added, "whether any one at the North or East had tried it?" In reply, we would inform the inquirer that Hon. Wm. Clark, of Northampton, Mass., has for many years been accustomed to lay down his light lands to grass in that way. His communications upon the subject led to the trial of this process upon the farm where we have earned our bread. And we are disposed to recommend a trial of this method. Our belief, founded upon the observation of results in four different seasons, is that the seed will be less likely to fail in this way than when sowed among grain; that the first crop is much more free from weeds; is entirely free from dead grain stalks; is easier to mow; is usually abundant; and better in quality. We think that grass lay thus made, holds out better than other. By this process the young grasses are exempted from the baneful influences of the overshadowing grass, and from the withering heat to which they are exposed when the grains are removed. They are saved from the stinting to which they are usually subjected.

The process.—Spread all the manure; *see no hill*; and at the last time of hoeing, say the middle of July, sow the grass seed among the corn; pass through with the horse-harrow or cultivator, (simple *plow* teeth are best), then hoe, making all smooth, & the work is done. At the proper time cut the *grass* as near the ground as can conveniently be done. Would the grass do well, the stubbs would probably *seed* so much as to offer very little obstruction to the *seed*. But if one be fearful that it might be otherwise, *may* take, as is our custom, an old adze or a strong *heavy* hoe, and go

over the field while the ground is frozen and by a single blow at each hill pare all smooth. An acre may be gone over by an active boy in three or four hours. After the frost is out, let the ground be rolled. In the early part of the season, appearances will be unpromising for a crop; but about the middle of June it will come forward rapidly, and about the 10th or 15th of July will be fit to cut. Land, we suppose, can be laid down as smooth in this way as any other; though we have not heretofore been very particular in this respect, and our grounds, though even enough to work upon without inconvenience, are not made quite as level as when a grain crop is put on.

The last season we took up grass land in the spring; planted to corn, and in July seeded down to grass.

We do not advise any beginners to make extensive experiments, but we do think it will be found good husbandry to adopt this process to a considerable extent on many farms.

**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 Jan. 10.

Jan. 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	4	4	10	W.
Tuesday,	5	4	14	W.
Wednesday,	5	33	39	S.
Thursday,	7	43	52	S.
Friday,	8	51	54	W.
Saturday,	9	36	36	N.
Sunday,	10	30	30	N.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 320 Beel Cattle, 120 Stores, 3300 Sheep and 60 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week, viz. First quality \$5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 25 a 5 75. Third quality, \$4 25 a \$5 00

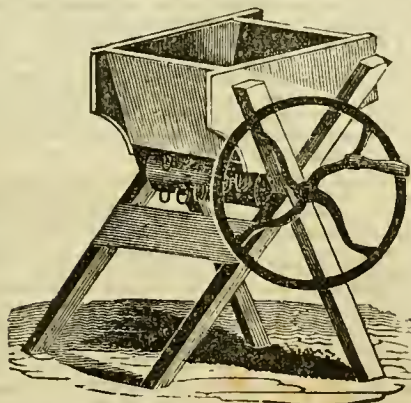
Sheep—Dull and many lots sold for less than they cost in the country, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 50 and \$3 75.

Swine.—A lot at about 4c. Lot at retail from 4 1 2 to 6.

**GRINDSTONES.**

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

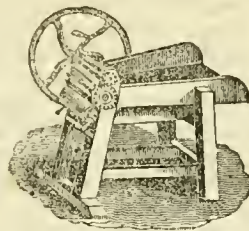
**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.**



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is 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.

**LAMP OIL—PURE SPERM OIL.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1st y

**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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26. 1840.

ew.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.

Agricultural Implements.

Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

**TIE UP CHAINS.**

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrel	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot, " " "		5 50	5 62
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 10	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel	10 50	9 00
No 1,	"	6 75	7 00
prime,	"	37	49
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	23	29
yellow,	"	35	70
BRISTLES, American,	"	10	13
BUTTER, shipping,	"	18	25
dairy,	"	12	13
CANDLES, mould,	"		40
dipped,	"	7	8
sperin,	pound	1 25	1 50
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	1 60	1 75
CIDER,	barrel		32
BONE MANURE,	hushel		37
in casks,			
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	45
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	2 50	2 53
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 37	2 75
Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 25	1 33
Haddock,	"	14 25	14 50
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel		13 00
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"	5 31	5 37
FLOUR, Genesee, crush,	"	5 50	5 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		5 50
Rye,	"		3 37
" "	"		3 37
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	62	63
southern flat, yellow,	"	58	60
white,	"		54
Rye, northern,	"	68	70
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime),	"	42	44
southern,	"	35	33
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	20 00
do. do. do. finished		23 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern and western,	"		11
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		12 50	13 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	35	38
2d quality,	"		
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"		
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	30	32
do. country do.	"	27	29
Baltimore city tannage,	"	29	31
do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	24	25
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	22	22
Boston dry hides,	"	21	22
LIME, best sort,	cask	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 05
Winter,	"	1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,	"		40
Linseed, American,	"		45
Neat's Foot,	"		95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 00	15 00
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 50	3 00
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 60
Red Clover, northern,	pound		12
Southern Clover,	"		11
SOAP, American, Brown,	"		4
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	44	46
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Northern pulled. { Pulled superfine,	"	43	46
{ No. 1,	"	37	42
{ No. 2,	"	28	30
{ No. 3,	"	18	21

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## IN DEBT AND OUT OF DEBT.

Of what a hideous progeny of ill is debt, the father! What lies, what meanness, what invasions on self-respect, what cares, what double-dealing! How, in due season, it will carve the frank open face into wrinkles; how, like a knife, 'twill stab the honest heart. And then its transformations! How it has been known to change a goodly face into a mask of brass; how, with the "damned custom" of debt, has the true man become a callous trickster! A freedom from debt, and what a nourishing sweetness may be found in cold water; what toothsome-ness in a dry crust; what ambrosial nourishment in a hard egg! Be sure of it, he who dines out of debt, though his meal be biscuit and an onion, dines in "The Apollo." And then for raiment; what warmth in a threadbare coat, if the tailor's receipt be in the pocket: what Tyrian purple in the faded waistcoat, the vest not owed for; how glassy the well worn hat, if it covers not the aching head of a debtor! Next, the home-sweets, the out-door recreation of the free man. The street-door knocker falls not a knell on his heart; the foot on the staircase, though he live on the third pair, sends no spasm through his anatomy; at the rap at his door he can crow forth "come in," and his pulse still beat healthfully, his heart sink not in his bowels. See him abroad, how confidently, yet how pleasantly, he takes the street; how he returns look for look with any passenger; how he saunters; how, meeting an acquaintance he stands and gossips! But, then, this man knows not debt; debt, that casts a drug into the richest wine; that makes the food of the gods unwholesome, indigestible; that sprinkles the banquets of a Lucullus with ashes, and drops soot in the soup of an emperor: debt, that, like the moth, makes valueless furs and velvets, enclosing the wearer in a festering prison, (the shirt of Nessus was a shirt not paid for;) debt, that writes upon frescoed walls the hand-writing of the attorney; that puts a voice of terror in the knocker; that makes the heart quake at the haunted fire-side; debt, the invisible demon that walks abroad with a man; now quickening his steps, now making him look on all sides like a hunted beast, and now bringing to his face the ashy hue of death, as the unconscious passenger looks glancingly upon him! Poverty is a bitter draught, yet may, and sometimes with advantage, be gulped down. Though the drinker make wry faces, there may, after all, be a wholesome goodness in the cup. But debt, however courteously it be offered, is the cup of a siren, and the wine, spiced and delicious though it be, an eating poison. The man out of debt, though with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoe-leather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf out upon a holiday—a slave to be reclaimed at any instant by his owner, the creditor? My son, if poor, see wine in the running spring; let thy mouth water at a last week's roll; think a threadbare coat the "only wear;" and acknowledge a white-washed garret the fittest housing place for a gentleman: do this, and flee debt. So shall thy heart be at peace, and the sheriff be confounded.—*Douglass Jerrold in "Heads of the People."*

LEGISLATORS, by Sam Slick.—"Nothin' on this side of the water makes so big a fool of a man, squire, he continued, as goin' to the house of representatives without bein' fit for it. Them that haint jist got the right weight of ballast are upset in no time, and are turned bottom upwards afore they know where they be. Them that are a little vain by natur', get so puffed up and consaited, they become nothin' but laughin' stocks to all the world, and most ridiculous fools;—while them whose principles ain't well anchored in good holdin' ground, let the rogue peep out o' their professions plainer than they are a-thinkin' on. The skin of the beast will show through, like an Irishman's elbow, though he has three coats on. But that ain't the worst of it neether. A man is apt to become bankrupt in business, as well as in character by it. Deiu' big and talkin' big for three months in the year, and puffin' each other up till they are ready to burst with importance, don't convene with sellin' tape by the yard, or leadin' on carts when they return home to their business. In short, squire, a country ought to be a rich country, with larned men in it, and men o' property to represent it, or else assembly work is nothin' but high life below stairs, arter all. I could point you out legislators on this here continent, where the speakin' is all kitchen talk, all strut, brag, and vulgar impedence. It's enough to make a cat sick to hear fellers talk of independence who are mortgaged over head and ears in debt, to listen to chaps jawin' about public virtue, temperance, edication, and what not all day, who spend the night in the back-room of a market tavern, with the key turned, drinkin' hail-storm and bad rum, or playin' sixpenny loo. If mankind only knew what fools they were, and how they helped folks themselves to fool them, there would be some hope of them, for they would have larnt the first lessons of wisdom."

The following "remarks on fits" were published in the Cincinnati Chronicle a few years since, but as the present appears to be an unusually fruitful time for suicides, and consequently for "the blues," a gentleman has expressed to us the opinion that their re-publication would not be improper:

## PLAIN AND PITHY REMARKS OF OLD HUMPHREY ON FITS.

We are most of us subjected to fits; I am visited with them myself and I dare say you are also.

For fits of passion—walk out in the open air: you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of idleness—count the tickings of a clock. Do this for an hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat and work like a negro.

For a fit of ambition—go into the church yard and read the grave stones. They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed chamber, and the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sisters.

For a fit of repining—look out for the halt and blind, and visit the bed ridden, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

For fits of despondency—look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders will no doubt find them, while he who

looks for a flower, may return into the house with one blooming in his bosom.

For a fit of doubt, perplexity and fear—whether they respect the body or the mind, whether they are a load for the head, the shoulders, or the heart, the following is a radical cure, for I had it from the Great Physician; "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

## POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "The Lodi Manufacturing Company." We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, '840. We find it a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied.—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as the cheapest and best manure, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	P. F. Welsh.
John J. Newkirk.	G. C. Van Ripper.
John Tise.	George Tise.
Daniel Van Ripper.	William Wood.
George Demott.	John Duryee.
Henry Drayton.	George Newkirk.
Josiah Hornblower.	Garret Newkirk.
Corns. Van Winkle.	Daniel Vreeland.

Shares in the above company are \$100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. One cent worth, that is, 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above.  
Dec. 22.

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "New York Poudrette Company," No. 120 Nassau street, New York. It is in-odoriferous, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a fertilizer on any soil, and for any crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "act of incorporation," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York.

D. K. MINOR.

I wish it distinctly understood that the "New York Poudrette Company" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy are, or were, the managers.

Dec. 9, 1840. 3m. D. K. M.

## 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  
57 ARCHER STREET, BOSTON

### N. E. FARMER.

#### FUEL.

*Economy of Fuel.*—We have examined, with interest, a small work, detailing "Experiments to determine the comparative quantity of heat evolved in the combustion of the principal varieties of wood and coal used in the United States for fuel; and also to determine the comparative quantity of heat lost by the ordinary apparatus made use of for their combustion.—By Marcus Bull."

The experiments seem to have been made with great care and accuracy, and the results afford matter of interest to every householder.

Mr Bull has computed the cost of fuel consumed in Philadelphia, in a given year, to be \$80,043, which being divided among the population, gives \$7 04 as the average cost of fuel to each inhabitant, supposing the consumption to be equal. Adopting this estimate as a fair average for the population within ten miles of tide-water, in the Atlantic States, from Maine to Georgia, it gives an aggregate of twentyone millions of dollars as the annual cost of fuel for this portion of population, which is assumed to amount to three millions and a half of our population at half the above price, or \$3 50 to each individual, he gives us an aggregate amount of about fiftyone millions of dollars as the total annual expense of fuel for every purpose in the United States.

The economy of fuel is to be studied—1, in the kind to be selected for use; 2, in its quality and preparation for use; and 3, in the choice of the apparatus in which it is to be used.

*In regard to wood.*—The quantity of heat evolved by a cubic foot of the several kinds, when in a perfectly dry state, is very nearly in the ratio of their specific gravity, or relative weight, as for example, the specific gravity of shell-bark hickory being 1.000, a cord weighs 4,469 lbs.; by the same scale, the specific gravity of white pine is .476, and the cord weighs only 1,868 lbs. The quantity of heat evolved by a pound of white pine is as great as that evolved by a pound of hickory. The difference in value arises from the great disparity in weight—the hickory weighing as 22, and the pine as 9—and their relative value being hickory 100, white pine 42—or the first being considerably more than twice as valuable as the latter.

*Charcoal* forms a considerable item of fuel; and the facts which Mr Bull has given us upon this subject will be found to be new and interesting. The value of charcoal, like that of wood, is principally to be determined by its weight—a pound from one kind of wood affording about as much heat as a pound from another kind. The quantity, or rather weight, of charcoal, afforded by the different kinds of wood, is nearly in proportion to the relative weight of the wood. Thus hickory produces 26.22, the specific gravity of the dry coal being .625; while the white pine produces 24.35, and the specific gravity of the dry coal being only .298. Thus, whether burnt in the form of wood or of charcoal, a cord of hickory affords more than twice

the heat that is found in a cord of white pine. The value of charcoal, however, depends much upon the manner in which it is prepared. The more completely the atmospheric air is excluded from the wood, while under the process of being charred, and the more heat that is given to it, the *heavier*, the *harder*, and the *better* will be the product.—The best charcoal will be found of a slate color on its surface, dense, sonorous and brittle; while inferior qualities approach to a jet black, and are soft and powdery, upon the exterior. To obtain the best quality, Mr Bull recommends that the wood be piled in a single tier, that charcoal dust be interposed between the wood, that the pile be covered with clay, and then a layer of sand, to close the cracks which the fire may cause in the clay, and that the fire be communicated at the exterior base, and in the centre and from the top. An intelligent collier, who partially adopted Mr Bull's recommendation, gained by it 10 per cent. in quantity by measure, and Mr B. found the coal nearly 20 per cent. heavier than usual. If these facts are correct, and we have no reason to doubt them, it would be an excellent police regulation in our towns, to have charcoal sold by the weight, instead of by measure, and would ultimately be beneficial to the seller as well as to the buyer.

The loss in weight which wood undergoes in drying, and the moisture which it absorbs, by exposure, after it has become dry, are matters of considerable interest to the farmer and the consumer. Hickory wood cut green and made absolutely dry, experienced a diminution in its weight of 37 1-2 per cent., white oak lost 41 per cent., and soft maple 48 per cent., or very near one half. Both wood and charcoal, after being made perfectly dry, absorbed in twelve months under cover, from 8 to 12 per cent. of moisture.

If we assume, says Mr B., the mean quantity of moisture in the woods when green, at 42 per cent., the great disadvantage of attempting to burn wood in this state, (or transport it at a distance,) must be obvious, as in every 100 pounds of this compound of wood and water, 42 pounds of aqueous matter must be expelled from the wood, (or transported;) and as the capacity of water for absorbing heat is as 4 to 1, when compared with air, and probably greater during its conversion into vapor, which must be effected before it can escape, the loss of heat must consequently be great.

[From the table given by Mr Bull, we extract the following, showing the value of the different kinds of wood in most common use.]

	Specific gravity of dry wood.	Avoirdupois lbs. of dry wood in a cord.
White ash,	.772	3.450
White beech,	.724	3.236
Black birch,	.697	3.115
Chestnut,	.522	2.333
White elm,	.580	2.592
Shell-bark hickory,	1.000	4.469
Pig-nut hickory,	.949	4.241
Red heart hickory,	.829	3.705
Hard maple,	.644	2.878

Soft maple,	.597	2.668
White oak,	.855	3.821
Shell bark white oak,	.775	3.464
Red oak,	.728	3.254
Pitch pine,	.426	1.904
White pine,	.418	1.868
Lombardy poplar,	.397	1.774

The relative value per cord of the above woods is given in Mr Bull's table, from which it appears that if hickory is worth one dollar, pig nut hickory is worth 95 cents, hard maple 60 cents, white oak 81 cents, white pine 42 cents, pitch pine 43 cents, &c.

*Economy of Burning.*—Mr Bull's experiments were made in a sheet iron stove, with 42 feet of two inch pipe, having about 20 elbows. A thermometer placed at the mouth of this pipe indicated the same temperature as another hung against the wall of the room, which showed that all the heat given off by the combustion of the fuel, was retained in the room. On the supposition that 100 lbs. of fuel consumed in this stove, would maintain a temperature of 60 degrees for 12 hours, he found, that to maintain the like temperature for the same time by other apparatus, the fuel must be increased as follows:

	lbs.
In the experiment stove it required	100
In the sheet iron cylinder stove, the interior surface coated with clay lute, with 9 elbow joints, and 13 1-2 feet of 2 inch pipe,	105
In a like stove and pipe, with 3 elbow joints,	122
In a like stove, and similar pipe and joints, but the pipe placed more vertical than the preceding,	128
In a like stove, with 5 feet of pipe and one elbow	149
In a like stove, without clay lute, one elbow, and five feet of four inch pipe,	222
In an open Franklin, with one elbow, and 5 feet of six inch pipe,	270
In an open ordinary parlor grate,	555
In an open chimney fire place,	1,000

It would seem from these experiments, that nine tenths of the heat given off by fuel burnt in an ordinary fire-place, are carried off in the draft, without benefiting the room; that nearly one half is wasted when the fuel is consumed in an open parlor grate, and that lining a stove with fire brick or clay lute, produces a great economy in fuel.

The experiments afford important suggestions to the housekeeper. Assuming as data, that four cords of dry shell-bark hickory, burnt in a sheet iron cylinder stove, with five feet of pipe and one elbow, will warm an ordinary room during the winter months, it will require to keep up the like temperature, in a similar stove, the following quantities of other materials:

Hickory, as stated,	4	cords.
White oak,	4 3-4	‘
Hard maple,	6 2-3	‘
Soft maple,	7 1-5	‘
Pitch pine,	9 1-7	‘
White pine,	9 1-5	‘
Anthracite coal,	4	tons.

[Albany Cult.]

## AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

Will be held at the State House on the evening of *Thursday*, each week, at 7 o'clock. Subject for consideration tomorrow evening—*The Cultivated Grasses*. As we, at the request of the Agricultural Commissioner, named a subject, liberty we trust may be taken to specify a few of the points of inquiry embraced under the general head. What kind or kinds are best suited to moist, what to dry, and to intermediate lands? What to lands in a high state of cultivation? In ordinary condition? In a poor condition? Is it best to sow one kind only or several varieties? If several, what kinds shall enter into the mixture? How much seed to the acre? At what season is it best to sow? Shall it be sowed alone or with some other crop? If with another, what crop is best? What worst? Which variety makes the best food for putting *flesh* upon horned cattle? Which produces the most *milk*? Which is best for horses? Which for sheep? What are economical top-dressings for grass lands? What the best age at which to cut the different grasses? What the best modes of curing? &c. &c.—ED.

## EFFECTS OF MANUFACTURES UPON AGRICULTURE.

Commercial and manufacturing pursuits withdraw a large portion of our people from agricultural labor, as they promise higher wages and ready money. It has been supposed and confidently maintained among us, that manufactures, especially, would operate as an encouragement to agriculture, by creating a quick market for its products in the villages, which spring up wherever these establishments are planted. But the effect has been to withdraw a large amount of labor from the farm, and render it difficult and discouraging, through the scarcity and consequent high prices of labor, to carry on, to any considerable extent, and with any enterprise, the business of the farm. Perhaps we are not yet sufficiently populous to furnish an ample supply of labor to our farms, and the extensive manufacturing and commercial establishments, which are in operation among us. As our population advances, we shall have people enough for all the departments; but, hitherto, trade and manufactures as carried on among us, have operated, in some respects, to the hindrance of agriculture; and I shall be forgiven, I hope, in expressing my mortification and regret, in observing the crowds of young men in our cities, who, instead of brightening their hoes, and standing behind their ploughs, prefer to rub the brass bell knobs, and stand behind the tables; or, else, with the muscles of oak, made to breast the wind, to turn up the soil, and to gather the harvest, choose, in their miserable effeminacy, to thrust themselves into woman's sphere, and putting on the dandy's uniform, become transformed into a sort of gum elastic exquisite, to stand behind counters, and measure out pins and ribbons. Still more is it to be lamented, that now in the country, the milkmaid's elastic step, and neatly tied up locks, and ruddy cheeks, and sparkling teeth, is a picture to be found only in the lumber garret of some secluded antiquarian, who, poor soul! has never heard of the *Mirror of Fashion* or the *Lady's Magazine*.

These things have operated, in a great degree, to the hindrance of agriculture; and, for this reason, many cultivated lands in the State, have been abandoned to wood; and dairy establishments,

which were once extensive and productive, have been given up, from the impossibility of obtaining women, who were either willing or capable of drawing the milk, or manufacturing it after it was drawn. Indeed, in the progress of refinement, fast spreading itself through the country, our young men and women are beginning to look upon a cow, as a non-descript animal, escaped from some strolling menagerie, and the very odor of the barn, is likely to throw them into hysterics; while, to the same delicate class, the fumes of segars in volumes thick enough to cloud the sight, or the mephitic vapors of a crowded theatre, or ball room, or the exquisite odors of a broken gas-pipe, are inhaled as nectar.—*Colman's Address at Norwich*.

*Awfully Genteel*.—We happened the other day to hear a young woman—very pretty she was too—expressing the most profound ignorance respecting domestic economy. Credit her own words, and you would believe that she does not know how a potato looks before it is cooked—or whether it grows upon trees with a shell like a walnut, or is a domestic animal, fed on corn, and slaughtered for the table. She would have her friends—or perhaps she would say her acquaintances—suppose that she never was nearer to a kitchen than in the hall on the lower floor; and that she has no more idea of culinary operations than Robinson Crusoe's man Friday possessed. Yet we are ready to stake our life upon the fact that if she was not born in a kitchen, she was educated as a scullion; and that her fingers were in her earlier youth—she is young yet—much more familiar with brasses on the area palings and with the interior of the stew pans, and with ashes in the grates, than with the piano forte keys or with cambric needles. Nothing but a ridiculous desire to conceal what would be no disgrace to her, if known, could tempt her to such ridiculous and lying affectation.

No true lady is ashamed of a knowledge of the details and duties of a household—but on the contrary would be extremely mortified at ignorance of such essentials. It is no matter if fortune has so blessed her that she need not soil her fingers in domestic occupations. A knowledge of them is absolutely necessary to procure their performance by servants. She is a wretched butt of kitchen malice, and a victim of wanton waste, who cannot detect servants in their misdoings by her own knowledge. To command the respect and obedience of servants, a housekeeper should be so well informed as to be able to answer them upon questions, sometimes maliciously put. Her eye should never lose sight of any part of the domestic establishment; and she should be qualified to oversee understandingly also. Else might a man rich as Cræsus be beggared by his kitchen, and still be fare none the better for it.—*N. Y. Tuttle*.

From the Farmer's Register.

## TO SMALL FARMERS.

I frequently hear small farmers say, "Ah! it is well enough for Mr S-and-so to read the Register, and try experiments; but it will not do for me."—Neighbor, if this is your case, let me tell you that I am a small farmer, and I can testify that the reading of agricultural works has been of great advantage to me, and I am sure will be to you, if you will read them. Perhaps you will say that the correspondents of the Register propose plans of

improvement on too large a scale for you. This may be, generally speaking; but then, when we read, we must reflect how far this or that can be applied with advantage on our own little farms. And again, I know many small farmers who are fully competent to write for the Register, and by not doing so they neglect to discharge a duty which they owe their brother farmers. The hand which is now using this pen, a few minutes ago was using the hoe—and to much better effect too; but you see Mr Ruffin has not rejected this piece because my ideas are not couched in elegant or purely grammatical language.

But to the point. Small farmers should attend to small matters, and some big ones too; and the first of these is the improvement of their minds. The reading of agricultural works, as well as all other good books, has a powerful tendency to effect this desirable object. Next, the improvement of our morals. Let us have our consciences "void of offence towards God and man," that we may enjoy fully the bounties of Providence. Then the improvement of our little farms, which we should not only do as a matter of necessity, but as a duty which we owe to our God and to our posterity. This is to be done in a variety of ways. We should be as careful to store up food for our crops as we are for our families. No ashes, slops, bones, sweepings of the yard or kitchen, or litter of any kind, should be lost, that can be converted into manure, and cultivate no land without its being manured well. Let a fruit tree be planted on every little unoccupied spot of ground near the homestead. Concentrate your labors on a small spot. Keep no more stock than you can keep well. Dispense with your useless dogs, and such like. Subscribe to the *Farmers' Register*, or some other agricultural paper, and you will soon have cause (as I now have) to be thankful to the editor and his correspondents for the great benefit they have done you. Your farm will afford more profit and more pleasure; it will inspire a feeling of manly independence and gratitude to a kind Providence; you will be a fitter subject of a republican government; in short, you will attain the enviable title of  
A RICH POOR MAN.

## OLD AND YOUNG SOWS AS BREEDERS.

If the opinions contained in the following article are sound, our farmers may be suffering loss from ignorance or neglect of them. The custom here is to commence fattening the sow as soon as her first litter are weaned. We seldom have any other than "gilt pigs." Can any of our friends give information upon this subject?—ED.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

MR EDITOR—I wish to add my testimony to that of "Siam," at page 42 of the Cabinet for August: I have never been able to rear the first litter of pigs from a young sow with credit to myself or profit to any one, and it is now my practice to kill them for roasters, rather than make another attempt. I have, however, seen some who have been more fortunate, but as a general rule, I believe the thing, as I have stated it, is well established; and in a paper which I have now before me, "The Carolina Planter," I find the following observation:

"It is a fact of common observation, with even our old servants who have long been hog-minders, that the first litter of pigs from a young sow, or as they call them, *gilt pigs*, are naturally of a feeble

constitution and unthrifty, and difficult to raise, and even if raised, never perhaps acquire the size and weight that litters of the same sow do afterwards.

And, in addition to this, I would say, I have raised more than twenty calves from young cows—their first calves—and have never failed in obtaining them fine, strong and healthy; nay, if I were to double the number, I should not be beyond the truth. Can any of your readers account for a phenomenon that is so generally accredited, as to have grown into a proverb—"the calf of a young cow, the pig of an old sow."

**Large Crops of Corn.**—The numbers stated below, indicate his quantity of corn per acre raised upon five acres by each of the gentlemen to whose names they are appended. The corn and land upon which it grew were measured in the presence of competent men of undoubted correctness. Some difference existing as to the manner of measuring the acre producing one of the highest quantities, they are both put down at the minimum computation.

Walter C. Young,	192 1-2
Joseph Bryan,	192 1-2
Moses Hunter,	127
L. Singleton,	113
Isaac Brackley,	108
James Shelby,	110

[Kentucky Farmer.]

The editors of the Kentucky Farmer will confer a favor by informing us how these crops were cultivated and measured; what the variety of corn; and whether at the west they measure on the cob. Until these things are known, we must be allowed to doubt whether 192 1-2 bushels, Yankee measure, have been grown on an acre.—Ed.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### THE TREE CORN AND ROHANS.

**Messrs Gaylord & Tucker.**—From the extent of the correspondence to which my article on the beet root and Tree corn has introduced me, published in your paper a while since, I am disposed to believe that a knowledge of the result of my experience with these articles will be acceptable to some of your readers. I have, therefore, forwarded it, to be disposed of as you please.

In the spring, I prepared an excellent piece of ground, of uniform quality, and planted it in three equal proportions, with Tree corn, Red Blaze, and Dutton. The season has been a long one, and very favorable to the growth of corn. The whole came forward and apparently prospered well. I have now completed my harvest, and here follows the result. The Dutton gave me seventy bushels of the finest corn I ever saw, per acre; the Red Blaze gave fifty, and the Tree corn twenty-five bushels. Last year the Tree corn gave me 106 bushels, more than 50 of it sound and good, to the acre, with stalks more than 10 feet high, and very thick and stocky, with numerous ears upon each. This year, the stalks are between 7 and 8 feet high, slender, with one ear, and sometimes a very small one besides, on each stalk. This result to me was very unexpected. I planted from the finest corn to be selected, and calculated on an improvement, instead of so fatal a deterioration. All my neighbors suffered precisely with myself.

Perhaps no corn ever planted in this latitude, if suffered to get ripe, will reward to husbandman so bountifully as the Dutton. For the last two years, I have observed it with much care, and find it about twelve days behind the red blaze, or white flint, in ripening, but vastly superior in product.

In my catalogue of humbugs this year, I place the Rohan potato at the top. As this thing has taken so extensively, it is important that its true character should be promptly understood: and I will contribute my mite of experience to this object. My Tree corn dwindled into insignificance in a hurry, but the Rohan potato has beat it outright in this contest. In 1839, I raised from seed had at Albany, at the rate of 800 bushels per acre; the potatoes of course very large. This year, I planted from my last year's product, one acre; and have now estimated my crop at less than 30 bushels—the potatoes small and few. The ground was good, the season favorable, and the crop well cultivated. I selected a small spot in my garden, as rich as I dare make it, and planted early with some of the best of my seed; it was nursed with the utmost care, and although the growth of vines was not great, yet the yield was scarcely greater than the amount of seed planted. But this is not all; the quality of the potatoes is abominable: no man would eat them in his right senses; and they are undoubtedly as poor for stock as the table. I have extended my inquiries as far as I have been able to do, and find myself as well off with my Rohans as my neighbors. If the quality of the potatoes were worthy of the expense, seed perhaps might be brought from the south, and the product kept up. But as we have so great a variety of better potatoes, I think in this latitude, the Rohan potato will rank with many other exploded humbugs.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL GUTHRIE.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Oct. 24, 1840.

### Reciprocal interest of the Farmer and Mechanic.

—There are many things which the farmer ought to raise, in order to prevent his land from growing worse, which will not bear to be carried to a foreign market. The whole attention of the farmer is turned to such things as he can sell. It is, therefore, the interest of the farmers, that there should be a great many people around them who are not farmers, and who will buy and consume those things for which there is no foreign demand. The home market, besides taking many things the foreigner does not want, is also more steady than any foreign market. It is then very important to have the consumers among us; and it is for this reason we ask mechanics and manufacturers to join us and show what they can do. Farmers, already can buy from their neighbors, and pay in truck, many articles for which formerly they must have sent to cities, and to foreign countries. Many here recollect when a man was not thought to be genteelly dressed without an imported hat on his head, and then it was said the imported hat was the cheaper according to its quality. Perhaps it might then have been so in money, (though not now,) but we should consider how many hats were paid for with potatoes and cabbages. Never one. The principle then is plain. The land will never be cultivated in the best manner till it shall be the interest of the farmer to raise all those things which help to keep his land from growing worse. The farmer can never be encouraged to do this so

long as his products must seek a distant market, for many of these articles will not bear the expense of transportation. It is said the improved farming of England was encouraged by the introduction of the culture of turnips from the continent more than by any one thing.—The manufacturers bought the wool and the meat of the animals that fed on the turnips. This is one of the hundred ways in which this thing works in a circle. The greater the variety of employments, the cheaper each sells his products, and yet the more profit each enjoys.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

**Harvest Thoughts.**—The following beautiful quotation is from one of Bishop Heber's Pariah Sermons:—"When we witness the many dangers which threaten the springing of the rising corn: when we reckon up, in our thoughts, the opposite dangers of drought or of moisture, of parching heat or of pinching or untimely cold; the blights, which may taint the ear; the worm which may consume the root; and all the other alarms which the husbandman feels or fears; we cannot but be aware that something more than the industry of man is required to make him happy or prosperous, and that it is with good reason, that in our daily prayers, we ask our "daily bread" of God; since no day in the year can be found in which His blessing is not needed, either to preserve the seed, or to prosper the tender stalk, or to fill the ear, or to rebuke the mildew or the storm, by which the maturer crop is endangered. And, even when the food of many days is waving before our eyes, we cannot choose, but feel an anxious joy, a solemn, and in some degree a mournful thankfulness, when we compare our own unworthy lives with the unbounded mercy of God; when we recollect how little and how seldom we have thought of Him, who careth for us continually; and when we tremble, lest, even now, our sins should interrupt the stream of His mercy, and that the improper use which we too often make of plenty, should, even yet, turn our abundance into hunger."

**Cure for the Bite of a Rattlesnake.**—The editor of the Cheraw, S. C. Gazette, says *aqua ammonia* (water of ammonia) fresh and pure, in doses of a teaspoonful at intervals of from 15 minutes to an hour, in water, is an infallible remedy for the bite of any snake. This is the dose for an adult, and the medicine is not to be relied upon if the bottle in which it is kept has been frequently opened.

In an early number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, is a paper containing a history of numerous cases successfully treated by ammonia.—*Alb. Cult.*

**Cabbage Worms.**—A writer in the Southern Cultivator, says he "had a square of very fine cabbages in his garden, upon which the worms had commenced making great ravages. Pennyroyal was gathered and scattered over the cabbage-heads plentifully, and the work of destruction ceased."—The writer did not know whether the discovery was a new one, but it seems to have been a very easy and effectual one, and well worth a trial.—*Alb. Cult.*

Salt may be safely mixed with food given to geese or goslings, but is fatal to turkeys of chickens. A friend of ours lost 50 chickens by their eating a mixture of salt and meal intended for his horse.—*lb.*

For the New England Farmer.

### RUTA BAGA.

MR EDITOR—In the summer of 1839, I sowed 3-4 of an acre of ground with ruta bagas and 1-4 of an acre adjoining with Dale's Hybrid. The ground was all prepared alike and the seed sown on the same day. They all came up well, and in the early part of the season Dale's turnip grew more rapidly than the ruta bagas, and promised an abundant crop. But when the roots had attained the size of my finger, they began to rot; and I believe I had not a turnip on the piece worth pulling. None of the ruta bagas died. I concluded that Dale's turnip was a less certain crop than the others, and that I would try no more of them.

About the 25th of June last I sowed half an acre with ruta bagas. They came up well; but by the time the roots were 1-4 of an inch in diameter, I found they were dying. I did not examine them particularly for some days; or, perhaps, weeks, after I made the discovery. When I did examine them, however, I found they were rotting in the middle, and when the rot had reached the outside of the root, the top died. On many which were not dead, I found a small puncture on the side, and on cutting the root open, I found it had been eaten hollow near the top. On pulling up and closely inspecting a large number of them, I found in two or three a small white maggot, about the size of the largest we see in cheese.

In pulling my crop, which though a light one was not an entire failure, I found many of the turnips, which had grown to a good size, were hollow; and many of them were quite defective. All the crops of ruta bagas which I have noticed in this quarter this season were rather light.

Now, Mr Editor, I wish to know whether it is common for ruta bagas to suffer from this kind of worm; and if so, whether there be any remedy? Or is my disappointment owing to some mistake of mine? That this question may be answered, I will state my management and the manner the ground had been previously treated. The soil is a sandy loam. In the spring of 1838 it was covered with a straggling sward, which was ploughed in for corn, after being well manured from the barn. In the fall, lime was applied at the rate of eight casks to the acre. In the spring of 1839 it was again manured from the barn and ploughed for mulberry trees. Twentyfive or thirty loads of compost, made of stable manure, loam and lime, to the acre were covered in the furrow with the trees. Before hoeing, a top-dressing of 25 bushels of crushed bone and 25 bushels of leached ashes was applied to the acre. And as I was desirous of getting a large growth, after hoeing I added 25 bushels of powder to the acre. In the summer, I sowed common turnips between the rows. The crop this year showed that the land was in good condition.

In the spring of 1840, the land was ploughed and lay in the furrow till the time of sowing ruta bagas, when it was harrowed, ploughed a second time and then harrowed well. Light furrows were then opened with a horse plough, a dressing of bone manure was put in the furrows and slightly covered with dust, when the seed was sown in the furrows, by means of a drill barrow.

If you, Mr Editor, or any of your correspondents, can tell me the cause of my failure, and the remedy (if any,) I shall be highly gratified. I think more light may be elicited by farmers publishing

their failures, than by their publishing their success.

R. R. P.

Manchester, Ct., Jan. 7, 1841.

[We have seen crops of ruta бага similarly affected. Have conjectured causes. Sometimes the question with us has been, whether the evil were not caused by the use of unfermented manure in the drills; and at other times we have asked whether it were not early sowing. R. R. P. has here shown that the cause must be different from either of these. He is entitled to thanks for "publishing his failures," and we would aid him to a solution of his difficulties were it in our power; but we can only join him in a request that some one will give the needed information. We will simply ask whether he or any one else has ever seen a crop suffer in this way, excepting upon free or light soils and those highly manured. On tenacious and moist lands, and upon sward land we do not recollect ever witnessing such failures.

The inquiry relative to Mr Ingersoll's piggery accompanying the above communication we have not published, because, we are led to believe that the communication, referred to, once made in these columns, was never worthy of credit (we know not from whom it came,) and because the gentlemen is not now in this vicinity.—Ed.]

### NEW SEEDLING CAMELLIA WILDERII.

One of the most popular ornamental green house plants of the present day is the Camellia Japonica, of which there are more than 500 varieties, described in a work recently published in France, by the Abbe Berlioz, worthy of a place in the conservatory, many of them magnificent and costly, and a great majority produced within a few years by the celebrated florists in Europe, by cross impregnation. Some few very fine varieties have been produced in our own country by Floy, Landreth, and others.

Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., of Dorchester, has had in his possession more than 300 of the very best varieties of this plant, most of which have displayed their interesting and elegant flowers, and have been examined from time to time with much interest by the writer. Mr Wilder has been very successful in ripening seed from many of the choicest kinds, the flowers of which were crossed with other fine sorts, and he has now in different stages of growth, from one to four years old, over 600 seedlings. It might be expected that from this large number, some few fine varieties would be produced worthy of a name and place among their parents, and we have been anticipating a share in the owner's pleasure in beholding something novel. We had no idea, however, that Mr Wilder would so soon be rewarded by a flower that would surpass in perfection and eclipse all that had preceded it. But this, according to our fancy, is the case. We have within a few days had the pleasure to examine this beautiful production and must say that it stands unrivalled by any Camellia which has come under our observation. It is four years from seed. Its parents were the Single Red, fertilized by the variety C. punctata, a fine, double white delicately spotted and marked with red. The size of the new variety is four inches in diameter; color, a most beautiful clear rose; form exquisite, every thing that could be desired; petals being of the most perfect rose leaf shape, arranged with the greatest regularity in the shell form, from circumference to

centre. The flower is very deep from the back to its centre, forming a semi-spherical ball, and has a bold and showy effect. But what gives this variety its great excellence when compared with those established favorites, the old Double White, Lady Hume, Landrethii, &c., is its broad round petals with scarcely a notch or serrature on the edge, and retaining a round full bosom at the centre even when fully expanded.

Those who are acquainted with this family of plants, will be able to judge of the value of such an acquisition as the Camellia, which is the subject of this article, by referring to our Horticultural Journal, vol. iv. page 26, where it is stated that Mr Wilder had received a Camellia from Germany, which his correspondent had paid two years before twenty-six guineas for a plant of seven leaves. If after ten or twelve years Mr Wilder had succeeded in producing this Camellia, he might thus have considered himself as amply rewarded for his exertions. No doubt this variety will be considered as one of the first class, as long as the family exists. It has been suggested to Mr Wilder that he gives it his own name—if so, it will be known as C. Wilderii. It will be propagated as fast as possible and will be found ere long in the best European and American establishments. We noticed a number of other promising looking seedlings in bud, and from the pains which have been taken with them by crossing the best varieties with those of equal value but of different characters, we may hope to be able to announce hereafter other fine new varieties, but we doubt whether it will fall to the lot of Mr Wilder to produce another combining so many points approaching perfection as the one now described. J. B.

### SILK: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

The following communication is timely and acceptable. The leading views contained in it are in near accordance with what we believe to be the prevailing opinions in this vicinity. Consequently little need be said in our columns in this strain.—We admit the communication cheerfully, because of our desire to make it distinctly understood, that while in our hands, the paper will contain only a small portion of matter in favor of the silk business. Little need be said against it. There is in us something like a belief that the time may come when New England will grow her own silks. When she shows a disposition to do this, we are ready to encourage. We oppose no obstacles: we give no help, because we might allure men on to their injury.—Ed.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MR EDITOR—I noticed recently in your paper an article containing the experience of an unsuccessful silk-grower. It is high time, I think, that the public should be furnished with many more similar statements, for there is no doubt they can be made, if the desire to promote the public good can triumph over self-interest and pride of opinion. We have too long been presented with only one side of the picture, and that side colored with a tints which a glowing imagination could give to it. The experiment of raising our own silk has been pretty fairly tested, and I will not say has fairly failed; but has not as yet to my knowledge succeeded.

There are many substantial reasons why it can not succeed here in New England. It may be

laid down as an axiom that those productions that suit not the climate, soil and situation of a country, cannot be advantageously produced in such country. How stands the facts, then, with regard to the growing of silk? In the first place, the mulberry tree, and especially that species known as the *Morus Multicaulis*, is difficult of raising in New England. The favorite *Morus Multicaulis* will, indeed, attain to a most prodigious growth in a single year, but it will not stand our severe winters, unless guarded in some such way as to make it altogether too expensive to be undertaken on any extended scale. The trees must either be removed to a cellar, or embedded in manure, and neither of these operations have been tried for a series of years so as to determine the question whether the trees will survive or thrive through them all.

In the next place, our summer season is so short that even supposing the trees are living at the commencement of it, they are so long in putting out and bringing to maturity their leaves, that there is no certainty of having food for the worms at the time they need it. I know there is a favorite remedy for this difficulty, viz: by placing the eggs in an ice-house and thereby delaying the hatching of them till the leaves are grown. But it is no easy matter to retard this process till the precise moment required—the ice begins to be consumed or melted, and the little prisoners escape into life early to meet a speedy death by starvation. Such I have known to be the fact in many instances.

In the third place, granting the worms hatched out and with plenty of food, where are the hands to supply them with that food—to take care of them and manage the details of the cocoonery, till the silk is ready to be reeled, and ready for the market? Have we the surplus population here to attend to these matters with profit? Can we compete with France or Italy in this respect? Have we not a large demand already for female help for our factories, for binding shoes and other such employments, and especially for the kitchen and the dairy, than can be supplied?

But I will not go further at this time into the consideration of a subject so important to the community, hoping, however, that what has been said may have the effect to call forth an expression of the views and experience of others upon it. While we should aim at improvement in our productions, let us be careful lest we push our experiments on too large a scale, and upon the wrong track: let us not leave the certain good we have, and fly to that we know not of. A PLAIN FARMER.

From the Albany Cultivator.

#### REARING CALVES ON FLAXSEED AND HAY TEA.

*Messrs Editors*—Permit me through the medium of your valuable periodical, to thank my friend of Washington, for his favors bestowed on me, the which through your politeness I have received, and in reply to his question as to my way of rearing calves, I reply that I believe not one of the calves I raised, ever received a drop of milk from the cow. My cows were watched closely, and as soon, and in fact in more than one case before they did stand, they were carried in the pen I had prepared for them; their mouths were then filled with salt, (this by the by was done at least once a day, until they were turned in pasture.) In preparing the flax seed, we put half a pint of seed to three quarts of

water, and boiled it till it became a jelly; then boiled water on hay, so that when the hay tea and flax seed was mixed, it was but little thicker than milk; this, when about blood warm, was put in a trough, and it was but a little time before this was the only trouble we had with them. We every day put fresh hay in their pen, and I have seen my calves at 7 days old eating considerable of the finest of the timothy hay, and it was really amusing to see the sprightliness of a calf at 4 and 5 days old, that had never tasted milk, which is so contrary to the common way of rearing them; but it convinced me of the saying of Sam Patch, that some things can be done as well as others. I have never tried this mode of raising pigs, but I intend to with some of the first litter I have, and will let you hear of my success. I see only one obstacle in the way, and that is to learn them to drink, for I think if this method is adopted it must be done without the pigs having any milk. I think we must obey the command in fact and deed, to train it up in its infancy in the way we would have it go, if we expect success. E. S. WILLETT.

From the same.

#### USE OF BARILLA IN VIRGINIA.

*Editors of the Cultivator*—Having seen in the October No. of your valuable paper, an inquiry respecting the best mode of applying barilla, or leached ashes, to the soil, and having made several trials of it, I deem it my duty to give the results of my experiments in its use. I must premise by saying that until I commenced the use of it, those who had it to dispose of, were in the constant habit of selling it to the captains of the northern vessels, as *ballast*, on their homeward voyages, at about *seven cents* per bushel. My first trial of it was on a small lot of ruta бага; a part of the lot was highly manured by my cows during the preceding winter, and the balance with barilla, at the rate of about 100 bushels per acre; the portion having the barrilla was decidedly the best. The next spring, I tried it on my corn, by putting it in the hill before planting, and chopping it well in, at the rate of about 50 bushels per acre; but I found it too hot to be applied in this manner, although the corn was improved by it. I can now plainly perceive the benefit arising from its use, by the improvement to the succeeding crops. My third, and in my opinion, most successful mode of using it, was by scattering it on a heavy coat of weeds in the fall, and ploughing it under immediately, the land being intended for corn the ensuing year. By the side of this piece was another highly manured with compost from my farm yard. I think the corn was better on that part having the leached ashes; and the succeeding crop of oats and clover was greatly superior. I have used it this fall on my ruta бага at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. My crop is only a moderate one, having been sown late, and the fall being too dry for it.

The dawn of a better day for agriculture is appearing to the view; and our southern farmers, profiting by the examples of their northern brethren, are beginning to turn their attention to the improvement of the soil, the first grand desideratum of which is the increase of manures. It is not, as formerly, the object with Virginia farmers, to see who can first procure a crop of broom straw and pine from their land, but who can improve his land fastest. Several years ago, I remember to

have heard gentlemen, who called themselves *farmers*, say they had no time to devote to making manure; and that they hardly had spare time to haul out what was made in the ordinary way. This reminds me of an anecdote told of a gentleman formerly a resident of King and Queen county, who said he never made but one *good* crop of wheat, and it nearly ruined him to get it to market.

Yours, truly, RICHARD HILL, Jr.

#### DOCKING HORSES.

We are sorry to perceive that the barbarous, cruel, and injurious practice of docking and nicking horses is again beginning to be looked upon with favor, after some years of merited disuse.—We wish to enter a decided protest against the system, as injurious to the horse and offensive to good taste. A handsome flowing mane and tail constitute the most graceful and useful appendages to this noble animal, and are essential both to his strength and comfort. None but a narrow-minded, ignorant man, would have in the first place ventured on such a violation of vested rights; and none but blockheads or jockeys, destitute of the better human feelings, could have perpetrated or tolerated the innovation. We are not in the habit of indulging in unkind feelings against our fellow men, however useless or ridiculous their conduct may be, but when we have seen a docked horse turned out to grass, and obliged, between every mouthful of food, to employ at least as much time in biting off flies, as he uses in eating, a loss of time and labor, that a tail, in its natural state, would have entirely prevented, we have almost wished that the perpetrator of the outrage, in a state of nudity and his hands tied, could be placed in some of our swamps, for half an hour, in order to realize the pleasure an unprotected animal must experience when exposed to the assaults of mosquitoes, ox, horse and gad flies.

It is impossible that a docked horse should be as vigorous and strong as he would have been had this operation never been performed. A division of the strong tendons and muscles that have their termination in the tail, must of necessity inflict an irreparable injury. A few years since, an English gentleman had a fine hunting horse, that would carry his rider over a five barred gate with ease; but the tail was not in fashion, it was not carried to suit him, and he had him nicked; the result was that when he got well, he could scarcely carry him over two bars. "Thus" said he, "I spoiled a good horse, and no wonder; for the operation weakened his loins, a result that might have been reasonably expected from the severing of two such muscles."

Race horses, we believe, are never docked or nicked. Their muscular powers are all wanted, and that too, where nature placed them. The hair of the tail is cropped, as any one may see in the fine prints that accompany the English sporting journals; but the man who should undertake by the use of the knife, and the division of the tendons, to improve nature, would justly be deemed insane. The same argument that prevents the mutilation of the race horse, should prevent that of the carriage or farm horse. The trifling inconvenience the tail occasions when in the harness, should be tolerated for the sake of the greater beauty of the animal. Let who will prefer jockey horses, we shall consider those the best upon which the axe or knife has never passed.—*Maine Cultivator*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1841.

FARMING.

*Can Farming be an Intellectual Pursuit?*

The subjects of inquiry and reflection that lie scattered over the farmer's fields are numerous enough and vast enough to give constant and full employment to the most active and the most comprehensive mind. Each tree and plant, each meadow and each hill, every domestic animal, and every operation upon the farm may furnish food for the intellect. The laws of nature—the rules by which the Invisible ever acts—must be known in part and regarded by every cultivator of the soil.—The more fully one understands these laws, the more successful may he be in directing his own labors along their course and making them his successful co-workers in producing an abundant harvest. For instance, should it be true that in every soil of good depth and fertility, each blade of corn will send out its roots at that distance below the surface of the ground which will place them in the temperature and moisture most favorable to their health and to vigorous action, then *he* avails himself most successfully of nature's aid, whose *how* neither increases nor diminishes their covering—If, in certain lands, those roots cannot find earth that is not more moist than they desire, then *he* does wisely whose plough opens furrows between the rows by which the superabundant moisture may be drawn off. If one infers that his crop, without his help, probably will not mature before the frosts of autumn, then it may be good husbandry to cut the roots of his corn with the plough; check the growth, and hasten the maturity of his crop. He that would be a successful cultivator, must learn at what stage of its growth his crop demands the most nourishment, and must know the degree of fermentation his manure should undergo *before its application*, in order to impart the greatest amount of food in that month in which it is most needed. The points of inquiry and observation are countless in number, difficult of solution, and may keep the mind ever on the alert. He who learns most and wisely applies his knowledge, will be the most successful farmer.

We say to all tillers of the soil, observe, compare, reflect, study: become a *thinking class*, for thus you will make your occupation more interesting and more profitable. Even in small matters, thought may be turned to profit. A few years since we were topping turnips by the side of a younger brother. Each had his separate basket, and he would fill his six times to our five. We thought our hands moved as quickly as his, and asked why we did not accomplish as much. Watching and comparing movements, we soon saw that in the operation upon each turnip we made one motion which he found no occasion for. A little practice enabled us also to dispense with it and to accomplish the work with greater dispatch.

The time is fast coming when our farmers must look at more intently, and comprehend more clearly, the principles of good husbandry. And we fondly hope that the boys on our farms will be encouraged and aided to inquire into and to master the reasons for every practice upon the homestead. Let them know *why* the thing is done; *why* one process is to be preferred to another.—Let them ask,—yes, grey-haired farmers, even though you may be made to blush because you can give no other reason than that your father always did so, and you have always done so,—yes, let the boys ask; let them

learn whether the old mill-horse paths in which you and your father have been going round and round for half a century and more, are the best paths. It is only by making the pursuit more intellectual that you can make the intelligent and inquisitive boy contented with agricultural labors. Thus only can you fit him for successful competition and respectability among those who are fast coming up to take the places which we now fill. Rich treasures of knowledge can be found in the barn, the hog-pen, the manure heap and in the soil of every field and pasture upon the farm. Let the boys seek for the wealth, and do not forget to join them in the search.

FIELD PREACHING—No. I.

Having been in former years accustomed to sermonizing, our pen has a kink that way, which it is difficult to straighten out. We have left the pulpit and taken the field: can we preach there? What say, farmers, shall we let the pen indulge in its old habits a little? Will you read a few short sermons? Here follows the first one.

*Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks and look well to thy herds.—SOLOMON.*

This proverb, my hearers, is addressed to *you*; to owners and tenders of the animals from which our bellies are filled, our backs clothed, and our feet shod—the sheep and the cow. In giving you dominion over the beasts of the field, the Chief Shepherd has imposed also the duty of taking good care of those over whom you are appointed to rule. Though in early summer he “tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,” yet he expects you to protect the flocks from the bitings of winter's cold, and the peltings of winter's storms. Neglect to provide comfortable lodgings for your stock, argues disregard to the will of Him who gives those flocks that roam “upon the thousand hills;” it fails to win the smile of Him who “gives the increase.” *Comfort* is the choice and nourishing food of all those mute dependants, whose “eyes wait upon you to give them their meat in due season.” Let them be well protected. Also, let them daily find you *early at the barn*, shaking well the matted hay that it may yield more readily and fully to the action of their grinders, and thus become more digestible and nourishing; let them find you mixing well together the hays of various qualities, that the food may be rendered more palatable; let them find you inferring that as you yourself relish changes in diet, so they too may like to have their fodder sometimes varied; let them find you patiently dealing out their feed in quantities so small that they may never be forced to take in hay that has become offensively fouled by their own breath. Supply them abundantly with water—good water. Keep them dry and clean. Feed them too with *animal magnetism*—that is, elbow-grease,—that is, the curry-comb. It is cheap food, contributing to comfort, thrift and good appearance. Treat them with gentleness, supply them diligently with good food and drink, keep them comfortable—and then the ear of faith will daily hear the voice of Him who speaks through the speechless brute, saying “I will repay.” The laws of the Immutable will never permit a man to prosper in his flocks who has no heart for them—no sympathies with them—no fondness for them—no devotion to their comfort and wants.—The dull eye, the down-bent head, the up raised back, the projecting hips, the hedge-hog hairs, and the dung-bound hide, of the half-starved and half-frozen beast, will all find tongues by which the Invisible will say to the merciless owner, in startling tones, “I will repay.”

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Though *common*, these humble seminaries are mighty agents: they are the lever which has raised New England to her high position. Much as we are indebted to colleges, academies, and other similar institutions, we owe more—inestimably more—to *common schools*. Opening their doors to all, sowing the seeds of learning broadcast over the land, their contributions to intelligence, and consequently to prosperity and enjoyment, though bestowed in small portions to each, yet in the aggregate swelled to a vast amount. From these primary assemblies, ooze out the rills, which conmingling form the streams that are ever washing out our moral and political stains. Stop the flowings of these waters, and our fair land would fast blacken with ignorance, vice and crime. Liberty would lose her richest nourishment, philanthropy her most invigorating draughts, christianity her invaluable supplies.

Christians, philanthropists, patriots—cherish these nurseries of the mind and heart of the next generation. Place them so high that the children of the *rich* shall be sent here to meet and mingle with those of the poor; here let all classes early take lessons in republican equality; let the children of the wealthy here learn in early life that they are being trained up for scenes in which the most industrious, the most intellectual, the most deserving are to be at the head of the class; here let the poor boy learn that when he outstrips the rich man's son in the race of learning or moral excellence, that the prize of distinction or approbation will be bestowed upon himself.

Farmers, these schools are invaluable to your children and to your country. Few higher duties rest upon you than that of lending wise, generous and constant aid to the school in your own district; notice and encourage the teacher; by precept and example influence all parents to send their children to the school; supply your children well with books; let them be at school in season, and constant in attendance; help cheerfully to make the house comfortable. These points are all of them important; each is worthy of serious thoughts; and when well considered in all their bearings and influences, you cannot fail to see that faith in our country's future eminence and true greatness must rest mainly upon the efficiency and high character of the *common school*.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On the evening of Thursday last about two hundred gentlemen met in the Representative's Hall, for the purpose of conference upon agricultural subjects. When the meeting had been called to order, and a chairman and secretary pro tem. had been chosen, the Agricultural Commissioner addressed the meeting for about an hour. Our position in the house was unfavorable for taking notes, but as far as we recollect, he compared the condition of New England farmers, with the tillers of the soil in various other parts of the world, and maintained that we have abundant reason for gratitude and contentment: contentment with what Providence and society have done for us, though not with our own advancement in the science and art of husbandry.

Dr C. T. Jackson was invited to favor the meeting with some account of the soil of the Islands in Winnepesaukee lake, so famous for its produce of corn. In his opinion, this soil is not naturally of greater fertility than that of many other spots in New England. Favorable position, plentiful manuring, and careful tillage, produce the extraordinary results. One fact was disclosed by him of which we were ignorant; which is, that the mi-

nute roots of living plants exert powerful chemical action in decomposing rocks and the very small stones—gravel stones—which abound in our lands. The roots of bulbs in glasses lie has found corroding the glass, and extracting from this hard substance a portion of its food. In these living roots there is greater chemical power than nitric or sulphuric acids exert, for the glass is unaffected by them.

**GEN. DEARBORN'S ADDRESS.**

Our thanks are due to Gen. H. A. S Dearborn for a copy of his learned and interesting address before the Berkshire Agricultural Society. This work is replete with valuable historical and statistical information. It abounds in texts for the political economist. We shall extract from it for our columns.

**SURVEY OF RHODE ISLAND.**

Dr C. T. Jackson has favored us with a copy of his Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island. We have had no opportunity yet to examine its contents.

**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 Jan. 17.

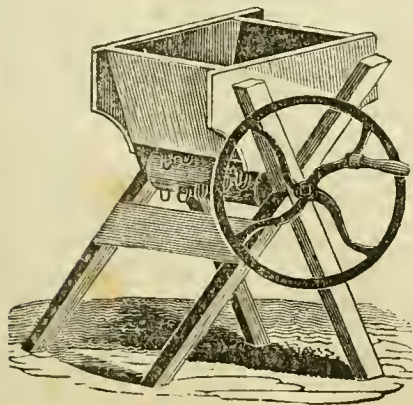
Jan. 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	11 30	36	38	N. W.
Tuesday,	12 39	34	34	W.
Wednesday,	13 30	32	30	E.
Thursday,	14 20	25	22	N.
Friday,	15 20	30	29	N. E.
Saturday,	16 21	40	34	N. E.
Sunday,	17 36	50	55	S.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1840.**

Reported for the New England Farmer

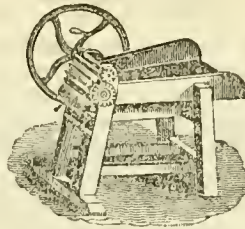
At Market 210 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 1100 Sheep. Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—About half the Beef Cattle were purchased Saturday, some of which were re-sold to day at an advance, and sales were quite unequal. We quote a few extra, \$6 00. First quality \$6 00 a 6 25. Second quality, \$5 50 a 6 00. Third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 25. *Sheep*—Lots were sold at \$1 75, \$2 25, \$3 00, \$3 50, and \$4 00. *Swine*.—None at Market.

**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

**GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.**



**JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is 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.

**LAMP OIL—PURE SPERM OIL.**

**E. T. HASTINGS & CO.** No. 101 State St. keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. *istly*

**GRINDSTONES.**

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

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. **WM. SALISBURY.** Groton, Oct. 26, 1840. *eow.*

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books. Agricultural Implements. Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

**TIE UP CHAINS.**

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the staebion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure. July 15. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.**

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Winter,	barrell	1 50	1 75
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot, " " "		5 50	5 62
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel		10 50
No. 1,			9 00
prime,		6 75	7 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	23	29
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	13
dairy,	"	18	26
CANDLES, mould,	"	12	13
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		40
CHEESE, dew milk,	pound	7	8
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
	barrel	1 50	1 75
BONE MANURE,	bushel		32
in casks,			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southera, geese,	"	37	45
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Baak,	quintal	2 50	2 58
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 37	2 75
Haddock,	"	1 25	1 33
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	14 25	14 50
No. 2,	"		13 00
No. 3,	"		
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 31	5 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 50	5 62
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		5 50
Rye,	"		3 37
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.	"	3 12	3 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	60	62
southera flat, yellow,	"	57	58
white,	"		54
Rye, northern,	"	68	70
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	42	44
southera,	"	35	38
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		15 00	20 00
do. do. do. finished		25 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southera and westero,	"		11
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Easterna screwed,		12 50	13 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	35	38
2d quality,	"		
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southera,	"		
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	30	32
do. country do.	"	27	29
Baltimore: city tannage,	"	29	30
do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	24	25
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	22	23
Boston dry hides,	"	21	22
LIME, best sort,	"	75	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	cask	20	27
Sugar House,	gallon		
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 03
Winter,	"	1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
POAK, extra clear,	barrel		16 00
clear,	"	15 00	16 00
Mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Prime,	"	12 00	13 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 50
Red Top, southera,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 50	3 00
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound		12
Southerna Clover,	"		11
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	4	6
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	8 1/2	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.		
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	51	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	44	46
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	40
do. 1-4 aad common,	"	35	37
Pulled superfine,	"	43	46
No. 1,	"	37	42
No. 2,	"	28	30
No. 3,	"	18	21

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## SERMONS.

In the New York Sunday Morning Mercury, a popular writer, called "Dow, Jr.," weekly exhorts its readers. They are quaint productions and have the air of novelty, as well as originality. The following is a specimen. The moral is good and the similitude is an easy and natural one."

"My friends, allow me to show you how the human body is likened to a house. My text explains this, it says that the big bones are the main timbers: very true. It also says that the ribs are laths, well plastered; but I should say that they are rafters that run into the ridge-pole, or back bone. The mouth is the door, and the nose is the chimney—especially for smokers. The throat is an entry that leads to the kitchen of the stomach where all sorts of food are cooked up; the lungs are the bellows that blow the flame of life, and keep the pot of existence always boiling; the heart is the great chamber, where the greatest variety of goods imaginable are stored; some good, many bad, and a few rather middling.

"In this way, my hearers, you see the house of the human body is formed; and since it is a house of no small value, you ought to be careful of it, keep it well swept and never let cobwebs of sin gather in the corners of its apartments. I beseech you, especially, to look after the great chamber of the heart, and see that every thing there is arranged according to the very letter of morality. If there is any useless rubbish there, clear it out to make room for goods that are saleable in the markets of the virtuous. The chambers of some hearts present an awful dirty appearance! I should like to walk into them with a brand new broom; the way I'd brush out sin and sand the floor with virtue, would be a caution to depravity!"

## AGE OF TREES.

Some of the cedars of Mount Lebanon, measured in 1660, by Maundrell and Pocock, were found to have been nearly 800 years old—the English yew trees of Fontaine Abbey, in the county of York, had survived 12 centuries, those in the churchyard of Crowhurst, in Surry, 1400 years—that of Fotheringill, in Scotland, from 2500 to 2600—that of Braburn, in Kent, 3000. These travellers describe two other trees of a most remarkable character, the Baoback, estimated to be 5150 years old, and the cypress of Taxodium, in Mexico, 117 feet 10 inches in circumference, still more aged. A sycamore near the ruins of Heliopolis, according to the tradition in Egypt, existed before the visit of Joseph and Mary, and they sat under its shadow and drank water from a neighboring well. Another of the same species, termed the sycamore of the Bosphorus, and computed to have been 4020 years old, has disappeared, leaving ten sprouts which sprang from the stump; one of which being measured, was found to be 1050 years of age; and it is possible others equally old have been destroyed, and that the present trees are the second remove from the parent stock. The celebrated chestnut of Mount Etna, 2660 years old, grew from the stump of a felled tree.

In America, more than a hundred and forty different species of trees attain an elevation of thirty feet and upwards; while in Europe only thirtyseven

grow to that height, but eighteen of which enter into the composition of forests, and only seven are employed for domestic or maritime purposes.—There are stated to be 53 species of the oak, in North America, 17 of the pine, and 8 of the maple. We have 11 species of walnut, while not one is indigenous to Europe, the variety commonly cultivated there being a native of Persia.

**LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.**—The acuteness of the sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat, among a thousand, all bleating at the same time, and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at the Cameronian sacrament in the fields, where thousands are congregated—and that is no joke either. Besides, the distinction of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things which have ever amused me more than a sheep shearing and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into the fold, set out all the lambs to the fill, and then send the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the rough, well clad, comfortable mamma, which it left an hour or a few hours ago, it meets a poor, naked, shrivelling—a most deplorable looking creature. It wheels about, and uttering a loud, tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests his flight—it returns—flies, and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times, before the reconciliation is made up.—James Hogg.

**"LIFE" IN AN OYSTER.**—The liquor in an oyster contains incredible multitudes of small embryos, covered with small shells, perfectly transparent, swimming nimbly about. One hundred and twenty of those in a row, would extend one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a great variety of animalculæ, five hundred times less in size, which emit phosphoric light. The list of inhabitants, however, does not conclude here, for besides the last mentioned, there are three distinct species of worm, called the oyster worm, found in oysters half an inch in length, which shine like the glow worms. The sea-star, the cockle, and the muscle, are the great enemies of the oyster. The first gets into the shell when they gape, and sucks them out.

When the tide is flowing, oysters lay with the hallow side downward, but when it ebbs they turn on the other side. Query:—How do those manage that are attached to rocks? Do they, like a cunning politician, go with the tide? What a lesson may be drawn from the economy of the oyster! The loose ones, it seems, are always 'on the fence.'

**AN APOLOGY.**—When John Clerk (Lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarked for the sang froid with which he treated the Judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that 'he was surprised at such a decision!' This was construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar the next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clerk, who told him to be perfectly at ease,

for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal: 'I am very sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is exceedingly penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships! Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but half as long as I have done, curse me if he would be surprised at anything you did.'

## POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "The Lodi Manufacturing Company." We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1840. We find it a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied,—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as the cheapest and best manure, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	P. F. Welsh
John J. Newkirk.	G. C. Van Riper.
John Tise.	George Tise.
Daniel Van Riper.	William Wood
George Demott.	John Durjee.
Henry Drayton.	George Newkirk.
Josiah Hornblower.	Garret Newkirk.
Corns. Van Winkle.	Daniel Vreeland.

Shares in the above company are \$100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. One cent's worth, that is, 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above.  
Dec. 22.

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "New York Poudrette Company," No 120 Nassau street, New York. It is in-odorless, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a fertilizer on any soil, and for any crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "act of incorporation," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* \* \* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York.  
D. K. MINOR.

I wish it distinctly understood that the "New York Poudrette Company" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelmy are, or were, the managers.  
Dec. 9, 1840. 3m. D. K. M.

N. E. FARMER.

### HARTWELL CORN.

Calling upon the Agricultural Commissioner last winter, we saw, in a glass upon his table, a small quantity of corn. "Mr Colman," said we, "I want that corn." "You can't have it, for I am to exhibit this at the State House, where I shall read a letter from Dr. Hartwell, of Southbridge, by whom it was raised, in which he gives an account of his mode of cultivation and of the yield." "Can some be obtained from him?" "Yes, I will furnish you with some in the spring." He fulfilled his promise and I received two ears. The reason of my request, made before any inquiry into its excellence, was the size of the kernel. I had never before seen northern yellow corn so large. What I subsequently received on the cob, was somewhat less in size. This was planted by my father, Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, in the same field with six other varieties, viz: a large late redish corn, (probably the Brown corn increased in length of ear, size of stalk, and lateness of ripening, by having been for any successive years grown on fields which are usually pretty well manured,) the Parker corn, the Tuscarora, a Badenized Canada corn, an early eight-rowed corn, called there the Richards corn, and another eight-rowed corn obtained from Schuyler Shepard, Esq., of Mansfield.

The redish corn and the Parker were much more highly manured than the others. The first of these, under similar treatment, was from 15 to 20 per cent. more productive than the latter. The Hartwell, Richards, Shepard, large Canada and Tuscarora were on land that had been pastured for five or six years preceding, and the only manure was a common shovelful to the hill of barn and hog-yard manure, mixed and partially rotted; say 3 to 4 loads to the acre. The ground and crop were not measured with the accuracy which is needful to satisfy statements for the public. I will only say that the Hartwell corn ripened the earliest of any on the field; gave the greatest yield of any of these last named corns; was very large considering its mode of cultivation; that the stalk is small, the ear eight-rowed, cob medium sized, and kernel quite large. We think it combines the two desirable qualities of productiveness and early maturity to a greater extent than any corn which has come under our notice. We have ordered and received from Dr. Hartwell a bushel and a half for our own planting next season; a friend to whom we described it has obtained the same quantity; and Messrs Breck & Co. have procured a few bushels of it for supplying those whom our statements may render desirous of giving it a trial. The ears on the top of the box just received are not as large as those furnished us last spring, and we have not since seen as large kernels as those which originally attracted our notice. Still the corn on hand is very fair. The accompanying letter will perhaps assign a satisfactory cause for the diminution in size. We do not in this crop or any other, advise farmers to plant for the main crop any variety

with which they are unacquainted; but a trial of different kinds in small quantities, is attended with but little risk of loss, and may lead to valuable discoveries.—Ed.

Southbridge, Jan. 8, 1840.

DEAR SIR—Agreeable to your request, I have forwarded twelve bushels of my seed corn per railroad—six of which is shelled and the remainder in the ear. It is directed to Jos. Breck & Co., Nos. 51 & 52 N. Market st.

The history and origin of this corn, I am unable to trace farther back than the year 1835. It was selected by myself in consequence of its maturity during the short and cold seasons of 1835 and 6, when most of the crop was cut off in New England by frost. In consequence of my having selected and improved this corn, and also of my bringing it into notice, it bears the name in this section, of the "Hartwell corn." The best method I have found from different experiments which I have made in growing this corn, is to prepare the ground, by spreading on it about 40 loads (13 cords) of green or long stable manure to the acre, with two or three ploughings according to the adhesiveness of the soil; then to furrow the ground one way only—furrows four feet apart. About one quart of fine fermented manure, the geine of which has become soluble, should be put in the hills (3 ft. apart) for the purpose of invigorating the tender plant during the cool weather which we experience about the last of May. I should insist on the distance of 4 feet one way in the rows for the purpose of ploughing between them. Perhaps an improvement might be made in planting three kernels in the hill, at a distance of 1 1-2 ft., which would give the same number of stalks to the acre and also would increase somewhat the labor of cultivation. I recommend unfermented manure for spreading in consequence of a large portion of the geine being insoluble until the last of August, when the most nutriment is needed, at the age of fructification or seeding: if the whole of the manure were fermented and the geine made soluble, so that the absorbent vessels could take it up before August, too much of it would be exhausted by the stalk, which would produce an overgrowth, and too little nutriment matter would remain for supplying the great draft at seeding time. By planting the corn in hills four feet one way by three the other, with six kernels in the hill, it gives twelve square feet of surface to the hill, or two square feet to each stalk—making 3630 hills to the acre. Eight large ears of this corn will produce a quart of kernels—good with a good season, the land well prepared and the crop well tended, with the double ears upon the stalk, will yield one quart to the hill or 112 bushels to the acre—which I have actually raised. Last year, however—(owing to the ground on which it was raised, it being the poorest piece of land we cultivated)—the yield was somewhat smaller than the year before.

My corn was planted last year on the 9th and 11th of May, and hoed the first and third weeks in June and first week in July. The soil was cold,

wet and springy about the time of planting and hoeing. The crop was ripe and harvested by the 20th of September—which gave me an opportunity of seeding the ground with winter rye and grass, which I find the best way of obtaining a crop of grass. Last year I had 8512 lbs. of hay (herds grass and red top) from 1 1-4 acre of land—the first cutting obtained in the above way.

Much argument has been had by agriculturists with respect to the farming implement, the cultivator. I use the plough exclusively. I think a little reflection will determine the peculiar merits of each. In moist and adhesive soil, where the surface becomes compact by the falling of the spring and summer rains, (like mine,) the plough deserves the preference; and also the hilling up of the corn: but in sandy, loose soils, which have little attraction for moisture, I think I should prefer the cultivator.

Yours, respectfully,

S. HARTWELL.

### EXTRACTS FROM GEN. DEARBORN'S ADDRESS AT PITTSFIELD.

"The first act of civilization was the cultivation of the earth; and during the progress of nations in the route of improvement, no other branch of industry has maintained such a direct, uniform, powerful and salutary influence. It has not only accomplished more than all the others, but has been the primary cause of those remarkable physical and moral developments which have been produced by the unceasing efforts of man, to ameliorate his condition and elevate his character.

"Agriculture clothes and feeds nearly the whole civilized population of the globe; rigs, spreads the sails, and supplies the great bulk of the freight of navigation, and its multifarious products constitute the chief articles of trade. It has still other and higher claims to respect; and among the most imposing, are its magnificent achievements and widespread conquests; and however inapplicable these belligerent terms may appear, when applied to that pacific pursuit, it is confidently believed that they have been more truly glorious than those of all the fleets and armies which have ever triumphed on the deep and on the land: but in such a gradual, noiseless, and unobtrusive manner have they been accomplished, that they have not attracted that marked attention of the historian to which they are so pre-eminently entitled. There was no remarkable movement which became the subject of universal speculation and comment—no splendid event—no startling incident—no dazzling pageantry, which either excited astonishment from their magnitude, or special and deep interest from their direct or ultimate influence on the civil and military institutions of nations. Yet when attentively examined as the silent, peaceful and unostentatious, but momentous causes of human advancement, and the extent of their influence is measured by the magnitude and real value of the results, the seemingly rash assertion which has been made, instead of being in any degree extravagant, will be found, on a

thorough investigation, to be fully sustained by an array of facts which put incredulity at defiance.

"If wars and battles have rendered the names of victorious chieftains memorable throughout the world, has not agriculture given an infinitely more commendable, precious, and lasting fame to those really great and good men, who have acquired distinction as the benefactors, rather than the exterminators of their race? Will not the admirable characters and eminent deeds of the latter, become more extensively known and more highly appreciated, as the bounds of human intelligence and civil liberty are enlarged, while the blood-stained laurels of the warrior will have perished, or be considered as revolting emblems of their crimes; and their martial feats, instead of exciting respect and emulation, will be converted into subjects of indignant execration and abhorrence?"

"Only fifty years since, and the whole of that broad and lengthened region which extends from the fountains of the Atlantic rivers to the western verge of the vale of the Mississippi, was one entire wilderness. Now it contains eleven states and three flourishing territories, whose aggregate population amounts to more than seven millions.

"These are the glorious achievements of untiring rural industry—the splendid triumphs of civilization—the indisputable victories and magnificent conquests of Agriculture. Yes, of Agriculture—for by the axe and the plough were laid the immense foundations on which was reared this mighty and prosperous republic; and its patriotic and independent yeomanry now constitute at least seven tenths of the entire population."

"It was not before the reign of William and Mary that agriculture, manufactures, foreign trade and navigation began to make a decided and vigorous onward movement. Even as late as the commencement of the eighteenth century, and during the brilliant reign of Queen Ann, the commercial fleet of the kingdom was estimated at only about 70,000 tons, and now it numbers 25,000 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage is 2,783,000. The annual consumption of grain has increased to 240,000,000 of bushels, all of which is generally raised in the country. The products of agriculture of every kind in the year 1833, have been valued at the enormous sum of \$1,250,000,000, and those of manufactures amount to \$750,000,000.

From 1792 to 1839, the population of the United Kingdom has increased from 12,680,000 to 27,250,000; and the exports have arisen from 25,000,000 to 105,000,000, and the imports from 12,659,000 to 61,268,000 of pounds sterling.

"The invention of the steam engine, and the substitution of machinery for manual labor, with the consequent development of the powers of those two grand elements of national industry, coal and iron, have been the chief causes of that tremendous impetus which has been given to the arts in Great Britain. With the aid of machinery, one hundred persons can manufacture as much cotton as would have required ten thousand only forty years since; and the cotton now manufactured in that country, would require, without the aid of labor-doing machinery, 10,000,000 workmen; and all the various articles which are thus made, could not be manufactured by 200,000,000 of men.

"It may be truly said, that Great Britain has attained a more exalted position than has ever been

reached by any other nation. In letters and science; in the useful and ornamental arts; in agriculture, trade, navigation and manufactures; in prosperity, riches and power; in eloquence and arms; in the refinements and embellishments of civilization; in the grandest efforts of genius and most brilliant displays of talent; in all that elevates man and nations, that kingdom is a glorious example for the whole globe. It may there be seen how far the human race can be advanced, when the interests and rights of the people, and the grandeur of the nation, become the main subjects of consideration on the part of the most enlightened men and of the government."

"It is not surprising that among the most important subjects which the illustrious Washington urged upon the attention of the first Congress which assembled under the great charter of our liberties, were—"the advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; the promotion of science and literature; the expediency of giving effectual encouragement to the exertions of skill and genius, in producing new and useful inventions; and of facilitating the intercourse between distant parts of the country."

"In accordance with these enlarged views, laws were successively passed for encouraging and fostering those all-important objects; and such has been the salutary influence of a continued protective policy, that the annual productions of woollen manufactories amount to 40,000,000; of cotton to 60,000,000, and including those of all other materials, to 350,000,000 of dollars; and adding the earnings of agriculture, and every other branch of industry, the national production has been estimated, by one of the most distinguished statistical authors of our country, at \$1,200,000,000.

"The navigation of the United States has been augmented in a like remarkable manner, as the vessels employed in the coasting and foreign trade and the fisheries, now exceed 2,000,000 tons; being more than two thirds as much as that of Great Britain, and nearly quadruple that of France. The increase in population has been quite as extraordinary, for it must exceed, at this time, 15,000,000.

"From the facts which are to be obtained from the history of those nations that have become the most distinguished for their progress in manufactures, trade and navigation, it is apparent that agriculture has ever kept in the advance, and been not only the creator and pioneer, but the foundation and perpetual support of each and all of them.

"In Great Britain, where manufactures and navigation have been the most fostered, and have flourished the most within the last century, it has been ascertained that the persons employed in agriculture amount to over 9,000,000, while those engaged in the industrial arts were less than 4,000,000. Not half of the latter, however, were employed in producing articles for the foreign markets, while neither the number of people or the wealth acquired by them, was a fourth part of that which is produced and maintained by the agricultural industry.

"Agriculture in the United States, besides supplying the demand for home consumption, furnishes three fourths of the exports of domestic articles, and manufactures only a tenth. The disparity, however, between the exports of the raw material and of manufactures, is conclusive evidence that we have not sufficiently extended the latter, and are too much dependent upon other nations for articles that could as well be made in our own."

For the N. E. Farmer.

#### BORROWING AND CREDITING.

In one of the late numbers of the Farmer, I observed, in an editorial article on squaring accounts some remarks as to borrowing. It was there stated that such articles as were loaned a neighbor should be charged to him, and articles borrowed credited. My object at this time is to inquire how far this rule is to be carried out—to what article and in what cases it is to extend? It is obvious that if I have a complete set of farming implements—and we are told that every farmer should have—I shall be under the frequent necessity of lending some one or more of these implements to my less fortunate neighbors. Now shall I charge them with the use of such implements, and receive payment either in money or work, or shall I gratuitously grant the use of them? If I make the charge an exact payment, it will, in many cases, operate to total prohibition of their use by others: if I charge nothing for their use, I may be troubled to such an excess for the loan of such articles by others, as to amount almost to a prohibition of their use by myself. It seems clear, therefore, that neither of these rules can be indiscriminately adopted.

But how stands the case? Are there many farmers whose stock of tools is so complete that they have no occasion to borrow of their neighbors? Very few, I will venture to say—very few, excepting only your wealthy and fancy farmers. Why, farmer, for example, has the improved seed sower, rollers, horse rakes and cultivators? You may say that every farmer ought to possess them—but still every farmer does not possess all of these—other improved implements, and till he is able to purchase, he may wish to borrow of others, and others in return to borrow of him such articles as they may themselves be in want of. No what rule shall be adopted to regulate this mutual borrowing? I confess I do not like the system of charging, or offsetting the use of one thing against the use of another. It seems to be carrying into neighborhood, where offices of mutual kindness should prevail, a system only of dollars and cents—a system which will allow of nothing to be done without a *quid pro quo*, as the lawyers say—or, in other words, without an equivalent received.

An implement is very valuable and of such a character that one will suffice for the wants of a large neighborhood—as a threshing or winnowing machine—why, in such instances, let the owner charge a fair compensation for its use. But to charge for the use of a harrow, plough or rake—mean for every occasional loan of such common articles, of however short duration—seems to me rather too strict and exclusive: by doing so, should much fear that I should enjoy no enviable reputation among my neighbors.

I would not, however, be understood to favor the principle which some seem to act upon, of living by borrowing. Your mere borrower, where he has the means to be above it, is the most despicable character in community. I have known a man to keep his own wheelbarrow housed for years, and all the while live by borrowing his neighbor's. Such fellows are soon found out and treated according to their deserts. But the conduct of such men, and the evils to which borrowing sometimes subjects us, are not sufficient reasons with me, for refusing a reasonable request to lend. I remember, when such requests are made, that there is no individual, however well off, who is absolutely ir-

pendent of his neighbors. He has wants and necessities which some time or other will compel him, despite of all his rules to the contrary, to ask aid of others. I remember too, that there are many members of the human family less wealthy than others, and that a helping hand should ever be extended to those who need it, even if it be done through the medium of *borrowing*.

#### A PLAIN FARMER.

[We meant only to say that all such items as the customs of the neighborhood would bring into the accounts between neighboring farmers, should be recorded in a book, and not left to memory to remain. Many small loans doubtless will be, and certainly should be, made without charge. It was not our purpose to advise differently; but we still say, let whatever, according to prevailing custom, is to be paid for, be entered on the account book.—P.]

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### SOWING GRASS SEED.

*Thick and even, not thin and irregular, is the true interest.*

One of the most frequent errors in agricultural operations, is sowing grass seeds too thin and unevenly: great is the loss in either case, while nothing is easier than to remedy both. In the spring of 1838, clover seed was very scarce and dear; some sowed none, and others scattered it as thin as possible over the ground, and the effects of this proceeding have been visited with great severity on the delinquents. There has been a deficiency of hay and pasture, a thin, bare sod to plough down; the manure heap has shrunk in its dimensions for want of provender, and the subsequent crops have been proportionably starved and diminished. This season clover seed is very abundant, cheap and of good quality, and it might be well for the provident to lay in a store against a season of scarcity and high prices, and this may readily be accomplished by putting it in a tight, dry cask, through the bung-hole, and bunging it up and keeping it in a dry place, where it is believed it will remain good for several years to come. Clover should be one of the grasses sown, but other seeds should always accompany it, as there is a larger crop where several kinds of grasses are grown together, sometimes the season being favorable to one and not to another. Many farmers begin to think it more profitable to raise orchard grass than timothy, where selling of hay is not intended, as it furnishes more pasture, both early and late, and is equally good, if not better, for home use as hay. Timothy bears a higher price in the market than other kinds of hay, and the reason probably is, that horses eat less of it in a given space of time, as it is a good deal of work to chew it; hence, tavern-keepers uniformly prefer it, being for them more economical.

P. D.

From the same.

#### PEACH TREES.

Gentlemen of great experience in the cultivation of the peach assert that the decay of this valuable tree is in a great measure, and principally, owing to the practice of grafting: an imperfect union takes place; sickly growth is the consequence, and the diseased tree is then rendered vul-

nerable to the attacks of the worm, which completes its destruction.

Now, if we would have healthy peach trees, we must not do violence to nature; we must cultivate from the stone; and although we might find some bad and worthless fruit, we shall have much that is excellent, and obtain new and valuable varieties by planting the seeds of those only which are very superior. A gentleman has just informed us that he has obtained peaches of most delicious flavor from trees the third year from the planting of the stone, without grafting or budding: and by far the finest peaches exhibited at the late horticultural meeting in Philadelphia, bearing the name of the Tippecanoe Peach, were produced by the above means, the planter, it is said, having reserved the stone of a remarkably fine peach, which he purchased in the Philadelphia market for twelve and a half cents, and the tree from which had never been either grafted or budded. There are still in existence many large and aged peach trees, which have never been removed from the place where the seed was planted, or either grafted or budded, but which continue to produce large crops of the finest fruit. Nothing is easier than to plant a row every year of the seeds of the finest peaches to be obtained for money in the market, and pruning them in their places until they produce fruit, at which time those of inferior sorts could be grafted, and others of fine flavor might be permitted to remain, with the expectation of their retaining health and vigor for many years to come.

B. H.

#### FARMING.

If one half the zeal, energy and expense which have been exhibited for electioneering purposes were bestowed upon agriculture—if the people were half as anxious to improve and beautify their fields, and half as angry with their thistles, thorns and bad fences, as they are with their political opponents, we should have more productive fields, less complaint of poverty, more ability for charity, and abundantly more good feeling. From Maine to Georgia, the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers as stationary in theory as they are in practice; nine in ten believe at this moment that book-farming is the mere, useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing of practical agriculture. The real benefactor of mankind is he who causes two blades of wheat to grow where one grew before; his fields are his morn and evening theme, and to fertilize and improve his farm is his prime temporal object. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source—commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring.

We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals and ultimately even to religion. We regard the farmer, stripped to his employment and cultivating his lands, as belonging to the first order of *noblemen*; we wish him bountiful harvests, and invoke upon him the blessing of God in all his undertakings: may peace be within his walls.—*Selected.*

The true farmer is a philanthropist. He labors not only to provide for his own wants, but he is urged by a constant desire to leave the world better and more beautiful than he found it, and add to the stock of human comforts.

#### THE PRODUCING CLASSES.

Every student of history is aware that a large majority of the warriors and statesmen of the revolution were from the producing classes—were, before they were called upon to relinquish the implements of industry, laboring men. But look into the Legislature of this and other States for the last fifty years, and what proportion of producers do we find? Is it contended that lawyers are the best qualified to form laws? Look at the cumbrous details of chancery practice of our own State—the jarring systems of law and equity, (as if law and equity might with propriety differ!)—the annual acts explanatory of other acts which were wrought up with so much *legal skill* that even their own framers could not understand them!—the multitude of laws “which no man can number,” and which are constantly accumulating—look at these things and then tell us if it is necessary to fill our Legislature with lawyers, because of their presumptive knowledge in forming laws? Is it contended that there is not sufficient talent to be found in the laboring classes? I answer in the eloquent language of Channing—“Real greatness has nothing to do with a man's sphere. It does not lie in the magnitude of his outward agency, in the extent of the effect which he produces. \* \* \* A man brought up to an obscure trade, and hemmed in by the wants of a growing family, may, in his narrow sphere, perceive more clearly, discriminate more keenly, weigh evidence more wisely, seize on the right means more decisively, and have more presence of mind in difficulty, than another who has accumulated vast stores of knowledge by laborious study; and he has more of intellectual greatness. Many a man, who has gone but a few miles from home, understands human nature better, detects motives and weighs character more sagaciously than another who has travelled over the known world and made a name by his reports of different countries.”

I would not preach up a crusade against the legal or any other profession. I would not drag them down, but I would *raise the producer up*—raise him up *in his own estimation*. I would sound a trumpet-peal in his ear to arise and assert the dignity of his calling. Man was formed to labor and to be useful. The primal curse of labor was a blessing in disguise. There should be no drones in the great hive of humanity. Labor ennobles its followers. The farmer as he goes forth in his fields to converse with nature and nature's God, feels his soul dilate and expand under the benign influences about him. The bright sun, the refreshing breeze, the genial shower, are all blessings from a parent's hand. As he casts his eye upon the distant prospect, glittering in the auroral light of spring, or fading into the sober hues of autumn, his feelings harmonize with the outward agencies which surround him. He stands as it were in the visible presence of his Creator, and passion and selfishness are rebuked. There is no hum of excited crowds to drown the small still voice of reason and conscience. He stands erect in the conscious dignity of a *man*,—honest toil hath given him the nerves and physical vigor of a man,—reason, reflection, conscience, and brotherly love have expanded his soul to the dimensions of that of a man.—*Albany Cult.*

*Blind Stagers in Sheep.*—Half a pint of hogs lard melted and poured down a sheep, will cure the blind stagers in ten minutes.—*Id.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

### ORGANIC MATTERS IN OUR SOILS.

MR PUTNAM—Dear Sir—1 was somewhat surprised on taking up the last number of the North American Review, to find that the views published by Professor Hitchcock on the above subject, were still maintained.

I had supposed that since the discovery of the erenic and apocrenic acids in the soil, that the *indefinite* and *indescribable* compound called geine, had been consigned to the shades, as having been merely the step used by the laborers in the field of agricultural chemistry, in advancing that science to its present position.

I am sorry to see geine still gravely advanced as a simple substance, with known chemical powers, instead of giving it its true name and character, that of a mere *name*, given by M. Berzelius to a substance, the composition of which he had not been able to discover.

This substance has been proved by the most rigid chemical examination, to consist of the erenic and apocrenic acids, combined in different proportions.

It seems now as absurd for a chemist to use the term of geine, as it would be for a student in algebra to express his results by the unknown quantity which has enabled him to obtain them.

Though a system of analysis has been published which was founded on the hypothesis of geine, it was sometime since, and the gentlemen who then advanced those views, may have since changed their minds upon the subject, but the author of the reviews to which I have referred, whom we have every reason to suppose is impartial, should be able to bring forward some facts, in support of a theory, which *he* has advanced in the present state of the subject.

Though I am aware, sir, that you prefer to see your columns filled with practical matter, I consider the present subject to have so important a bearing on very many of the every day operations of the farmer, that I trust you will pardon the length of my observations.

M. B. W.

[Upon the subject here noticed we are not qualified to express an opinion. We willingly insert the communication, because we infer that it comes from a laboratory where analyses are made with great exactness.—Ed.]

For the New England Farmer.

### TRANSPLANTING TREES.

This has become a thrice hackneyed subject, as we are well aware, yet we know of no better way of awaking the public interest in it, than by keeping it continually before the people. Such an interest we are happy to see increasing, and at the same time we have hopes that it will become general. The great reason, if we mistake not, why every body does not put out at least one tree, is, that through mismanagement, many who do it lose their labor. For ourselves, we can see no reason why a tree properly transplanted should die any more than a cabbage. The care which is requisite to one, will insure success with the other; and he who successfully plants a tree, plants an object which he and his contemporaries may admire all their days, and leave for the admiration of future generations.

With respect to the time of transplanting, it may with *proper care* be done *any time*. Yet there is a *best time*, but *when this is*, seems to be held different by various cultivators. We do not decide nor aim to do it. We will, however, state, that we transplanted evergreens every month, commencing in May and finishing in November, (except August,) with *entire success*. Still the time which we prefer is, when they are in most vigorous growth; for at that time, less care is necessary, in taking a portion of the soil with the roots than at any other period. Those we removed the latter part of the season were from low lands, and we generally selected such as had sprung up from old moss-covered logs, the soil a sufficiency of it, being easily removed with such. Evergreens should in no case be pruned, as their low branches form an important item in their beautiful growth. The horrid practice of taking off the tops of trees, is yet too common. They can never acquire a large beautiful growth when this prevails, and we should almost as soon think of cutting off a favorite calf's head in order to have it grow without eating, as of reducing a tree to a stump in order to make it live.

What a luxury to the traveller are trees by the wayside. Travelling with a friend, during some of the sultry days of last July, in the river region of Columbia and Dutchess counties, (N. Y.,) we had full opportunity of testing their utility, for we passed more than one long row of large beautiful cherry trees, rendered still more pleasant by the rich fruit clustered upon them, of which the owners made us as welcome as to the water from their wells. Here was a double luxury—agreeable shades to screen us from the sun as we passed along, and cheering fruits to refresh our parched lips. Were such hospitalities extended over the country, what a lovely land it would be. And how easily such improvements might be effected! Individual action in a few years would accomplish the whole. Let individuals who have commenced, go on, and "others seeing their good works," must eventually follow in their train.

W. B.

Mount Osceola, 1841.

For the New England Farmer.

### WOOD AND WOODLANDS.

As long as summer and winter, cold and heat hold their appointed seasons—as long as ships float on the ocean, men build houses or manufactories and furnish them, or ride in carriages, so long timber lands will be an object worth preservation. And the experience of each succeeding year goes to prove more fully that their preservation is a matter of growing importance, if we have any regard to the comfort or convenience of those who are to succeed us in the drama we are now acting.

Practice with regard to them seems about as variable as the number of individuals adopting it, so that if a right way is known it is not in all cases pursued. The habit most generally prevailing, of going into woodlands and selecting the oldest and decaying timber, has its objections; for where it is pursued, a great quantity of smaller trees are necessarily destroyed in felling it, and more in getting paths about in different directions, by which means the land in a few years becomes thinly clothed. So that on the whole we are inclined to think that the most judicious way of managing woodland is, to cut off all as circumstances require; then a new and even growth will spring up, unbrok-

en by paths, and unspotted by a patch cleared here and another there, with but little probability of a succeeding growth upon them. Where woodlands have cleared patches in them on which grass is beginning to show itself, we would recommend setting locusts, and in a short time such places will become well wooded.

W. B.

Mount Osceola, 1841.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

### HESSIAN FLY.

*Discovery believed to have been made in relation to the Hessian Fly.*

A paper presented to the American Philosophical Society by Miss Margaretta H. Morris, of Germantown, and relating to the above mentioned subject, was subsequently ordered by that body to be published in their Transactions. As, however some time will elapse before the appearance of the number of the Transactions which will contain the paper, we have thought that we could better serve the agricultural readers of the Cabinet by extracting the information given in a journal recently authorized by the Society to be published by its secretaries, in an abridged form and of earlier appearance. In the proceedings just printed for November and December, 1840, we find the subject mentioned, in some paragraphs of which we herewith subjoin a copy.

"The committee, consisting of Mr Nuttall, M. Lea, and Dr. Coates, to whom was referred a communication by Miss Margaretta H. Morris, on the *Cecidomyia* destructor or Hessian Fly, reported in favor of publication, which was ordered accordingly.

"The committee express the opinion, that should the observations of Miss Morris be ultimately proved to be correct, they will eventuate in considerable benefit to the agricultural community, and through it to the public. Miss Morris believes she has established, that the ovum of this destructive insect is deposited by the parent in the seed of the wheat, and not, as previously supposed, in the stalk or culm. She has watched the progress of the animal since June, 1836, and has satisfied herself that she has frequently seen the larva within the seed. She has also detected the larva, at various stages of its progress, from the seed to between the body of the stalk and the sheath of the leaves. In the latter situation it passes into the pupa or flaxseed state. According to the observations of Miss Morris, the recently hatched larva penetrates to the centre of the straw, where it may be found of a pale greenish-white semi-transparent appearance, in form somewhat resembling a silk worm. From one to six of these have been found at various heights from the seed to the third joint. They would seem to enter the pupa state about the beginning of June.

"This fly was not observed by Miss Morris inhabit any other plant than wheat.

"To prevent the ravages of this destroyer of the grain, it will be proper to obtain fresh seed from localities in which the fly has not made its appearance. By this means the crop of the following year will be uninjured; but in order to avoid the introduction of straggling insects of the kind from adjacent fields, it is requisite that a whole neighborhood should persevere in this precaution for two or more years in succession. This result was obtained, in part, in the course of trials made by M. Kirk, of Bucks county, Pa., with some seed whe-

from the Mediterranean, in and since the year 1837. His first crop was free from the fly, but it was gradually introduced from adjacent fields; and in the present year the mischief has been considerable. As Miss Morris states that the fly has never made its appearance in Susquehanna and Bradford counties, seed wheat free from the fly, might be obtained from these and probably from other localities.

"The committee recommend that the conclusions of Miss Morris may be subjected to the only efficient test—repeated observations and effective trials of the precaution she advises."

Believing the above to be an observation of very considerable importance, and sincerely hoping that repeated trials and examinations may confirm its correctness, we have prepared the present notice for the Cabinet, in order to bring it before the agricultural community.

Miss Morris's observations and inferences agree very well with what we know of the habits of many insects. Thus they are, as a general rule, not produced till their food is ready for them; while their eggs appear to approach the seeds of plants in the power of enduring long delay and some violence, before they lose their vitality and faculty of development. The eggs of silk-worms are kept for various periods, and still retain the susceptibility of being hatched. How long this power, in some insects, may be capable of enduring, has not been ascertained; but the presumption arising from their analogy to seeds leaves it by no means certain, (until observations are made,) that the period may not be one of magnitude. The lower animals are said by naturalists to approach, in constitution, much more nearly to vegetables than to the more complex beings of their own class; and this is acknowledged to be strikingly exemplified in the instance we have been reciting. Something analogous may be perceived in the instance of the common fowl; in which species, the eggs first laid are allowed to remain till enough are accumulated for the parent to commence sitting, and without in any way injuring the product.

That highly and justly distinguished American naturalist, the late Thomas Say, has left us an entomological description of the Hessian Fly, in the first volume of the Journal of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He appears never to have identified the insect in an earlier portion of its life than the flax-seed state. Thus, he describes the larva, first state or maggot of the animal, as resembling the pupa or second state, except in the dark, reddish brown color of the latter; and alleges that, "when taken from the culm, it is almost inert, exhibiting very little motion to the eye." This was in 1817; and as that eminent writer was principally occupied in the task, then new, of describing and classifying American insects in their perfect forms, it is entirely credible that he might have erred in relation to their earlier stages; nor is it wonderful that, in twentythree years, further discoveries should be made, and his account corrected. What Mr Say calls the larva, will, if Miss Morris be correct, be considered the early period of the pupa.

The discovery of Miss Morris, then, appears principally to resolve itself into the fact of the egg being deposited in the seed; and into the history of the pale, green worm or larva, as the primary stage of the animal's existence. The account of its periodical change given by Mr Say is confess-

edly conjectural: and insufficiently explains the preservation of the species through the winter. His words are, "The history of the changes of this insect is probably briefly this." He then proceeds to describe the parent insect in depositing its eggs within the sheath of the leaves, near the root of the plant, the fixed mode of life of the flaxseed substance, together with the indentations produced in the straw, the distortion of the flaxseed worm when crowded, and the death of the plant. He then adds the following notice, which ends the recital: "The perfect fly appears early in June, lives but a short time, deposits its eggs, and dies—the insects from these eggs complete the history by preparing for the winter brood. The words would seem to imply that there are *two* broods of these flies; one for summer and one for winter. If "preparing for the winter brood," means laying the eggs which are to produce them, why are not the flies seen in the end of October; before which time the sheaths of the leaves and the straw itself of the winter wheat do not exist, and at which period no fly of any description is to be met with in the fields? If, on the other hand, "the insects from the eggs laid in June," are *themselves* "the winter brood," they are to be found in the stubble after harvest; and cannot possibly be the same individuals that are found next spring in the damaged stalks of the new crop.

According to the facts believed to be ascertained by Miss Morris, the difficulty at once disappears. The fly lives only ten days; during which time it deposits its eggs. The eggs remain unaltered till the wheat sprouts; and the young worm is then below the surface of the earth, in a substance which is not frozen, and which supplies him with food.

The residence of the worm, as described by Miss Morris, within the hollow of the straw, is precisely like that of certain other insects. The animal that destroys the more luxuriant shoots of the parsley-leaved elder, and which, in its perfect state, becomes, as we are informed, a beetle of splendid coloring, passes its larva-existence within the pith of the plant. Additional examples, we believe, are not difficult to be obtained.

To the directions given in the "Proceedings" for avoiding the production of this pernicious insect, little seems necessary to be added. We are inclined, however, earnestly to repeat the recommendations of further trial and observation. It would seem that the farmer who uses seed wheat from a district ravaged by this animal, actually commits the absurdity of planting Hessian flies for the benefit of his next year's crop!

The precise period at which the minute green worm escapes from the hollow of the straw, to repose and undergo its subsequent changes beneath the sheath of the leaf, is not ascertained with accuracy; and may furnish a question for investigation. We are informed that Miss Morris is continuing her observations on growing wheat, in which she will probably ascertain the fact. It is in the power of our readers to confirm or reject her conclusions, both in this and in what she regards as already established.

There is no duty greater in this age, than to use every laudable exertion to promote the cause of agriculture—this is most successfully done by disseminating agricultural journals. Let every farmer feel that, as a patriot, he must exert himself to effect this object, and the light which is most needed will soon be supplied.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

New Berlin, Penn., Jan. 12, 1841.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Having been a subscriber to your paper for sixteen years, I feel the interest of an old friend in its welfare. I have hitherto been content to send my money: I read the paper without any personal communication with the editor, either by way of encouragement or complaint. It is true I had no ground for complaint, for I always had my money's worth; and I supposed the most valuable encouragement was to take the paper and pay for it in advance. From your introductory, we are bound to believe you a very modest man, to whom an approving word might be useful. I approve fully of your resolution to use "a watchful care not to prefer the *new* to whatever in the *old* is better." I consider this a principle that ought to be made prominent in an *agricultural* periodical. In this, as in many other things, too many believe novelties to be improvements. I have always had a strong attachment to the *old paths*, and do not feel disposed to deviate from them, except on full proof. But this full proof can be had, and that too without much risk. For that reason I have always about here discouraged extensive experiments. Make trial, in a small way—keep accurate accounts, so that the results are certain, and then every step forward may be a sure one. There is another consideration of great importance. Does the old way afford a fair living profit? If it does, change cautiously. If it does not, it is fair to risk something in making a change.

Many men, not seeing the reason for a thing, believe forthwith there is none. This is often jumping too far at a conclusion: Very frequently the change proves that there was a reason, though not before apparent.

I am pleased with the course you have marked out for yourself. We subscribe for an agricultural paper, and you will give us what we subscribe for. If it cannot be sustained so, let it be known; and proclaim that you publish a periodical *melange* because farmers will not support a newspaper purposely published for themselves. I hope this may not be necessary, for this is one of the old ways I do not like. Perhaps you remember (I do) a periodical on medicine and agriculture, published by Dr. Daniel Adams. It is so long ago that it makes me feel very old when I think of it. If I do not mistake, it was very short-lived. Since that, what a number and variety of publications on each of these subjects have been well sustained! You are right: we want instruction in *farming* from you. We do not want from your paper, information on politics, law, medicine, or theology; nor (if you will allow me to say so,) do we want dogmatism on *any* subject. Nor will you need to resort to any of these. If you stick to the hills and dales, the mud holes and peat bogs, the sand banks and clay flats of your *editorial farm*, you will have *no place* for other matters.

Very respectfully,

JAMES MERRILL.

[This favor from our stranger-friend is most welcome. We hope to requite it by faithful efforts to furnish him with a paper suited to his tastes and wants.—Ed.]

Mr G. Bancroft, of Reading, Mass., has a sow which in 13 months has produced him 53 pigs at three litters.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1841.

PRICE REDUCED.

In future the terms of this paper will be \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

FIELD PREACHING—No. II.

Where no wood is, the fire goeth out.—SOLOMON.

So says the wise man : so says common observation : but some of you, my hearers, don't—don't what? Don't believe it, I liked to have said. And if I had said it, that super-effeminate and vulgarly genteel girl who is afraid of degrading herself or soiling her fingers by going to the wood-pile for a new supply; that careless boy, who forgets to bring the wood—morning and evening; that lazy boy, who "cuts" acquaintance with the axe; that cold-hearted husband and father, who neglects to get up a year's supply at the most convenient season—each would be a good witness to prove that I did not very essentially over-state.

"The fire goeth out." Rather an uncomfortable consequence when the dinner is to be cooked; or when Jack Frost has his fingers on the door latch; for he, faithful servant, if he don't smell fire through the key hole, is sure to walk in and give the whole family the ague. "Where no wood is," he is sure to come; and where none but green wood is, you think him rather too intrusive and troublesome; for he makes a shaking there. But, my friends, don't blame him. He is only doing his duty under a commission from the Highest Court. If he come in, the fault is yours and not his. Therefore, in season prepare means for keeping the fire blazing. In this, your least busy season, my firming friends, let the sound of the axe echo in the woods; let the team wend its way among rocks and stumps and over sloughs and ponds, while this faithful Jack holds up the wheels or the sled-shoes. Looking forward to the wants of the next generation, with benevolent economy, cut clean in the wood lot as far as you go. Work up the wood in winter; house it in the spring or early summer; and then may you anticipate, when winter comes again, that He will bless you with the comforts of a cheerful fire, whose servant said, that "where no wood is, the fire goeth out."

The flames of conjugal, parental, filial and fraternal affection will grow dim, if not fed by the fuel of kind acts and attentions. Fires of philanthropy will die out if not nourished by good deeds to man. Where the oak and walnut of christian truth are not taken home and housed, the fires of piety will burn with but a sickly flame. Where no moral wood is, the moral fire goeth out.

SECOND AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On Thursday evening last, the organization of the meeting was completed by the choice of

Hon DANIEL P. KING, of Danvers, *President*.

ALLEN PUTNAM, of Danvers, *Secretary*.

*Committee of Arrangements*.—William Lincoln, Worcester; Horace Collamore, Pembroke; Cornelius Delano, Northampton; Calvin Cooley, Hawley; John Prince, Roxbury; Andrew Dodge, Wenham; Asa G. Sheldon, Wilmington; Hon. Isaac Hill, Ed. Monthly Visitor; Mr Buckminster, Ed. Boston Cultivator; Mr Cole, Ed. Yankee Farmer; and the President and Secretary *ex officio*.

Subject for discussion, as previously announced, was the *Cultivated Grasses*.

Mr Colman, Agricultural Commissioner, stated that there are more than 60 such grasses, but that he should confine his remarks to a few of the more common.—Herds grass or timothy yields well; two tons to the acre is a good crop, though four tons have been obtained; it is an enduring grass, lasting 6 or 7 years, after which period it is best to turn the sod; cattle are fond of it. Would sow 1-2 bushel seed to the acre; no harm in sowing more; when thick the hay is finer; moist but not wet soil best suited to it. According to chemical analysis it is most nutritious if suffered to ripen before it is cut, though our animals like it better when cut young.

There are two kinds of Dutch clover, Northern and Southern, differing in the time of their ripening. The broad leaves take much nourishment from the atmosphere, and the tap root when it decays furnishes nutriment to the other grasses. It ameliorates the soil. As food for stock it is inferior when cured in the common method, i. e. when allowed to become nearly ripe before cutting and then dried thoroughly in the sun. Some practical men maintain that if cut younger and made in cock, its quality as food is as good as the other grasses. The Southern though less productive than the northern, is to be preferred; makes better hay; should be sowed in winter or spring and not in autumn. It is valuable as a green crop to turn in; if it be rank, roll and harrow before ploughing and then it can be easily turned under. Should it be green or dry when turned in? The field of one man who tried it in both states, indicates that the dry is best: 4 to 6 lbs. of seed to the acre. There is one objection to it as pasturage; horses are salivated or made to salver by its use.

Red top is as good as any grass; good for milch cows and horses; requires a soil that is *not wet*: 3 to 4 pecks of seed to the acre.—Orchard grass grows quick; can be cut frequently; is sweet; the cattle relish it.—Lucerne is good for soiling; may be cut 4, 5 or 6 times a year. Must be tilled the first year or the weeds will kill it; lasts 8 or 10 years. A small plat may be cultivated to advantage; will not do on wet soil: from 16 to 18 lbs. of seed to the acre.

Gypsum, as a top-dressing, 1 bushel or 1-2 bushel to the acre, once in two or three years, is in many places very serviceable. Is not fully satisfied as to the utility of lime. Saltpetre has been used to great advantage. Wood ashes are good, but in great quantities will cause moss to grow, particularly in moist or wet lands: peat ashes will do the same.—Kelp grass, kelp, rockweed and salt-hay are good top-dressings.

Mr Buckminster, Editor of the Cultivator, agreed with Mr C. in most respects, yet differed from him in a few points. Thought clover, pound for pound, as good as herds grass; recommended sowing them together; and cutting so early that the clover stalks (the principal part) should be good fodder. Clover, no doubt, is a good crop to plough in, but the difficulty is to get crop enough to be worth ploughing in. Buckwheat will answer better for this purpose on poor lands: he doubted whether it is well to let the crop dry before it is turned under. Was in favor of cutting English grasses young, but thought that our wet meadow grasses were worth more if not cut until they were ripe. Had sometimes sown hay seed among corn at *hilling time* (no hill made) and found it to do well.

The Editor of this paper had never heard before that clover would *salivate* the horse. On one side of his father's farm the horses found nothing that produced this effect, though clover was often eaten by them there: on the other side *lobelia* grows, and there the slobbers or slavers are produced. He stated one or two facts

from which he was inclined to infer that clover hay was better than red-top for producing *milk*. Also he gave an account of the sowing of hay seed among corn; the substance of which may be found in No. xxviii. of the present volume of the N. E. Farmer.

Mr Collamore, of Pembroke, stated that by the application of compost top-dressings in the *spring*, he had sometimes, (in dry seasons) done more harm than good; has found it best to apply them in the autumn. Sea weed he thinks not valuable; but kelp and rock weed are. Ashes should be spread on sandy loam. Lime is sometimes serviceable; it should be used in compost.

Mr Cole, of the Yankee Farmer, expressed the opinion that the salivation of the horse might be produced by something else than either clover or *lobelia*. The remainder of his remarks we do not retain; but as the meeting adjourned while he had the floor and as the same subject will come up at the next meeting, we hope then to preserve what he may offer.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

We understand that an association has been formed by several gentlemen in this city and vicinity, for the purpose of establishing a "Practical Institute of Agriculture and Education." The design of this institution is to furnish the means of a liberal education to those who are not intended for the learned professions. The principles of science, which lie at the foundation of the practical arts of life, will form the chief objects of attention, while the study of the languages will occupy a subordinate sphere. It is intended to combine the study of scientific agriculture with its practical operations, to illustrate the great improvements of modern husbandry by actual experiment; to increase the attachment of the farmer to the cultivation of the soil, by showing the dignity of the pursuit, and the knowledge and ability which it demands, and thus to prepare young men, who propose to make agriculture the business of their lives, for the intelligent discharge of the duties of their calling.

The want of an institution of this kind has been deeply felt and loudly expressed. No branch of education has been more neglected, though its unspeakable importance is admitted, than the professional education of those who seek their subsistence by tilling the earth. Our most enlightened agricultural publications have been urgent in their appeals to the community in behalf of such an institution; the friends of popular education have set forth its claims in a convincing manner: legislative patronage has been earnestly solicited both in Massachusetts and New York for the establishment of one on a large scale; proposals have been made to connect a department for this purpose with some of our most distinguished colleges; and no one acquainted with the character of our New England population can doubt for a moment, that an institution of this description, conducted in a judicious and efficient manner, would receive the favor of the public, and prove of wide practical utility. The eminent success of Von Thar, in Prussia, and of Fellenberg, in Switzerland, it would seem, ought not to surpass that of an institution so congenial with the spirit of our government and the character and habits of our citizens.

"When we consider," says the late lamented Judge Buel, of Albany, among the last words probably which ever fell from his pen—"when we consider that agriculture is the great business of the nation—of mankind, that its successful prosecution depends upon a knowledge in the cultivators of the soil, of the principles of natural science, and that our agriculture stands in special need of this auxiliary aid—we cannot withhold our surprise and regret, that we have not long since estab-

lished professional schools, in which our youth, or such of them as are designed to manage this branch of national labor, might be taught, simultaneously, the principles and practice of their future business of life, and on which, more than any other branch of business, the fortunes of our country, moral, political and national essentially depend. We require an initiatory study of years in the principles of law and medicine, before we permit the pupils to practice in these professions. We require a like preliminary study in our military and naval schools, in the science of war and navigation, ere the student is deemed qualified to command. And yet in agriculture, by which, under the blessing of Providence, we virtually "live and move and have our being," and which truly embraces a wider range of useful science than either law, medicine, war, or navigation, we have no schools, we give no instruction, we bestow no governmental patronage."

The proposed institution is undertaken on the sole responsibility of a few individuals, whose interest in agriculture and science has led them to engage in the enterprise; and the internal arrangements they have made, we learn, are of a character which those who are concerned must will ensure the management of the institution with great economy, efficiency and completeness.

It is contemplated, we also understand, to connect with the institution a department for classical learning, in which pupils will be prepared for admission to any of the New England colleges, or be instructed in a course similar to that which is pursued by undergraduates, while at the same time, they will have an opportunity to study the sciences on which agriculture is founded, and to engage in its practical details to such extent as may be desired.

It is intended, if a suitable degree of encouragement should be given to the enterprise, to open the institution for the reception of a limited number of pupils, in the course of the ensuing season, and to enlarge its operations in proportion to the favor it shall receive from those for whose benefit it is designed.

We have here given what we understand to be the objects of the gentlemen concerned; objects certainly worthy of public attention; and we hope that prudence and efficiency will so mark the course as to win and secure to the projectors public favor. We are pleased that they have no design to ask for legislative aid, because we doubt whether such an animal as this body would be long suffered to feed quietly at the public crib.

#### THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North only exposure, week ending Jan. 24.

Jan. 1841.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	18	29	26	17 S. W.
Tuesday,	19	6	15	14 N.
Wednesday,	20	15	20	17 N.
Thursday,	21	20	33	32 N. W.
Friday,	22	31	32	31 N. E.
Saturday,	23	19	30	17 N. W.
Sunday,	24	23	36	34 S. E.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 385 Beef Cattle, 80 Stores, and 860 Sheep. 25 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Sales were not very quick, and the prices obtained last week for some qualities were not sustained. We quote a few extra, \$6 50.—First quality \$6 00 a 6 25. Second quality, \$5 25 a 5 75. Third quality, \$4 25 a \$5 00

Sheep—Lots were sold at \$2 00 and \$2 50. Weathers, \$3 00, \$4 25, \$4 50 and \$5 00.

Swine.—None at Market.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, per bu. \$3. Red Top, 75 to 80 c. Clover—Northern, 12 c. per lb.—Southern, 10 c. per lb. Flax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow 60 to 61 c.—Round Yellow 57 to 58—Southern Flat Yellow 55—White 53. Rye—Northern 65 to 67—Southern 60 to 65. Oats—Southern 35 to 38—Northern 40 to 44.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—

Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.

HAY, per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13 50

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 25 to 30 c. per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens 11 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 12 1-2—Geese 10.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Polled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengalia Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

#### GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 3 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

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

#### FIELD SEEDS.

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

#### GARDEN SEEDS.

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

#### SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme.	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

#### ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

#### 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARI.

## PURE SPERM OIL.



### EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

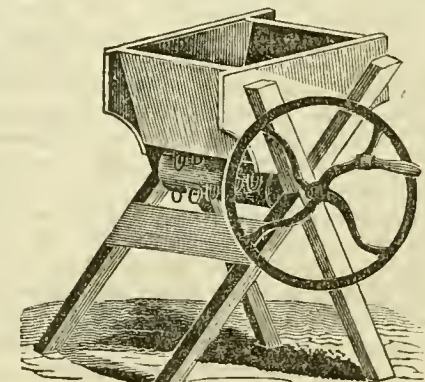
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#### GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

#### WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

#### FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

## QUALITIES OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD USED IN DIET.

**BEEF.** When this is the flesh of a bullock of middle age, it affords good and strong nourishment, and is peculiarly well adapted to those who labor, or take much exercise. It will often sit easy upon stomachs that can digest no other kind of food; and its fat is almost as easily digested as that of veal.

**VEAL** is a proper food for persons recovering from indisposition, and may even be given to febrile patients in a very weak state: but it affords less nourishment than the flesh of the same animal in a state of maturity. The fat of it is lighter than that of any other animal, and shows the least disposition to putrescency. Veal is a suitable food in costive habits; but of all meat it is the least calculated for removing acidity from the stomach.

**MUTTON**, from the age of four to six years, and fed on dry pasture, is an excellent meat. It is of a middle kind, between the firmness of beef and the tenderness of veal. The lean part of mutton, however, is the most nourishing and conducive to health, the fat being hard of digestion. The head of the sheep, especially when divested of the skin, is very tender; and the feet, on account of the jelly they contain, are highly nutritive.

**LAMB** is not so nourishing as mutton; but it is light, and extremely suitable to delicate stomachs.

**PORK** affords rich and substantial nourishment; and its juices are wholesome when properly fed, and when the animal enjoys pure air and exercise. But the flesh of hogs reared in towns is both hard of digestion and unwholesome. Pork is particularly improper for those who are liable to any foulness of the skin. It is almost proverbial that a dram is good for promoting its digestion: but this is an erroneous notion; for though a dram may give a momentary stimulus to the coats of the stomach, it tends to harden the flesh, and of course to make it more indigestible.

**SMOKED HAMS** are a strong kind of meat, and rather fit for a relish than for a diet. It is the quality of all salted meat that the fibres become rigid, and therefore more difficult of digestion: and when to this is added smoking, the heat of the chimney occasions the salt to concentrate, and the fat between the muscles sometimes to become rancid.

**BACON** is also of an indigestible quality, and is apt to turn rancid on weak stomachs; but for those in health it is an excellent food, especially when used with fowl or veal, or even eaten with peas, cabbages, or cauliflowers.

**GOAT'S FLESH** is hard and indigestible; but that of kids is tender, as well as delicious, and affords good nourishment.

**VENISON**, or the flesh of deer, and that of hares, is of a nourishing quality, but is liable to the inconvenience, that, though much disposed to putrescency of itself, it must be kept for a little time before it becomes tender.

**THE BLOOD OF ANIMALS** is used as an aliment by the common people, but they could not long subsist upon it, unless mixed with oatmeal, &c., for it is not very soluble, alone, by the digestive powers of the human stomach, and therefore cannot prove nourishing.

**MILK** is of very different consistence in different animals: but that of cows being the kind used in diet, is at present the object of our attention. Milk,

where it agrees with the stomach, affords excellent nourishment for those who are weak and cannot digest other aliments. It does not readily become putrid, but it is apt to become sour on the stomach, and thence to produce flatulence, heart-burn, or gripes, and in some constitutions, a looseness. The best milk is from a cow at three or four years of age, about two months after producing a calf. It is lighter, but more watery, than the milk of sheep and goats; while, on the other hand, it is more thick and heavy than the milk of asses and mares, which are next in consistence to human milk.—On account of the acid which is generated after digestion, milk coagulates in all stomachs; but the caseous or cheesy part is again dissolved by the digestive juices, and rendered fit for the purposes of nutrition. It is improper to eat acid substances with milk, as these would tend to prevent the due digestion of it.

**CREAM** is very nourishing, but on account of its fatness, is difficult to be digested in weak stomachs. Violent exercise after eating it, will, in a little time, convert it into butter.

**BUTTER.** Some writers inveigh against the use of butter as universally pernicious; but they might with equal reason condemn all vegetable oils, which form a considerable part of diet in the southern climates, and seem to have been beneficially intended by nature for that purpose. Butter, like every other oily substance, has doubtless a relaxing quality, and if long retained in the stomach, is liable to become rancid; but if eaten in moderation, it will not produce those effects. It is, however, improper in bilious constitutions. The worst consequence produced by butter, when eaten with bread is, that it obstructs the discharge of the saliva in the act of mastication or chewing; by which means the food is not so easily digested. To obviate this effect, it would be a commendable practice at breakfast, first to eat some dry bread, and chew it well, till the salivary glands were exhausted, and afterwards to eat it with butter. By these means such a quantity of saliva might be carried into the stomach, as would be sufficient for the purpose of digestion.

**CHEESE** is likewise reprobated by many as extremely unwholesome. It is doubtless not easy of digestion: and, when eaten in a great quantity, may overload the stomach; but if taken sparingly, its tenacity may be dissolved by the digestive juices, and it may yield a wholesome, though not very nourishing chyle. Toasted cheese is agreeable to most palates, but is rendered more indigestible by that process.

**POWLS.** The flesh of birds differs in quality according to the food on which they live. Such as feed upon grain and berries, afford, in general, good nourishment; if we except geese and ducks, which are hard of digestion, especially the former. A young hen or chicken is tender and delicate food, and extremely well adapted where the digestive powers are weak. But of all tame fowls, the capon is the most nutritious.

**TURKEYS, &c.** Turkeys, as well as Guinea or India fowls, afford a substantial nutriment, but are not so easy of digestion as the common domestic fowls. In all birds, those parts are the most firm which are most exercised: in the small birds, therefore, the wings, and in the larger kinds the legs, are commonly the most difficult of digestion.

**WILD FOWLS.** The flesh of wild birds, in general, though more easily digested, is less nourishing than that of quadrupeds, as being more dry, on ac-

count of their almost constant exercise. Those birds are not wholesome which subsist upon worms, insects and fishes.

**EGGS.** The eggs of birds are a simple and wholesome aliment. Those of the turkey are superior in all the qualifications of food. The white of eggs is dissolved in a warm temperature, but by much heat it is rendered tough and hard. The yolk contains much oil, and is highly nourishing, but has a strong tendency to putrefaction; on which account, eggs are improper for people of weak stomachs, especially when they are not quite fresh. Eggs boiled hard or fried are difficult of digestion, and are rendered still more indigestible by the addition of butter. All eggs require a sufficient quantity of salt, to promote their solution in the stomach.

**FISH**, though some of them be light and easy of digestion, afford less nourishment than vegetables or the flesh of quadrupeds, and are, of all the animal tribes, the most disposed to putrefaction. Salt water fish are in general the best; but when salted, though less disposed to putrescency, they become more difficult of digestion. Whittings and flounders are the most easily digested. Acid sauces and pickles, by resisting putrefaction, are a proper addition to fish, both as they retard putrescency and correct the relaxing tendency of butter, so generally used with this kind of aliment.

**OYSTERS AND COCKLES** are eaten both raw and dressed; but in the former state they are preferable; because heat dissipates considerably their nutritious parts as well as the salt water, which promotes their digestion in the stomach: if not eaten very sparingly, they generally prove laxative.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

## POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "The Lodi Manufacturing Company." We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, '840. We find it a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied,—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as the cheapest and best manure, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	P. F. Welsh.
John J. Newkirk.	G. C. Van Ripper.
John Tise.	George Tise.
Daniel Van Ripper.	William Wood.
George Demott.	John Duryee.
Henry Drayton.	George Newkirk.
Josiah Hornblower.	Garret Newkirk.
Corns. Van Winkle.	Daniel Vreeland.

Shares in the above company are \$100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. One cent's worth, that is, 20 Gdls, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above. Dec. 22.

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMT C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 15th. Nov. 17.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturer, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XI.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 3 1841.

[NO. 31.]

N. E. FARMER.

The English Agricultural journals for the last few years, have contained many articles upon the practice of subsoil ploughing. Our readers, we suppose, understand this to be the use of a plough having a narrow *double share*, or a small share on each side of the coulter and no mould-board. It is used in each furrow after the common plough, and breaks up and stirs the sub-soil to the depth of several inches, without bringing it up and incorporating it with the soil. Many farmers in England have derived great advantages from this process, in connection with under-draining. Others have found it waste labor. The January No. of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England contains a communication upon this subject by H. S. Thompson, Esq., parts of which we extract below

Heretofore we have received the impression that our transatlantic co-workers deemed this process peculiarly suited to stiff and heavy soils, consisting mostly of compact, adhesive clays. They now begin to intimate that shallow soils of the lighter kinds may be quite as susceptible of improvement under this process as any others. We have often conjectured that it must be thus; and have supposed that many of our shallow, gravelly and sandy soils in New England would be rendered more retentive of moisture and more fertile by simply subsoiling without under-draining. Some of the observed facts, leading to the supposition are, that we have seen apple trees growing better in gravel that had been moved, than in the deepest and richest mould; that grass, on a narrow strip where the subsoil had been thrown out and replaced when putting down the logs of an aqueduct, was much more abundant than on the adjoining portions of the field: that an immense—a *mammoth* squash had grown upon an unmanured gravel heap that had been formed when digging a well. The loosening of the sub-soil, making it more pervious to air and water—bringing many particles into contact with particles that have not touched them before, and thus perhaps promoting slight fermentations and new chemical combinations, may fit the sub-soil to attract, receive and nourish the roots of plants. Can our practical men give us any useful facts or observations upon this subject? The matter is worthy of attention.

### ON SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

BY H. S. THOMPSON, ESQ.

Public opinion is still much divided on the subject of subsoil ploughing. Some very eminent farmers maintain that it is lost labor; while others, equally eminent, think no system of husbandry complete without it. When men of sense and experience differ respecting matters of fact which have come under their own observation, it will generally be found that, like the travellers disputing about the color of a chameleon, neither would be wrong if he would only allow his opponent to be right. To take a case in point:—one farmer of my acquaintance, drained deep and used the sub-

soil plough with every precaution and care, yet found it fail; another, following precisely the same plan, permanently improved the texture of the soil: both were anxious that their friends should profit by either the example or the warning, and lost no opportunity of making the result public. For want of a better term, both experiments were said to have been made on *stiff* soils: both are credible men; and the natural result of such conflicting testimonies is, that the question remains undecided. Here we feel the want of some acknowledged classification of soils, founded on chemical analysis. No two witnesses could be more directly at issue than those alluded to above: and very possibly, both one and the other may have been quoted by the supporters or opposers of the subsoil plough as triumphantly establishing their position. The moment, however, that the two experiments are referred to their place in the geological map, the whole difficulty vanishes. One was made in a stiff, marly clay, on the new red sandstone formation; the other on that most tenacious of all soils, the lias clay: the one was permanently improved; the other ran together again almost as soon as done.

It would be but waste of time to give any additional proof of what has already been fully established, viz: that on some soils the subsoil plough has been eminently useful; that on others it has signally failed. The grand desideratum, at present, is the discovery of some test which shall enable us, on the examination of any given soil, to pronounce tolerably confidently that it would be advisable or useless to subsoil it. I feel fully persuaded that the per centage of alumina, or pure clay, in any soil, furnishes the required criterion. In the two instances quoted above, I procured an analysis of the soils, and found that, in the one in which subsoiling was of no use, the proportion of alumina was twice as great as in the other: this most unexpected result first suggested the rule above stated; and in all the cases which I have since had an opportunity of examining, it has been fully confirmed. A rule of this kind can only be established by numerous experiments on various soils; but if those gentlemen who are anxious to promote agricultural improvement, would kindly forward to the secretary of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society the result of their own experiments with the subsoil plough, accompanied by either an analysis of the subsoil on which it was tried, or even a specimen of the subsoil for analysis, the question of subsoil ploughing would very soon be set at rest; and it would be as easy to point out the soils which would be benefited by it, as it is now to distinguish turnip and barley soils from those adapted for wheat and beans.

I will now state the steps taken to test the truth of the rule above mentioned, viz: that the per centage of alumina ought to guide us in the selection of soils for subsoiling. I wrote to several gentlemen whom I knew to have used the subsoil plough, and on whose accuracy I could rely, and begged that they would furnish me with some account of their experiments, and send me a specimen of the subsoil for analysis. I have, wherever practicable,

given the account in the words of the writer; and can only regret that the shortness of the time has prevented my collecting more evidence on the subject. The following essay was sent me by that very intelligent farmer, Mr Black, land-agent to the Earl of Zetland, at Marske, in Cleveland.

“There is probably no agricultural operation that has been so strongly recommended by some, and so much censured by others, as subsoil ploughing. Its advocates have represented it as the great panacea for all soils and situations; and its introduction, they say, will form a new epoch in agriculture. Believing that neither party have viewed the subject properly in all its bearings, I beg leave humbly to offer a few remarks, first, on the soil that will receive the most permanent improvement from subsoil ploughing; and, second, where it can be of no utility. The soil that I believe will receive the most permanent improvement from subsoil ploughing is one in which silica predominates; indeed all shallow soils, of the lighter kinds, will be improved by it; and particularly so if there is any moorland pan, or indurated incrustations, formed by the weight of the plough going for a number of years at the same depth, or from other causes. If the subsoil is of good quality, and a greater depth of furrow is wished for, the subsoil plough may be used with advantage; the percolation of water prepares the subsoil for amalgamation with the surface. Strong clayey land cannot be permanently improved by subsoil ploughing. Alumina is a tenacious, compact, adhesive substance; its parts are in minute divisions, and have great affinity for each other. In September, 1838, I subsoiled two fields of 10 acres each, which had been previously drained, and as the *nomenclature* of soils is not at all intelligible, and has led to much mischief in detailing experiments, I send you the analysis of 300 grains of the field since ploughed.

300 grains consisted of—

	Grains.
Moisture,	61
Soluble matter, principally vegetable,	3
Lime, in the state of carbonate,	2
Peroxide of iron,	50
Alumina,	130
Silica, or fine sand,	20
Vegetable matter,	33
Loss,	1
	300

“One of these subsoiled fields produced 35, and the other 27 1-2 bushels of wheat per acre; the field that produced the greatest number of quarters per acre was subsoiled across the drains; the ether parallel with them. I do not attribute this great falling off per acre altogether to the parallel subsoiling, although I think the other is decidedly the best method. In December, 1839, one of the fields was ploughed, but no traces remained of the subsoil plough having been used. I expected, from the complete breaking up of the subsoil, that the parts would have remained distinct for years; but

such was not the case: they had all run together, and were as compact as when first moved by the plough, without even the appearance of water-shake or fissure. This I was not prepared to expect. Separated by a fence only is another field of a similar description, which was fallow at the same time, but not subsoiled; the crop on this field was quite equal to the other. A neighbor subsoiled one acre of a field which was sown with beans; this field I frequently saw through the summer, and during that period the part subsoiled was by no means superior to the other."

On reading this account my attention was naturally arrested by the great difference between the produce of the two fields subsoiled by Mr Black; and as it was important to ascertain whether any sufficient cause could be assigned independent of the different methods adopted in subsoil-ploughing them, I addressed him the following questions:—Is the field which produced 35 bushels per acre of better quality than the one which produced 27 1-2; or was it better manured, or the seed time more favorable? His answer was as follows:—"The land (viz., that which produced 35 bushels) is much inferior. I ascribe the superior crop to the field having been more recently drained than the other. I have always found the first crop after draining above an average. Lime, too, was applied to this field two years before, which did not appear to have acted until the water was taken off: and last, although not least, it was subsoiled across the drains. As regards manure, I consider the fields alike in that respect. Both fields were sown under favorable circumstances." Draining after lime appears quite adequate to account for this increased produce; but even should we attribute a portion of it to subsoiling across instead of parallel to the drains, the whole effect seems to have vanished before the next ploughing, as we read in Mr Black's account. In confirmation of Mr Black's views, I will quote the opinion of Mr Vansittart, of Kirkleatham, whose experiments I had an opportunity of observing whilst in progress. I need hardly add that they were made in the most judicious and effectual manner. "Upon subsoiling I have nearly made up my mind, and am satisfied that it is not of permanent use on this soil." We have here the experience of Mr Vansittart, Mr Black, and a neighboring farmer, all of whom agree in thinking that subsoiling is of no use on their land. The quality of land is the same in all: consisting of a level and uniform tract of that peculiarly tenacious soil, the lias clay, containing, as we see by the analysis furnished by Mr Black (made at Edinburgh,) no less than 43 per cent. of alumina or pure clay. The next evidence I shall adduce is that of Mr Stevenson, of Rainton, near Boroughbridge, a very enterprising and judicious tenant-farmer; whose farm chiefly consists of a stiff red clay, on the red sandstone formation. He began by subsoiling 17 acres in the winter of 1835-6: the summer following, these 17 acres grew a remarkable crop of turnips, though the year was in general a failing one for that crop. The turnips were followed by barley, seeds, wheat—all good crops. When ploughed deep again for turnips, at the end of the course, it was found to work much lighter than the land not subsoiled. The man who held the plough in both instances found a great difference in the mellowness of the soil turned up, and consequently in the labor of the horses. The subsoil, on analysis, showed 24 per cent. of alumina. The exact analysis is as follows:

Specific gravity, 2.070.	
100 parts contain—	
Of water of absorption,	7
Silica,	55
Alumina,	24
Oxide iron,	7 1-2
Soluble matter,	2
Loss,	4 1-2
	100

Mr Stevenson found so much benefit from the operation, that he has since subsoiled 27 acres, and means to continue it on a large scale. A glance at the experiments above described enables us to make a first approximation to the solution of this much debated question. It appears probable that a soil containing not more than 24 per cent. of alumina may be subsoiled with advantage, but that when it exceeds 40 per cent. no permanent improvement is derived from the operation. Many more experiments must be made before this approximation can be so modified as to make it of general application: and I would beg to suggest to those gentlemen who may feel disposed to assist in the inquiry, that any account of the use of the subsoil-plough on land containing more than 24 and less than 40 per cent. of alumina would be particularly valuable, as the first point to ascertain is, the maximum quantity of alumina which may exist in land without making it unfit for subsoiling. From what has been stated above, there is reason to suppose that this maximum point lies between 24 and 43 per cent.; every experiment, therefore, made on soil containing more than the one and less than the other, reduces the doubtful soils within narrower limits. It would also be advisable to try the effect of subsoiling on two soils containing equal quantities of alumina, but otherwise differing in the composition, as it is possible that other substances, in combination with alumina, may in some degree affect the result.

I have thus far confined myself to stiff soils; but as the subsoil-plough has been little used on light land, and its effect therefore is little known, the following paper from Mr Denison, of Kilnwick Percy, will be read with great interest.

[Mr Denison's operations were made on a field consisting of sandy hills, light, blow-away soil, and marshy hollows—peaty soils. After having described the drainage and its expense, he says:]

"The first process after the drains were complete was in the months of March and April to pare and burn; and to sow rape and turnips, drilled with half-inch bones and soot in the following month. The crop was not at all regular; being good where the soil was deep and black, but very bad where it was sandy: the sole being hard and the action of the sun having great power to the very roots of the plants.

"In the winter of the same year, after the turnips and rape were consumed, I ploughed land in the direction of the old furrows, and the subsoil plough followed, worked by two oxen and four horses; loosening the hard sandy sole on the higher ground, and tearing up the roots of the rushes, &c., on the low. In this state the land lay till the month of April following, when Finlayson's drag-harrow was applied across the ploughings, which brought up all the roots and rubbish to the surface; these were then raked off and burnt. I then sowed the black Tartarian oats, and ploughed them in;

the ground was then harrowed and pressed down with a clod-crushing roller, made by Mr Croskill, of Beverley, which implement has been of the greatest service to me in almost every stage and crop. It has been the means of consolidating the earth, which would otherwise have been too light, and it has kept the moisture in also. It has a decided advantage over every other kind of roller in this respect, because it leaves an uneven surface instead of a flat one, from which the rain, in sandy land especially, is apt to run off without nourishing or refreshing the crop.

"The oats came out very healthy and had no check: in sixteen weeks from the time of sowing they were reaped, and when thrashed yielded 10 1-2 quarters per acre, which were sold at 26s. per quarter, and this from land that was let two years before at 2s. 6d. per acre.

"I calculate the expense of subsoil ploughing, according to my mode of using it, at 26s. per acre, thus:

Four horses and two men, per day,	14s.
Two beasts and one man,	5s.
	19s.

These will do 3 roods per day. The oxen are yoked to the plough, and the four horses precede. I sowed 40 acres with oats, of the same flat of land that had been pared and burnt, but not subsoiled, from want of time. The produce of this was not more than 3 qrs. per acre, and straw small and short; a very fair proof of the advantage of subsoiling.

"I have now 100 acres of wheat and oats growing on what was the very worst part of the whole property, and considered perfectly useless. It has been drained, pared and burnt, and subsoiled exactly after the mode detailed; and it looks as promising as what was so good last year. The land upon which I had potatoes exhibits as decided a superiority; and I shall in another year be able to state what effect subsoiling has upon the turnip crop as upon the produce of the wheat.

R. DENISON."

For the New England Farmer.

MARL.

MR EDITOR—We were viewing the improvements on a farm the last autumn, and the owner directed our attention to a small hollow, less probably than half an acre, which he described as containing peat of a very superior quality. Taking a cursory survey of the surrounding land, and especially of the road which had manifestly contributed to the increase of substances in the hollow, we suggested the expediency of searching below the peat bed for marl. A distinguished literary gentleman was standing with us, who expressed the opinion that the search would be in vain there or elsewhere in New England. We heard the expression of this opinion with great surprise, for we had been applying what we supposed marl to our land thirty years, and with evident good effect.—Professing nothing beyond practical knowledge, we determined to embrace an early opportunity of consulting the books in our possession, and ascertain, if possible, what name scientific men had given the substances which we had used and called marl. The examination has not been attended with all the success desired. Under many, if not all peat beds, there is an nuctuous substance,

which seems not to have been noticed by writers, excepting in regions of lime formations, when it is called marl. Professor Hitchcock says, "Marl for our farmers scarcely exists in the State, except in a few places in Berkshire county, where it is of little use, because the soil already contains so much calcareous matter." The Professor, with other scientific men, supposes in every substance entitled to the name of marl, there must be a certain per centage of lime; therefore he never expects to find marl except in places where there are lime formations or sea shells. May it not be true that there are other substances than lime and other operations in nature than the direct action of this, that will solve the tenacity of clay and prepare it for the seat and nourishment of plants? May not time dissipate the tannin principle from the lowest stratum of the peat bed, introduce a portion of some kind of earth and thus form a richer ingredient for dressing fields than surface peat would make? We are confident from experience it is so. And we believe if Dr. Hitchcock had been engaged in an agricultural, instead of geological survey, that he would have discovered treasure for the farmer beneath the peat bed, and would have urged the citizens of Nantucket, Barnstable and Plymouth counties not only to apply peat to enrich their fields, but to search with diligence for more valuable substances buried under it. These substances we have been in the habit of calling marls. It may be a misnomer—if it be, there cannot be so much wrong in the use of it, as there is to neglect to examine and apply the substances. We have always found them useful to some extent; no doubt the value will very much depend on the original purity of the peat, the character of the surface soil around the bed and the foundation on which it rests. Analysis will prove an important aide to those capable of performing the process, and the results of experience, if we will wait for them, are something more certain. M. A.  
Jan. 22, 1841.

For the N. E. Farmer.

#### INQUIRIES CONCERNING BEES.

MR EDITOR—Sir—I have often seen the remark in your valuable paper, that "every man has a tongue, and if not a tongue, has a pen; and when he wants information why should he hesitate or be ashamed to ask for it?" Feeling, sir, that you are willing to bestow information, and are happy in diffusing knowledge, I give the liberty to ask you a few questions, which those acquainted with the subject, may appear simple; but to me, as I am not versed in the subject, may be highly useful. The questions are these: 1st, what is the best kind of house for bees? 2d, will bees do better out of doors exposed to all the cold of our winters, than to be carried in into a barn or some other place where they will be kept warm during the winter season? 3d, how is a house made out of doors, tight on all sides, and with a wide door in front, and back of the hives, that in cold weather they may be shut up, and in warm weather let down, answer? and would this do as well as a house open at all seasons in front of the hives; and what is the best kind of a house? By answering these questions you will much oblige a young farmer and a constant reader of your paper.

Yours, &c.

JAS. M. HARTWELL.

Medford, Jan. 26, 1841.

For the New England Farmer.

#### CURE FOR SPAVIN IN HORSES.

MR EDITOR—Having for several years practiced more or less as a farrier, and wishing to benefit the public by what I have learned, I send you the following recipes for the cure of spavin in horses; for the efficacy of which, not only myself but many of my townsmen can vouch.

Take a strong mixture of copperas and vinegar, with which rub the part affected, keeping the horse dry and stirring him only enough for exercise.

Again.—Take about a pailfull of urine into which throw a quantity (the more the better) of old rusty iron; put the vessel near a fire, and let it stand 3 or 4 days, stirring it occasionally, when it will be fit for use. Apply this mixture twice a day—and in all cases it will soon effect a radical cure, or at least prove highly beneficial.

Yours, &c.,

WM. HARTWELL.

Hillsborough, N. H., Jan. 25, 1841.

For the N. E. Farmer.

#### THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

MR EDITOR—I noticed an article in your paper of Dec. 30, taken from the Farmer's Cabinet, stating the good success of an aged farmer in the vicinity of Amherst, N. H. It appears from the statement that his average crop of grain on a farm of 130 acres, was 1500 bushels of wheat, 450 bushels of rye and 500 bushels of corn, annually. His farm was divided into eight fields of nearly equal size; three of which were sowed with wheat, one with rye, and one planted with corn. Consequently his average crop of wheat would be about 31 bushels to the acre, and rye about 28 bushels to the acre, and that his land was manured only once in eight years. Further, it says that the great secret of his success is *system*—that is, change of crops. Now it seems to me that to raise such crops, there must be some secret that is not made known in the statement.

I wish the editor of the Cabinet would be kind enough to give all the particulars in regard to the management of the farm; also, the man's name and place of residence. I should like to visit such a farm, as more can be learned by seeing than by reading.

AN INQUIRING FARMER.

[The article alluded to above was not copied from the Farmer's Cabinet, published at Amherst, N. H., but from the paper of the same title published at Philadelphia—and the successful farmer's locality is probably in the vicinity of that city.]

[Communicated.]

#### HOOF AIL OR FOULS IN HORSES.

The subscriber, having discovered certain substances which are an effectual cure for the fouls in cattle, wishes to give notice to the public, that he makes them into a salve and prepares it in boxes for delivery at 50 cents per box. As this disease is painful and fatal, if not checked in season, it would be well for all owners of cattle to keep this salve on hand. And if used according to my directions, I will warrant a speedy cure in all cases. For the correctness of the above, I will refer to the following gentlemen who reside in Roxbury.

BENJAMIN GUILD.

West Roxbury, Jan. 12th, 1841.

We, the undersigned, do highly recommend the above salve of Mr Guild, for that dreadful disease in cattle called fouls. We have applied it repeatedly, and always found an immediate cure.

John T. Whittemore, C. P. Hartshorn,  
Benjamin D. Lyon, Laban Adams,  
George W. Mann, William Keith,  
Aaron Cass, William Mayo,  
William Palmer.

N. B.—The salve may be had at the New England Agricultural Warehouse of Joseph Breck & Co.

#### THE WONDERFUL CIRCASSIAN MULBERRY.

We admitted, a few weeks since, a short article in relation to this mulberry. Some Connecticut "Yankee" has sent us a very entertaining communication upon the subject. Among other things he says, I caution the honest yeomanry of New England to be upon their guard; to be more cautious regarding all kinds of humbugs during the administration of ——— than ———," &c. We are ready enough to avow ourself a *whig*, but the cant phrases of politics are out of place in our columns, and the personal allusions of said "Yankee" are more cutting, though playful, than it is right for us to insert from an unknown writer. His general aim is good, and in it we join him; that is, we say beware of humbuggy.—Ed.

From the Albany Cultivator.

#### LARGE CROP OF CARROTS.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—Having a yard containing eight rods of ground where sheep had been yarded, I was induced to sow it to carrots. I ploughed and harrowed it, raked off the lumps and stones, (it being of a gravelly soil,) and sowed it in the month of May, in drills one foot apart; but in consequence of the drought which followed, the crop was materially injured. They were hoed twice and harvested in the month of October, and measured from 6 to 15 inches in circumference, and from 9 to 18 inches in length; the produce was 53 bushels and one peck, equal to 1,065 bushels per acre. I think them equal to the beet for cattle or sheep, and far preferable to the ruta baga, though not so easily raised. No roots fed in winter to milk cows, will give cream a finer color or butter a richer flavor than carrots. A. M.

New Haven, Vt.

A valuable Cow.—Mr Barrows, a little west of this village, is the owner of one of the most valuable dairy cows in the county, if not the very best. She is a mixed breed—Durham and Leopard—and is now about 8 years old. Last summer she produced over 21 lbs. of butter in one week, besides supplying the family with what milk was wanted. Mr B. brought us, last week, one or two rolls of nearly equal size, just made, which we found weighed 7 lbs. and 14 ounces—being nearly 16 lbs. per week this winter. He has been offered \$150 for her, but has refused to take this handsome sum.—Syracuse Jour.

The man who expects to succeed as a farmer, says Von Thier, must unite energy and activity to reflection, experience, and all necessary knowledge.

## PEAT MEADOWS.

There are large tracts of a peculiar soil eminently adapted to improvement in itself, and to the enriching and improvement of other soils, the value of which has scarcely begun to be appreciated. I refer especially to our peat swamps. These are deep deposits of vegetable matter, the accumulation of ages, which, in many cases at an expense which one year's cropping will compensate, may be made in the highest degree productive in grass, potatoes, carrots, and Swedish turnips, and in some cases, as experiment has proved, in corn, rye and wheat. Three tons of English hay per acre are not an unusual crop to be obtained from these lands, and by proper management their productiveness seems almost inexhaustible. I will set aside altogether their value as fuel, though in this respect, within twentyfive miles of a large city, they must be considered, at current prices of fuel, as of very great worth per acre. After two spits of fuel have been taken, the land is still of considerable value to the owner; and if the top-paring, which is unsuitable for fuel, be thrown back, it will in two years afford him a liberal cutting of good fodder for his stock.\* But besides all this, the importance of these grounds, as furnishing abundant resources for his compost heap, and enabling him to enrich his higher and perhaps exhausted grounds, is incalculable. Now the amount of this soil in New England is probably much beyond what most persons would suppose. The island of Nantucket, for example, is calculated to contain 985 acres of peat swamp, from one to fourteen feet in depth, which is almost a tenth of its whole territory; and excluding the four western counties of Massachusetts, which abound less in this kind of soil than its eastern portion, it is calculated that there are at least 80,000 acres or 125 square miles of an average depth of six feet four inches, within this single state. Whether, then, we consider the value of this soil in itself for cultivation, or as furnishing the ready means of restoring that, which has been exhausted, we cannot but acknowledge the advantages which it promises to our agriculture.—*Colman's Address at Norwich.*

## CLIMATE OF NEW ENGLAND.

The next question respects the climate of New England. There is nothing in the climate of New England which forbids or is unfavorable to the prosecution of a successful agriculture. The winters in most parts of New England are long; and cattle are kept at the barn from six to seven months. But if the season of repose is long, the season of labor and toil is proportionately short. With us, though it be reduced to five months, it is long enough to make ample provision for the winter that is to follow. In a northern climate vegetation is accelerated in proportion to the shortness of the season of life and growth; and nature accommodates herself to her necessities. There are extremes of temperature, which most persons would be glad to avoid. If New England does not occupy the desirable medium, yet it will be allowed that her climate is not surpassed by any in respect to longevity; and our winter seasons are universally acknowledged to be favorable to health and to mental vigor. In most parts of New England

\*The editor questions whether this be true as a general remark. The meadow must be remarkably dry in which the land will be worth much for many years after taking out peat two spittings deep.

the climate allows of the maturing of the most delicious fruits; and there are few portions, excepting the most northerly, of her whole territory, where Indian corn may not be matured. For twentyfour years in succession there has been but a single general failure of the crop of Indian corn. This, though extensive, was not universal; and this might have been in a great measure avoided, had suitable pains been taken in the procuring of the earliest seed and the proper management of the land. With the exception of cotton, rice, tea, and the sugar cane, there is not a single great and valuable agricultural product which may not be successfully cultivated in her territory.—*Ibid.*

## MEANS OF ENRICHING SOIL.

The next inquiry which suggests itself is, whether we have the means of enriching our soils and of rendering them as productive as they may be made. We have first, then, the usual supply of animal manure; and as we are not exporters but are importers of agricultural produce to a considerable extent, this being consumed among us, performs its part in restoring what has been taken from the soil, and in further increasing its productiveness.

Further, in extraneous manures we are by no means deficient. I have already spoken of our peat swamps, and of the vast deposits of this vegetable matter, which are scattered over our territory. Several parts of our territory abound in limestone and in calcareous marls, which it is hoped will prove ultimately of great value. Our sea coasts present an inexhaustible supply of sea-weeds and fish, and of marsh and dock mud and muscle bed. Of ashes in various forms we have the usual supplies. Many of our various manufactories furnish directly valuable manures or materials for manure. This may be said, in particular, of our woollen manufactories; comb and brush manufactories; sugar refineries; extensive tanneries; soap factories; oil and candle establishments; glue factories; and slaughter houses. Our large cities and villages furnish the usual resources for manures to the neighboring towns. Many of our lands likewise, are sensitive to the almost miraculous powers of gypsum; and though New England has within itself no considerable deposits of this valuable mineral, yet it is easily procured, and may be furnished to every part of the Commonwealth at a reasonable expense—an expense in no case, where its efficacy is ascertained, such as to discourage its use.—*Ibid.*

## SAVING MANURES.

We have made as yet, small advances in the art of saving and compounding manures. There is little doubt that as much valuable manure is now lost or thrown away, through ignorance or neglect, as is used. The practice of renovating and enriching land by ploughing in green crops, or by inverting the old sward, is seldom practiced among us, although where this has been done, the effects have surpassed the most sanguine anticipations. The introduction of bone manure and poudrette, is likewise recent: but from their proved efficacy and the facility of their transportation, they are likely to prove extraordinarily beneficial. In New Jersey, I have witnessed the most remarkable effects of a newly discovered marl, of an alkaline character, and of great efficacy. It has more than doubled the value of lands in the neighborhood of the pits where it is found. The application of one hundred bushels of this marl to land which under com-

mon cultivation would produce not more than 20 bushels of corn to the acre, causes it to yield 60 bushels, and wheat and clover in proportional abundance. Nor are its effects transient, but it produces a permanent improvement of the soil, the duration of which is not yet ascertained. In this respect it differs most favorably from ashes and many other manures, whose efficacy is continued seldom more than one or two years. At present this marl is delivered at the pits at seven cents per bushel, and might be delivered at many of the ports of New Jersey at a small advance upon that price. The farmers of Long Island have for years been in the habit of purchasing for their wheat fields our leached ashes at a cost of ten and twelve cents per bushel. If these shrewd farmers have then found an advantage in coming to our ports after our drawn ashes, why may not we import marl from New Jersey,—a substance far more efficacious and more enduring in its effects than ashes, at even a less price than is paid for our ashes?

In regard then to manures and the means of enriching our lands in New England, there is no deficiency; but we are greatly wanting throughout the State, in frugality to save the vast amounts which are now wasted; in industry to collect the means around us; and in skill and labor in preparing them for use. In soil, climate, and manures there is no impediment in New England to a successful agriculture.—*Ibid.*

## EFFECTS OF CLIMATE UPON MAN.

Our climate is, as I have remarked, favorable to labor. The severe and relaxing heats of summer are of short duration, and seldom of such intensity as that moderate labor is not in truth a refreshment. The elasticity of our autumnal and winter atmosphere induces to activity, and renders muscular exertion a pleasure. A day in the very depth of winter, spent in collecting wood in the unbroken silence of the leafless forest, with a deep bed of snow under your feet; the battling through the day with a drifting northeast snow storm, bristling with crystals of ice, or the beating your way an opening a sort of subterranean passage through the piled up waves of snow, which sometimes fill up our roads, to the well clad and well fed are often days of as healthful and agreeable an excitement as far as mere physical pleasure is concerned, are ever enjoyed by the more favored children of luxury and indolence in the elysian fields of the tropical zone.—*Ibid.*

## CROPS TO BE CULTIVATED.

My last topic is, what branches of agriculture can be most profitably pursued in New England. I cannot go largely into this subject; for carry I large a sward as I could swing, I could not even mow once half round the field. The simple answer to be given is, that with good husbandry, you may raise, with a fair profit, of whatever the climate will produce, every thing which we need eat, drink, or wear. The first of all rules in domestic economy, as far as the actual wants of the family are concerned, is for the farmer never to go abroad for what he can produce at home. There may be exceptions to this rule among those who reside near the capital, and who are rather gardeners than farmers; but there is no exception with respect to those who dwell in the interior. Beyond this, the farmer must select the objects of cultivation, with a particular reference to his location, soil, aspect, climate, the facility or difficul-

of procuring labor: and especially the market and the demand. He should have some reference likewise, to the permanency or the perishable nature of the crops or products which he raises. In the former respect, Indian corn yields to none other. I have in my possession, an ear of corn grown in the year of the total eclipse, 1806, as sound and perfect as the day on which it was gathered.—*Ibid.*

#### OURS A HAPPY LOT.

We have every reason to thank a kind Providence for the land of our birth, and to cherish and strengthen those bonds of affection which bind us to the place of our nativity. If us climate afford no perpetual summer, use reconciles and even attaches us to its changing seasons; and to the reflecting mind, the generous, intelligent, and pious student of nature, even stern winter is not barren of objects, in the highest degree picturesque, beautiful, sublime and elevating. If its soil is hard, and it requires a bold heart to contend with the difficulties which lie in our way, the efforts which are necessarily called out invigorate the physical frame, and give energy and elasticity to the mind.

There is no ground to complain of the place where Divine Providence has cast our lot. Let us regard it as the highest duty of patriotism, philanthropy and religion, to bring each one his humble but hearty contribution to the general stock of good; and to labor in his vocation, to do what he can and all he can, to improve, elevate, enrich, embellish and make happy the community in which he lives.—*Ibid.*

For the New England Farmer.

#### BEEES.

The last season was peculiarly favorable to the operations of bees, inasmuch as there were fewer high winds to molest them in their labors and less rain to drench the flowers than usual. We believe they made the most of their advantages every where, but have as yet seen no statements of any one's success with them. Being blessed with the "gift of the gab," we presume to offer the result of labors in our own colony, thereby "breaking the ice," and hoping others who have done better, will tell us, and how they managed. We had only three hives on the first of May, and neglected to take up our honey until late in September. Six of our best swarms are wintering, and from the later ones which we "took up" we had 176 pounds of honey. Whether this is doing well or not, we are unable to say, as we have not much experience in the business. It is the best we have ever done, however. Our hives thus far are all of the old-fashion kind, and we kept the swarms scattered in different parts of the garden, in rather shaded positions, standing upon stools raised but little from the ground. We found no appearance of moth in any of the hives taken up, and are rather confident in opinion that the best preventive of their depredations is the healthfulness and vigor of the swarm. Our bees at no time of swarming showed any disposition to emigrate from the premises, though in two or three instances they showed so much dissatisfaction with their hives as to leave them. Keepers of bees are in duty bound to furnish them with as much pasture near home as possible; hence floriculture may become an object with all who keep them—and of all flowers for their benefit, we think mignonette most valuable. W. B.

Mount Osecola, 1841.

#### CAUSE OF THE INEFFECTUALITY OF GYPSUM ON ACID SOILS.

I do not pretend to explain the mode of operation by which gypsum produces its almost magic benefits: it would be equally hopeless and ridiculous for one having so little knowledge of the successful practice, to attempt an explanation, in which so many good chemists and agriculturists, both scientific and practical, have completely failed.—There is no operation of nature heretofore less understood, or of which the cause or agent seems so totally disproportioned to the effect, as the enormous increase of vegetable growth from a very small quantity of gypsum, in circumstances favorable to its action. All other known manures, whatever may be the nature of their action, require to be applied in quantities very far exceeding any bulk of crop expected from their use. But one bushel of gypsum spread over an acre of land fit for its action, may add more than twenty times its own weight to a single crop of clover.

However wonderful and inscrutable the fertilizing power of this manure may be, and admitting its cause as yet to be hidden, and entirely beyond our reach—still it is possible to show reasons why gypsum cannot act on many situations, where all experience has proved it to be worthless. If this only can be satisfactorily explained, it will remove much of the uncertainty as the effects to be expected: and the farmer may thence learn on what soils he may hope for benefit from this manure—on what it will certainly be thrown away—and by what means the circumstances adverse to its action may be removed, and its efficacy thereby secured. This is the explanation that I shall attempt.

If the vegetable acid, which I suppose to exist in what I have called acid soils, is not the oxalic, (which is the particular acid in sorrel,) at least every vegetable acid, being composed of different proportions of the same elements, may easily change to any other, and all to the oxalic acid. This, of all bodies known by chemists, has the strongest attraction for lime, and will take it from any other acid which was before combined with it—and for that purpose the oxalic acid will let go any other earth or metal which it had before held in combination. Let us then observe what would be the effect of the known chemical action of these substances on their meeting in soils. If oxalic acid was produced in any soil, its immediate effect would be to unite with its proper proportion of lime, if enough was in the soil in any combination whatever. If the lime was in such small quantity as to leave an excess of oxalic acid, that excess would seize on the other substances in the soil, in the order of their mutual attractive force; and one or more of such substances are always present, as magnesia, or more certainly, iron and alumina.—The soil then would not only contain some proportion of the oxalate of lime, but also the oxalate of either one or more of the other substances named. Let us suppose gypsum to be applied to the soil. This substance, (sulphate of lime) is composed of sulphuric acid and lime. It is applied in a finely pulverized state, and in quantities from half a bushel to two bushels to the acre—generally not more than one bushel. As soon as the earth is made wet enough for any chemical decomposition to take place, the oxalic acid must let go its base of iron, or alumina, and seize upon and combine with the lime that formed an ingredient of the gypsum.—The sulphuric acid left free, will combine with the

iron or the alumina of the soil, forming copperas in the one case, and alum in the other. *The gypsum no longer exists*—and surely no more satisfactory reason can be given why no effect from it should follow. The decomposition of the gypsum has served to form two or perhaps three other substances. One of them, oxalate of lime, I suppose to be highly valuable as manure; but the very small quantity that could be formed out of one or even two bushels of gypsum, could have no more visible effect on a whole acre, than that small quantity of calcareous earth or farm-yard manure. The other substance certainly formed, copperas, is known to be a poison to the soil and to plants—and alum, of which the formation would be doubtful, I believe is also hurtful. \* \* Soils that are naturally calcareous, cannot contain oxalic acid combined with any other base than lime. Hence gypsum applied there, continues to be gypsum, and exerts great fertilizing power.—*Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manures.*

#### Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

##### EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, Jan. 16, 1841.

Benj. V. French, Esq., exhibited the following Apples, viz: Ortley Pippin, Black (Coxe, No. 67) Reinette du Canada; Yellow Bellflower; Winter Nonsuch; Wellington, and one sort unknown. Also, specimens of King's Bon chretien Pear, (so called.)

M. P. Wilder, Esq., exhibited Easter Beurre Pears—very fine.

E. Phinney, Esq., exhibited specimens of a large oblong red apple, name unknown.

S. Downer, Esq., exhibited Easter Beurre Pears, grown in the garden of Capt. John D'Wolf—very handsome. These pears as well as those exhibited by Mr Wilder, were the produce of standard trees, and in size, color, and flavor, were equal to any specimens of this fruit we have ever seen.

Mr Manning exhibited the following Apples, viz: Pumwater Sweet, Bellflower, Sweet Baldwin, Reinette, Noir Sanguine, Cat-head Greening, and one sort unknown. Also, the following Pears: Catillac, Wedale's St. Germaine (Belle d' Jersey or Pound, of American Catalogue,) and Bon chretien Turc, or Flemish Bon chretien, of the London Horticultural Society.

The Canadian Reinette, exhibited by Mr French, was of large size and fine flavor. We give Mr Thompson's opinion of this fruit, in the following extract from the London Hort. Society's Catalogue: "Good bearer, and though large, of excellent quality. Even as a dessert fruit, it is probably the best apple of its size, and surpassed by few of those that are smaller: it therefore deserves extensive cultivation."

The origin of Pumwater Sweet and the Red Sweet Baldwin, are unknown to the Committee: they may possibly prove synonymous with other well known apples. Information on this point is respectfully solicited.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

To prevent water from freezing in a pump, it is only necessary to bore a small hole in the pump a few inches below the platform, to allow the water to escape. There is also another advantage from this: the water by agitating the air in the well, purifies it.—*Bangor Whig.*

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1841.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.  
A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

The Editor's only promise is, that he will endeavor to make the paper instructive and useful to the agricultural community.

His friends and Postmasters who may think him fitted for the duties of his place, will confer a favor by giving this prospectus as wide a circulation as their circumstances will allow, and forwarding the names of such as choose to subscribe.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

BOOK FARMING.

"Book farming. Do the words produce a sneer? Be that as it may, the *thing*, or what is often stigmatised as *that thing*, is not contemptible. For what is it? Not an attempt to comply with the advice and copy the example of every one who furnishes an article for an agricultural journal; not the adoption of every method of husbandry that is recommended in print; not a departure from all the usages of our fathers and neighbors; not a preference of the theories contained in books to the results of experience. No. I pity the stupidity of the man who thinks that if we use books, we must close our eyes against the light that is beaming upon us from other sources; or that we must become mere theorists, and the victims of ruinous experiments.—What! does a man lose his common sense, his prudence and his judgment, whenever he takes up an agricultural paper or opens a book upon husbandry? Cannot he make himself acquainted with the doings of others without losing his power to judge whether it would be well for him, in his circumstances, to copy their examples? Our brains are not so weak as this. The knowledge acquired from books does not make us all mad. But if it did, there would be more zest and true enjoyment in the learned mad-man's course, than in that of him who has learned out, and who thinks that books cannot make him wiser. I asked what book-farming is? Common book-farming is learning by means of books, new facts, opinions, results of experiments, modes of operation, and the using such parts of the information as can be turned to profitable account in our individual situations. If this be folly, we are content to be called fools. An agricultural paper will be worth to you every month, if not every week, more than its annual cost."

The preceding extract is from an Address delivered by us before the Essex Agricultural Society in 1839, long ere we had any thoughts of being peculiarly interested in the prevalence of such views. Those were our disinterested convictions. No misgivings as to their correctness trouble us now.

Few can be found who would more studiously avoid advising farmers to be guided and governed by what is printed, *solely because it is printed*, than the Editor. His aim is to help farmers to think; to give them such

facts as he can obtain; such opinions as others communicate; such views as he holds. The reader must select from the mass such as may, in his judgment, be turned to useful purposes by himself. He who weekly reads an agricultural paper will find in it food for thought—will be influenced to observe more carefully the processes of vegetation around him, and will thus become a more intelligent cultivator, even though he should never think of complying with the advice of any writer. We must admit to our columns many opinions, the correctness of which we very much doubt. When a practical man sends us facts, we must, in many cases, accompany them by his own views and inferences. In many communications we find some things which do not coincide with the opinions we entertain; but as this does not *prove* them incorrect, they are inserted in order that they may be seen and judged of by the reader. In no other way is it possible to do justice to the many with whom we are connected. While we ask farmers to read, we charge them never to abandon the use of light which comes from experience and their own good sense.

FARMERS' MEETINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

On the evening of Wednesday, two weeks since, we had the pleasure of meeting and speaking before the farmers of Newton. Some gentlemen of that place, desirous of deepening the interest in agriculture, invited us to visit them and make such remarks as we were able, in the furtherance of their object. We trust they may persevere and form an association which will furnish them with opportunity for mutual instruction and inquiry. Such an association in which the results of experiments and observation may be compared, cannot be otherwise than instructive and useful.

On the evening of the last Wednesday, we made a very pleasant excursion to Westboro', where we addressed a large assembly of genuine farmers. Our congratulations were given to them as being among the pioneers in forming town associations. We predicted that such associations will spring up in all parts of New England, and will send forth rills of agricultural knowledge, fertilizing every valley through which they may flow.—We know not any means of widening and deepening the interest in farming, so likely to be efficacious as these local associations. Having in our remarks described several of the ploughs which were tried at Worcester last autumn, we were addressed at the close of the evening by a gentleman, who stated that he purchased the identical plough, of Howard's make, for which a premium was there given; that it does, upon full trial, perform its work precisely as we judged; and that he would not part with it for fifty dollars. We thought this plough surpassed all others in cleaning out its furrows and making them of equal depth on both sides. In our judgment, there is none, taking it in all points, and for all varieties of soil, better than this.

THIRD AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On the evening of Thursday last, at the State House, the president being absent, Captain J. Prince, of Roxbury, was called to the chair. The discussion was resumed upon the *cultivated grasses*.

The speakers were much the same as last week, and but few important facts were stated in addition to what we have already published. Mr. C. Linn intimated that we misreported him, in stating that the number of *cultivated grasses* is 600—all the kinds (including uncultivated) amount to that sum. Lobelia was rolled over the tongues of the speakers for a long time, but whether the horse will allow it to come in contact with *his* tongue,

remains a profound mystery. The best age at which to cut herds grass and red-top—whether when just passing out of flower, or when the seed is just full, or when they are quite ripe, is unsettled. Each time had its advocates. Chemistry may find more nutritive matter in that which is *ripe*—but our question should be whether the digestive organs of the horse or ox will extract more food from it in that state, than if cut younger.

Subject for to-morrow evening—*Stock*.

FIELD PREACHING.

No. 3.

*Charity envieth not.*—ST. PAUL.

That country Miss who is obliged to form and preserve an acquaintance with the wash-tub and cooking utensils, may sometimes wish that the daughter of wealth might be compelled to exchange places with herself: that boy, whose hands are busied with the shovel and hoe, may think that he who handles the yard stick behind a counter, and he whose hours are devoted to sports for "killing time," have a happier lot than his own; the stirring wife of the farmer is prone to wish that she, like the squire's lady, could sit down in the parlor with "a clean apron" on as often and as long as she pleased; the farmer himself may look with a discontented eye upon those who seem to get ahead with less hard work than comes in his own course. But good friends, young and old, male and female, yours is a condition abounding in as many solid comforts as any other. *Charity will not envy*, and why should you? This envy disquiets its possessor; it blisters the soul in which it burns. Avoid it and seek contentment with your lot. Seek for charity; she is the fruit most profitable for cultivation. Faith is the root fixing itself and feeding in the soil of truth; hope is the heaven-aspiring blade—charity is the immortal fruit. With this ripened in your moral field, you are rich.

THE EXTREMES.—There is a place on earth, where pure joys are unknown, from which politeness is banished, and has given place to selfishness, contradiction, and half-veiled insults. Remorse and inquietude, like fiends that are never weary of assailing, torment the inhabitants. This place is the house of a wedded pair who have no mutual love, nor even esteem.

There is a place on earth to which vice has no entrance—where the gloomy passions have no empire—where pleasure and innocence live constantly together—where cares and labors are delightful—where every pain is forgotten in reciprocal tenderness—where there is an equal enjoyment of the past, the present, and the future. It is the house, too, of a wedded pair, but who in wedlock are *lovers still*.—*St Lambert*.

NEW ENGLAND.—The farmers of New England have every reason to thank God for the condition in which they are placed. They need not sigh for more genial climes nor more fertile soils. These they cannot have without dreadful abatement of health and comfort. Of all the conditions on earth, which it has been my lot to see or read of, I am bold to aver, that I know of none more favorable to health, competence, enjoyment, and moral improvement, than that enjoyed by the rural population of New England. I despise the contempt with which some pretend to look down upon us; and the opprobrium which they have the impudence to cast upon our habits of thrift and frugality. I deem it my highest boast, that I am a New England man and a Yankee. I do not ask to have a living without labor. This would be asking for a curse instead of a blessing, and a boon for which I have no claim. I only ask that

a living shall be secured to me with reasonable labor, and this New England in her various departments of industry promises to all her children. \* \* In the midst of what others deem evils, I see innumerable compensations for which I look in vain to other countries and climes apparently more favored. In whatever direction I turn my eyes, there is every where such an exuberance of blessings to those who will perform their duty, that it would be the height of ingratitude to complain, and the height of folly to abandon a certain good for that which is at best uncertain and doubtful. I cling to her with the warmest affection of a child; and having been so long sheltered and nourished by her never failing care and kindness, I ask only that I may find my last resting place in the lap which gave me birth.—H. COLMAN.

**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 Jan. 31.

Jan. 1841.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	25	29	30	34	E.
Tuesday,	26	28	37	31	N. E.
Wednesday,	27	33	44	40	S. W.
Thursday,	28	34	40	35	N.
Friday,	29	26	33	32	E.
Saturday,	30	24	40	30	W.
Sunday,	31	20	37	35	W.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 390 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, and 1250 Sheep. 60 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales to day. A few were sold on Saturday at higher prices. We quote a few extra, \$6 25.—First quality \$5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 50. Third quality, \$4 25 a \$5 00.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$2 00, \$2 50, \$2 75.—Wethers, \$3 75, \$4 25, \$4 75 and \$5 00.

Pigs.—None at Market. About 200 are expected next week.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market, \$3 asked. Red Top, by the bag 60 to 70 c. Clover—Northern, 12 1-2 c. very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 59 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow 60 to 61 c.—Round Yellow 57 to 58—Southern Flat Yellow 55—White 53. Rye—Northern 65 to 67—Southern 60 to 65. Oats—Southern 35 to 38—Northern 40 to 44.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkir 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.

HAY, per ton, \$17 to 17 60—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13 50

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS 2 1/2 to 25.

POULTRY—Chickens 11 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 12 1-2—Geese 10.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**GARDEN SEEDS,**

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

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

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

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

**FIELD SEEDS.**

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

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

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

**SWEET AND POT HERBS.**

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Thy                  | Sweet Basil. |
| Sweet Marjorum.      | Lavender.    |
| Sage.                | Lemon Balm.  |
| Summersavory.        | Anise.       |
| Medicinal Herbs, &c. |              |

**ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.**

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

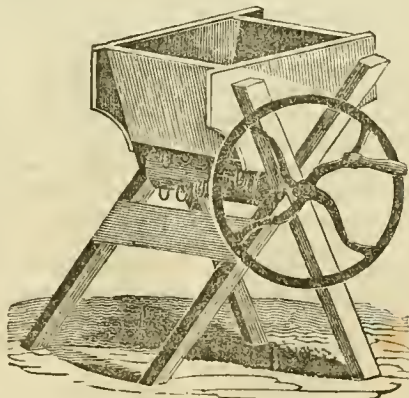
Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan. 27, 1841.

**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels from s per minute.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**PURE SPERM OIL.**



**EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1841

**GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.**

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

**BACHELDERS' PATENT PLANTING MACHINE**

This Machine, recently invented by L. & S. H. BACHELDER, of Hampstead N. H. is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements ever introduced to the notice of the farmer. It is simple in its construction, and certain and regular in its operation. It is calculated to plant all kinds of seed usually planted in hills or drills.

This Machine is constructed on principles altogether different from all others of similar purpose. It performs the operation of planting without opening a furrow, thereby dispensing with covers, that are continually liable to clog, and get out of order. It simply raises the soil a little, and at the same time drops the seed at any distance desired, when the soil falls back to its original place, and is immediately followed by a moveable gauge, that leaves the soil to any depth over the seed which the operator chooses; it also removes all small stones and sods from the ground where the seed is deposited.

This Machine has been in operation during the past season and thoroughly tested by practical Farmers and Mechanics in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and is pronounced by them a complete and useful Machine, and is allowed by all who have seen it, to be superior to every other implement of the kind now in use in the United States. It operates equally well on wet or dry ground, and is warranted to work well on any ground that can be furrowed with the common plough.

Orders will be received by L. & S. H. BACHELDER, Hampstead, N. H., or by the subscriber at Haverhill, Mass., their General Agent for the United States, for the Planter, or a right to manufacture and dispose of them. Any communication addressed to either will receive attention.

T. J. GOODRICH.

Deerfield, N. Y. May 27, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We whose names are hereunto annexed, certify that we have examined Bachelder's Patent Planting Machine, and seen it operate on several of our farms in Deerfield, Oneida County; the seed planted thereby seems well planted, wherever the ground is in proper order, and is now coming up; and we believe the Machine fully answers the description given of it in the handbills describing and recommending it, and heartily concur in said recommendation, believing as we do that it will prove a valuable labor-saving Machine, and on good land will soon supersede the labor of planting by hand in the old and common method.

DOLPHUS SKINNER,  
SAMUEL LOOK,  
BENJAMIN NORTHAP.

1am.

Dec. 30.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CLEARNESS OF SOUND AT NIGHT.

The greater clearness with which distant sounds are heard in the night, is an interesting phenomenon. It was noticed by the ancients, and ascribed to the repose of animated nature. When Humboldt heard the noise of the great cataracts of the Orinoco, his attention was directed to this curious fact; and he was of the opinion that the noise was three times louder during the night than in the day. As the humming of the insects was much greater in the night than in the day, and as the breeze which might have agitated the leaves of the trees, never rose till after sunset, he was led to seek for another cause of the phenomenon. In hot days, when warm currents of air ascend from the heated ground, and mix with the cold air above, of a different density, the transparency of the atmosphere is so much affected, that every object seen through it appears to be in motion, just as when we look at an object over a fire, or the flame of a candle. The air, therefore, during the day, is a mixed medium, in which the sounds are reflected and scattered in passing through streams of air of different densities, as in the experiment of mixing atmospheric air and hydrogen. At midnight, on the contrary, when the air is transparent and of uniform density, as may be seen by the brilliancy and number of the stars, the slightest sound reaches the ear without interruption. M. Chladni has illustrated the effect of a mixed medium by an experiment of easy repetition. If we pour sparkling champagne into a tall glass till it is half full, the glass cannot be made to ring by a stroke on its edge, but emits a dull, disagreeable and puffy sound. The effect continues as long as the effervescence lasts, and while the wine is filled with air bubbles. But as the effervescence subsides, the sound becomes clearer, till at last the glass rings as usual, when the air bubbles disappeared. By re-producing the effervescence the sound is deadened as before.—The same experiment may be made with effervescence of malt liquors; and with still more effect by putting a piece of a sponge, or a little wool or tow into a tumbler of water. The cause of the result obtained by M. Chladni, is that the glass and liquid contained, in order to give a musical sound, must vibrate regularly in unison as a system, and if any considerable part of a system is unsusceptible of regular vibration, the whole must be so.—This experiment has been employed by Humboldt to illustrate and explain the phenomenon of distant sounds being more distinctly heard during the night.—*Encyclo. Amer.*

## THE MAN THAT WISHED FOR DEATH.

The habit of avoiding personal danger, or the instinct that leads to the preservation of life is so strong, that persons who are resolved on suicide, sometimes conduct in a very ludicrous manner, under the fear of that death which they are desirous of procuring.

We have heard a story of a countryman who had made up his mind to "shuffle off his mortal coil," and only waited until he had settled in his mind the most comfortable way of dying. Not being able readily to agree with himself on this important point, he informed a neighbor of his, whom he met with his axe on his shoulder, that he was resolved upon death, and would take it as a

great favor if he would assist him in the accomplishment of his purpose. His neighbor being willing to humor the candidate for a change of worlds, told him he was just going into the woods to chopping, and that if he would accompany him he would fell a tree upon him, and put an end to his life with a very little trouble.

"I'm very much obliged to you," said the weary-of-the-world, "and shall consider myself bound to you for life. I'll go and be killed directly."

Accordingly he followed the axe-man to the woods. A tall tree was chosen, and he was directed where to stand, so as to receive the full force of its fall. He fixed himself on the spot, folded his arms, and prepared to wait the event. The chopper began to lay on the vigorous blows, while the death candidate kept his eye upon the top of the tree, to see when it would fall. He stood very composedly for a while; but at length began to appear uneasy and not perfectly satisfied with his prospects. And while the axe-man seemed to him to redouble his blows, he kept winking and winking, he thought he perceived the tree begin to nod, and that the next moment would be his last. The cold sweat began to issue from his skin, his limbs trembled—he could stand it no longer! He took to flight and never looked behind him until he had got at least forty rods, when he ventured to stop. He was pursued by the axe man, who on coming up, asked him why he ran away.

"Oh," said he, "I was afraid if I staid there I should be killed!"

"I thought," returned the chopper, "you came on purpose to be killed."

"Ah, true," replied the man with great simplicity, "but I forgot that. O how I tremble! If I'd staid there a minute longer, I should have been a dead man. What a crash it made when it fell!"

"Crash! why the tree is standing yet. I merely chopped with the head of the axe."

"With the head of the axe! do you say so? O you cheating rascal! But I'll never trust you to kill me again, I'll be hanged if I do."

## THE HONEY BEE.

This bee, when collecting the pollen of flowers, which constitutes the "bee bread," never passes from one kind of flower to another, as has been supposed. If it first light upon a honeysuckle, it continues to collect from this flower until it has loaded its thighs with as much as it can carry away. The bee is governed in this by an instinct that makes it a co-laborer in the ordinary work of natural re-productiveness. The pollen, or fructifying dust, is carried from flower to flower of the same species, and thus the bee aids the operations of nature by distributing the pollen, necessary to the fruitfulness of plants. If the bee were to pass from a clover blossom, with the pollen adhering to its body, and light upon a honeysuckle, would produce a hybrid, or mongrel species of flower. How wonderful are the orderly operations of nature! and certainly among the most wonderful is this peculiar instinct of the honey bee.

*New Drink.*—"Mr Guzzlefunction, I have discovered a new drink for you. Suppose you try a little."

"Well, I don't care if I do: [drinks.] It hasn't got a very bad taste to it; and if my memory serves me right, it is what they call water. I recollect drinking some of the stuff when I was a lad."

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "New York Poudrette Company," No 120 Nassau street, New York. It is in-odorously, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a fertilizer on any soil, and for any crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "act of incorporation," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 33 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* \* \* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York. D. K. MINOR.

I wish it distinctly understood that the "New York Poudrette Company" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy are, or were, the managers. Dec. 9, 1840. 3m. D. K. M.

## POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "The Lodi Manufacturing Company." We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1840. We find it a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied,—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as the cheapest and best manure, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens these vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	P. F. Welsh.
John J. Neekirk.	G. C. Van Ripper.
John Tise.	George Tise.
Daniel Van Ripper.	William Wood.
George Demott.	John Duryee.
Henry Drayton.	George Neekirk.
Jostah Hornblower.	Garret Neekirk.
Cornis. Van Winkle.	Daniel Vreeland.

Shares in the above company are \$100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum payable in money, or 30 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 49 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. One cent's worth, that is 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above. Dec. 22.

## 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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No North Market Street, or through the Post Office will be with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840

NAHUM WARD

## GRINDSTONES.

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# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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[NO. 32.]

N. E. FARMER.

## FRUIT TREES.

We publish a report made in the Senate of this State, on the rights of neighboring proprietors, where fruit trees growing in the land of one, overhangs the land of another. The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and when offered, it was remarked by a Senator, that the difficulty though apparently a small one, was frequently recurring, and ought to be settled. The Committee, however, report that the subject has frequently been before the courts in England and this country, and although there have been no adjudications on the question in this State, the law is so well settled, that no special legislation is needed. We find by the report, which is very learned and elaborate, that the subject has elicited as much controversy among the authorities of the Roman law as of the Common law, and that it was thought of sufficient importance to be regulated by distinct enactments, by the framers of the Code Napoleon. The report contains information which is not only curious, but will be useful to those who may have occasion to make a practical application of it.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

IN SENATE, Jan. 22, 1841.

The Committee on the Judiciary, who were directed to consider and report, whether any provision by law ought to be made in regard to the owners of adjacent lands, as to fruit and other trees standing near the boundary lines of such lands, ask leave to

## REPORT.

The question whether any action of the Legislature is necessary to declare or vary the rights of adjoining proprietors, on whose lands are trees, which, growing on the land of one proprietor, overhang the land of the other, necessarily involves an inquiry into the present state of the law upon this subject. No case directly involving that law, has ever, to the knowledge of your Committee, been decided in this Commonwealth; but there have been elsewhere decisions sufficient in number, in authority, and in conclusiveness of reasoning, to indicate what would be the result if such a case should occur in our own courts.

There is an apparent discrepancy among the earlier English authorities in relation to this subject. In the case of *Waterman vs. Soper*, 1 Lord Raymond's Reports, 737, decided in 1607, and in an anonymous case in 2 Rolle's Reports, 255, decided in the 20th year of the reign of James I., it was held, that if A plant a tree upon the extremest limits of his land, and the tree growing extend its roots into the land of B, next adjoining, A and B are tenants in common of this tree. But if all the root grows in the land of A, though the boughs overshadow the land of B, yet the branches follow the root, and the property of the whole is in A.—Probably from these cases, in connexion with the well known maxim, "Whosoever owns the ground, it is his up to the sky," originated the impression

which is so universal among the people of this Commonwealth, that the proprietor whose land is overhung by fruit trees, has a right to all the fruit on the overhanging branches.

But these cases are distinctly, and for good reasons, overruled by other authorities, both English and American.

In *Masters vs. Pollie*, 2 Rolle's Reports, 141, decided in the 17th year of James I., it was held that if a tree grow in A's close, though the roots grow in B's soil, yet the body of the tree being in A's soil, the tree belongs to him; and this last case is cited with approbation, and commented upon as overruling the two first, in *Holder vs. Coates*, 1st Moody and Malkin's Reports, 112, decided in England in 1827; in which case it was again held, that "if a tree grows near the confines of land of two parties, so that the roots extend into the soil of each, the property in the tree belongs to the owner of that land in which the tree was first sown or planted."

In *Dane's Digest*, vol. 3, ch. 76, art. 8, sec. 18, the case of *Waterman vs. Soper* is cited, and the compiler states his belief that the principle of that case is not adopted in this country.

In *Lyman vs. Hale*, 11 Connecticut Reports, 177, decided in 1836, after an argument in which all the learning of the subject was exhausted, it was held that "if a tree, the trunk of which stands on the land of A, extend some of its branches over, and some of its roots into, the land of B, A and B are not joint owners or tenants in common of such tree, but it is, with such overhanging branches and the fruit thereof, the sole property of A; and if B gather the fruit from such overhanging branches, and appropriate it to his own use, he is liable in trespass to A.

Your Committee have found no case where it was ever contended to be law, that the property in overhanging branches or fruit passed to the proprietor of the land which they overhung, unless the roots also drew some part of their sustenance from the same land; and it is now well settled that in all cases the fruit and branches "follow the settlement" of the body of the tree. The man who allows the branches of his tree to overhang his neighbor's field, undoubtedly commits a wrong; but he does not thereby lose his title to those branches, any more than he would lose his title to his cattle by their being found trespassing, through his negligence, upon his neighbor's field.

A proprietor of land has a right to undisturbed possession of earth and air, from the limits of his own ground to the sky; but it by no means follows that he shall acquire the ownership of every thing which interrupts or trespasses upon his possession.

The title, then, to the whole tree is in the proprietor on whose land is the trunk. But the proprietor who permits his tree to overshadow or to draw nourishment from his neighbor's land, does that neighbor an injury, and permits a nuisance, for which there are obvious and easy remedies. In *Morrice vs. Baker*, 3 Bulstrode, 198, decided in the 14th year of James I., it was remarked by Justice

Croke, "one may cut down boughs if they hang over his ground." The court of Connecticut, in the case of *Lyman vs. Hale*, already cited, held the same doctrine. The suggestion of Judge Croke is also quoted as good law by Mr Chitty, an English law writer of high authority, in his *General Practice*, 1, 653. "But," he adds, "it would seem that there ought to be a previous request to the neighbor to abate the nuisance, before I proceed to abate it myself."

It is believed, also, that if the party thus injured or annoyed should prefer not to right himself by taking the law into his own hands, a remedy by action would be open to him. The books are full of analogous cases, in which the party injured has sometimes adopted the one and sometimes the other, of these two modes of redress. Thus in 2 Salkeld, 459, and in *Clark vs. Penruddock*, 5 Coke, 101, 102, the cases of "one building his house so as to overhang mine," and of "one building a house so near mine as to throw water upon mine," are referred to as cases of nuisances which are subject to be removed by force without the intervention of legal proceedings; and on the other hand, the 15th of Mass. Reports, 280, *Sumner vs. Finegan*, presents a case where an action was sustained against the defendant, for suffering the spouts of his house to be leaky, to the plaintiff's damage. A case more directly in point is that of *Pickering vs. Rudd*, 4 Campbell's Reports, 220, decided in 1815, where in it was held that when the defendant nails to his own wall a board which overhangs the plaintiff's close, an action of trespass on the case will be sustained against the defendant.

On the question, whether the proprietor of overhanging fruit has a right to pick it up after it has dropped on his neighbor's land, the law is perhaps somewhat unsettled. In *Mitten vs. Fandrye*, Popham's Reports, 162, decided in the 22d year of James I., Judge Doderidge quotes with approbation a case from the year books, 8th ed. IV., to the following effect: "If a tree grow in a hedge, and the fruit fall into another man's land, the owner may fetch it in the other man's land. But in *Anthony vs. Haney*, 7 Bingham's Reports, 192, decided in 1832, the Court limit the operation of this rule to cases where fruit may thus fall by accident; and Chitty, in his *General Practice*, cites this last case as modifying and settling the law upon this point. Whether fruit falling at its maturity from an overhanging branch can be considered as coming within this rule of accident, or whether license to gather must not be presumed in the absence of notice to remove the nuisance, are questions which the other ascertained rights and remedies of the proprietor who is intruded upon, make of very little practical importance.

The Committee believe that the law on this subject, as they have stated it, though perhaps widely different from the common belief, will yet be found so equitable in its principles and so fair in its operations, as to call for no action of the Legislature. They have gone the more minutely into its details, as they have reason to believe that ignorance of the real state of the law and the exact rights of

parties has led to much petty annoyance and ill feeling between adjoining proprietors. The subject, although one apparently of a most trifling character, has been a source of dissension among the proprietors and jurists of the continent as well as of England, and was thought worthy by the great men who framed the Napoleon Code, of being settled by specific and minute enactment. In the Digest of the Civil Law, it is in one place laid down (lib. 47, 7, 6,) that "though a tree be nourished by roots which strike into the land of a neighbor, yet it shall still belong to him in whose ground it was planted." And in another part of the same digest (lib. 41, 1, 7, 13) it is said in substance, that if a tree be planted in one man's land and derives its nourishment from another's, it shall belong to him from whose land it is nourished; and if it is only partly nourished in his land, it shall belong in common to the proprietor of the land on which it was planted, and of the land by which it is partly nourished.

Some of the provisions of the Code Napoleon on this subject are as follows:

"Art. 671. It is not allowable to plant trees of lofty trunk, but at the distance prescribed by regulations actually existing, or by constant and acknowledged usages; and in default of regulations and usages, only at the distance of two metres from the line which separates two estates in trees of lofty trunk, and at the distance of half a metre in the case of other trees and quick hedges.

"Art. 672. A neighbor may require trees and hedges planted at a less distance, to be pulled up.

"He whose property is overshadowed by the branches of his neighbor's trees, may compel the latter to cut off such branches.

"If it be the roots which encroach on his estate, he has a right to cut them therein himself."

Your Committee repeat that neither the above regulations, so far as they differ from our own law, nor any other which have occurred to them, appear to them at once so well adapted to secure the rights of parties, and so free from the imputation of harassing and arbitrary interference, as the rules of common law now in force in relation to this subject. They, therefore, recommend no legislation, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

For the Committee,

GEO. T. DAVIS.

### SILK CULTURE.

The following communication being entirely free from the visionary and speculative character belonging to many articles upon the subject, is readily admitted to our columns.

MR EDITOR—Permit me through the medium of your useful paper, to give a *short* account of my doings in the silk-growing business the past season. I shall omit for the present most of the details which are usually given in statements of this kind.

My feeding commenced at the usual time in the spring, with a small lot of the grey, or what are called sulphur worms. The eggs were obtained from Philadelphia, as my whole supply of this article had failed, from being kept in too damp a place during the winter. At the same time I set agoing a smaller lot of small white or two crop worms, for the purpose of getting eggs to go on with. From these I obtained a full supply of eggs for my sun-

ner's work. The hatching, feeding and winding all went on according to my wishes.

My shelves were three times filled. First with the greys, second with the early second hatching of the whites, and finally with a later company of the same kind.

I used the same bushes over and over again; for on this article most of my cocoons were wound. They had been used for the same purpose in a former year, and now I have laid them by for future use. I have tried various methods for winding, as recommended by the writers on this subject, but still incline for the most part to the old bushing system.

My operations were on a small scale, but all went on with entire success, producing between thirty and forty bushels of good cocoons, besides all which were used for making eggs as above described, and enough for a much larger operation another year.

My trees are small, surrounding my cocoonery, and the leaves were gathered with great facility and little cost; they are of almost all the varieties now in use, as the White, Canton, Alpine, Expansa, but mostly the Multicaulis; and on this latter kind most of my feeding was performed.

All my silk culture was in connexion with farming operations, and my plans are laid for pursuing the business in the same way in future.

Between 4 and 500 bushels of turnips for stock were raised with very little labor between the rows of my trees, on between 3 and 4 acres, besides large quantities which were fed out, tops and all, as the crop was maturing.

I have studied many rules for the management of worms, and for conducting the whole of the silk making business; and am fully satisfied that the most important part of it is to feed the worms well with leaves fresh and good, through the day, and if convenient in the night, with branches or without them. It is quite immaterial to these voracious feeders, in what form their food is dealt out to them. Their progress, maturity and fullness of growth are all essentially promoted by a full supply. Leaves, leaves, is their motto—not by weight or measure, but as many as they can steadily consume.

My white mulberry leaves I use for my first feeding; the trees are in a nursery of many thousands, very close together, and instead of picking the leaves, I take them off branches and all, and in the same manner I have managed with a part of my other trees, and for the future I intend to do so with them all. This method makes more litter, it is true, but the expedition with which the feeding is carried on, and the more healthy position of the worms on beds made in this way, much more than compensates for any disadvantages which it may incur.

I have done something in this business for a number of years, but the past season was the first of my experiment on leaves mostly of modern trees; and I consider I have fully tested their fitness as the proper food for worms, and also the entire adaptation of our country, climate and soil, for the silk-growing business, and the practicability of its successful pursuit.

I am furthermore fully satisfied from the difference I have seen in my Chinese trees, which have been planted a number of years in this part of the country, that they are becoming assimilated to the climate, and that in a few years they will take a

rank among more hardy trees for general or permanent use.

Yours, respectfully,

DAVID BENEDICT.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 27, 1841.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### SIGNS.

MR EDITOR—Farmers, from the nature of their occupation, are constant observers of signs. To them, changes in the weather is a matter of great importance. Accordingly, they are from day to day on the look-out to watch the various indications by which these changes are known, or supposed to be known. Old and experienced farmers frequently acquire great tact, if I may call it so, in predicting changes in the weather. It is a study requiring much discrimination and careful observation of a series of facts,—a study, which should be begun with the farmer's life and end only when his toils and his life are ended. For this purpose, a farmer should keep a regular note book, in which his observations are recorded. In this way he will soon learn that many of the signs which he has been accustomed to regard as certain, are some of them uncertain, and others entirely false and unworthy of confidence. He will be enabled to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to retain the one and discard the other.

But for the want of some such journal or memorial, many farmers adopt all the prognostics they happen to hear of, as sure and indubitable. They are thus led to shape their course by the most fickle and silly rules. From the multitude of signs collected together, they generally find one or more by which to predict the state of the weather tomorrow, and when tomorrow comes, they almost as generally find their predictions falsified. It may be said that this evil cures itself—that frequent disappointment will cause the farmer to disregard all signs. But it is not so: a favorite sign is clung to, as if the reputation of its observer for judgment and discernment, were hung upon it. There is a passion, too, in many minds in this matter, just as there is in lotteries—a passion which ill luck seems rather to strengthen than to diminish.

One great stimulant to this passion is the almanac, a book which occupies the next place to the bible, on every farmer's shelf. Here the changes of the moon are recorded, and their record is consulted with anxious hopes and fears. What influence the changes of the moon has, if any, upon the changes of the weather, I do not feel competent to decide; but I believe it is far less and far less certain than it is in general supposed to be. Then there is the running account for each month, of the probable state of the weather in that month, for which the almanac is consulted. For instance, in one month you will find it recorded, "About this time—look out—for a storm—with cool nights," &c. &c. The poor farmer reads the oracle and looks out—the storm and the cool nights may come and they may not come—but at all events, he keeps looking out, through the year and through the almanac. This is but an unprofitable business, to say the least of it.

The evil, however, does not stop here. The habit of mind engendered by this trusting to vague and ridiculous signs respecting the weather, induces or strengthens a tendency to rely upon signs in other matters. The good old almanac must be

consulted, forsooth, when a calf is to be weaned, to see if the signs are right. Thus a mere arbitrary division of the month is made the great regulator of a subject, with which that division has nothing more to do than with the man in the moon. Some will contend that they have tried the operation of weaning when the signs are right and also when they are not right, and know by experience that in the former case the calf does well, and in the latter, does not. Now it is true that facts are facts, but before they are made the ground-work of practice, they should be well tested. A single fact proves nothing, in cases like this: it may be a mere coincidence, which may not again occur. Besides, when the mind is bent on supporting a particular theory, it is exceedingly apt to look only for facts, and at facts which go to support that theory, and to shut its eyes to those of the opposite character. If the mind were open to conviction from every quarter, and not biassed by preconceived opinions, the result of its observations would be more entitled to confidence. And it is the duty and the interest of every farmer to preserve his mind from all bias and prejudice, either for or against any theory—to keep the mind free to follow in that pathway in which a series of incontestable facts clearly points. By long and patient observation and careful discrimination, it is in the power of the humblest farmer to render the greatest service to the agricultural interest; but by adopting indiscriminately all the whimsical signs floating through the community, he only perpetuates error and ignorance, and obstructs the progress of improvement.

In my next, I will, with your leave, continue my remarks by considering the kindred subject of  
**A PLAIN FARMER.**

For the N. E. Farmer.

**BERKSHIRE AND CHINA SWINE.**

MA EDITOR—I have lately become a subscriber to the Albany Cultivator, (having taken the New England Farmer before,) and in the former I find so much of breeding in-and-in, grades, crosses, &c., that I feel cross at my own ignorance, and knowing no better way to remedy the evil than to try and gather some little experimental knowledge, I would solicit your good offices in finding me a true white China boar, at a moderate price, and not being willing to pay for moonshine, I would stipulate that he must be of the true blood, and not like our Berkshires that we have in this vicinity, a cross between a black log and an alligator, decent in form but miserable feeders, gaining less than half a pound a day on good food, and withal black—a thing that I abominate. I never wish to see a hog over three hundred in weight, (at twelve months, two hundred and fifty,) and if agreeable to his pig-ship, I should be pleased to have him take on fat kindly and eat what I give him, with some decent relish, from respect to the giver, if for no other reason, and not, when I throw to him a good mess of cooked carrots and corn, root it over a moment and then look up in my face and squeal, reminding me of the apprentice in Baltimore, who complained of his master for “starving” him. “Why,” said the magistrate, “what does he give you to eat?” “Why—why—” lisped the scamp, “nothing but bread, and potatoes, and beef, and mutton, and such like!” “Well, what would you have?”—“Why—why—plum pudding, and cake, and roast

turkey, and such like!”—though I believe the highest class of hog feeding would not make our misnamed Berkshires fat well. I say misnamed, because I cannot but believe from such respectable evidence as we get from York State, that the Berkshires are a better hog; but they are black, and I should like to have the pleasure of breeding white hogs, and think, could I get a white China boar, I could breed up some of our best native hogs to my mark. My course would be to go into Brighton market often, and select the best white sows that came there, cover them with the China boar, and then breed back to the China, taking but one cross; should not that one give sufficient size and hardihood, after I had bred up sufficiently I would take another, and if this failed, should stop, not having wit or wisdom enough to know what next to do. Would this course give me good pigs? Will you or your correspondents answer me and oblige  
 A BEGINNER.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841.

From the Albany Cultivator.

**EXPERIMENT WITH POTATOES.**

Before closing this communication, I would beg leave to give you some of my Irish potato experiments, for since I had the good luck to fall in with your valuable paper, I have seen a number of experiments and theories in relation to the cultivation of this valuable root, some of which I believed, others which I doubted, and others which I wholly disbelieved; and as our country (American Bottom near St. Louis,) is not only destined to be, but now actually is, one of the greatest potato growing sections in the west, I thought that any information on the culture of this root would be necessary to myself and perhaps useful to others.

And first, I will say the potatoes were all planted the same distance apart both ways; the only difference is in the quantity in the hill, and the preparation and quality of the seed. The question among potato growers here is on these points—not on the quality of the ground, the newer it is the better—not on the variety of the article; the large blue taking the decided preference of all others, the Rohans not excepted—not on the kind or manner of manuring; for we scarcely manure our gardens here—not on the mode of culture; all plant and plough them like their corn, only nearer both ways.

I planted five rows side by side, and the hills I experimented on side by side; and

1st row, cut the common size, that is one large potato cut into 4 or 6 pieces, 4 pieces in a hill.	
2d row, 4 pieces in a hill, cut a small again	
3d “ 2 “ “ smallest round ones.	
4th “ 1 “ “ largest, without cutting.	
5th “ 2 “ “ of same size potato.	

I proceeded to dig two hills in each row, and count the number of potatoes in each two hills, and also to weigh them. The result was as follows:

1st row counted 53 potatoes, weighing 10 3-4 lbs.	
2d “ “ 62 “ “ 10 3-4 “	
3d “ “ 36 “ “ 8 1-4 “	
4th “ “ 37 “ “ 12 3-4 “	
5th “ “ 31 “ “ 8 1-4 “	

I observed that those in row 2, had the most small ones and the fewest large ones—the large whole seed certainly furnished the largest potatoes, without any small ones—the balance were pretty much alike in point of quality. What is the most

surprising is that rows 1 and 2, should yield precisely the same weight of potatoes, when only half the quantity of seed was used in the second row, and the only difference is being cut again, having the same number of pieces in a hill, they being only half as large; thus it seems that they ought not to be crowded in the hill. Row 3 with about the same quantity, produced but 8 1-4 pounds which is a bad yield. Row 5 a good yield for the quantity of seed—one fourth the quantity of seed and two thirds the quantity of potatoes compared with the best row 4, (the large whole seed.) Therefore if we want a large yield of potatoes, plant the large ones whole, although they will not go as far as to cut them.

We have cultivated the famous Rohans for the last two years, but they will not begin to compare with our Illinois blues, neither in quality or yield; the blues will, I am satisfied, beat them twentyfive per cent. in both these respects.

THOMAS G. LOFTON.

From the same.

**MANY CROP EXPERIMENTS.**

I have before made known in the columns of the Cultivator, my entire success in a double crop, as to Irish potatoes and pumpkins; or that by planting pumpkins among potatoes after the vines of the latter were of some size, a fine crop of the former overspread the ground, rather to the healthful shading than to the detriment of the potatoes matured underneath.

Of late years I have sowed buckwheat and rye at the same time and on the same ground; and success attended. The buckwheat was cut in the fall, and rye the following harvest. Again, in our hot climate, [North Carolina] and on our light sandy soil, I have hit upon a plan that renders red clover of as certain growth and success as in the Northern States, if not more so. It is by covering the ground with pine leaves after the wheat and clover are sowed; or cover the wheat in the winter and sow the clover in the spring. Last September a year, I sowed a piece of ground with wheat, and clover on the fresh earth immediately after the wheat was harrowed in, and soon after put over most of the surface pine leaves. The wheat and clover were both essentially benefited by the covering, and a remarkable contrast to that left uncovered to test the utility of the plan.

The fifth of August last, I resolved upon a four-fold operation on a piece of ground, and after sowing thereon buckwheat and rye, and then clover, I covered most of it with pine leaves, straw, and green pine boughs, or with the different materials in different places, coated over about an inch thick. The result promises to be very satisfactory; and a most decided difference in favor of the ground thus covered. I had the curiosity, the 5th of October, to measure the buckwheat from a corner of the piece, less than a quarter of an acre, and the produce was five and a half bushels. Both the rye and clover look very promising for next year's crops. Very respectfully, yours,

SIDNEY WELLER.

The most honorable, the most useful, the most independent of men, is the well-informed farmer, who cultivates his own soil, and enjoys the advantages that health, competence, and intelligence are sure to bestow.

Since the discussion was held at the State House upon Grasses, an intelligent farmer has drawn our attention to an article in No. 1, vol. viii., 1824, of the *Agricultural Journal*, edited by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, to which work their late president, John Lowell, most beneficially contributed. The notices of the seasons by the "Roxbury Farmer," will long be recollected by all cultivators who have read our agricultural journals. As requested, we most cheerfully republish the article above referred to.

### GRASSES.

BY HON. JOHN WELLES.

In the *Agricultural Journal* of January last, I offered some observations on grasses, and gave the result of an experiment shewing their loss by excitation or the process of drying, in the summer of 1822. This subject has been pursued during the past season, and still farther extended. The variation, in the comparison of the two years, is not, it is apprehended, greater, (except in one or two instances which will be explained) than will often occur from the nature of the soil, difference of season, closeness of vegetation, exposure to the sun, &c. &c. As far as a general principle may be established by experiment, it will, in some degree, go to fix the relative value of our natural grasses, as they prevail in our pastures, or of those artificial grasses which should be selected as fit objects of cultivation. In collecting these several species, I have found the natural grasses which generally prevail in this neighborhood, so few in number, that a short and yet sufficient description of them could be most properly first given with advantage.

The earliest grass we have is the *Avena spicata* (Linn.) or spiked oat grass. It is peculiarly indigenous to the United States, and grows, it is said, as far south as Georgia. This grass ripens so early that it mostly sheds its seed, and thus reproduces itself, and is widely propagated. For this reason, as well as from its short growth, it is undeserving of culture, yielding little to the scythe. But it is of great value for early feed in our natural pastures, in which it abounds. One hundred pounds cut on the 15th July last, gave fifty pounds of hay.

The next grass which we shall mention is the *Poa pratensis*, (Linn.) with us falsely called Red top, a color it never has. This, both in Europe and America, is the common and prevailing grass of the pastures. It grows in almost every soil and situation, and is one of those materials which, as that excellent botanist, Mr Nuttall, of Cambridge, informs me, is used in Europe for the manufacture of bonnets. The color of its top, or panicle, is of a yellowish brown. The number of florets in the spike vary from three to five. The seed is sometimes saved and sown; but these fine spired grasses have so minute a seed, that, either from exposure to dampness and fermentation, or some other causes, which it is difficult to prevent or discover, they too often fail of vegetating, by which great injury and disappointment occurs in the wished-for crop.— Though this grass is amongst those which lose the least in drying, yet, as it presents little to the scythe, it cannot be recommended for culture. It is excellent in our pastures, and comes in naturally as the artificial grasses go out of our mowing lots. Indeed it has a preference with our farmers generally, for horned cattle, over every other grass. One

hundred pounds cut July 17, gave fortysix pounds. It was past flowering.

The notice of our prevailing natural grasses might here be closed, but as the grasses which we shall next describe appear in our pastures, as well as our cultivated grass land, and are mentioned by several writers in answer to the question proposed by the Society, as to "what natural grasses prevail in this part of the country," we shall give their description here.

The grass here called Rhode Island, is the *Agrostis alba*, (Linnaeus) the Marsh Bent grass of England, or the *Agrostis stolonifera*, Schrader, German. Mr Nuttall, to whom I exhibited a sample, pronounces it the famous Fiorin grass of Dr. Richardson and the Irish agriculturists, on the authority of Hooker, who describes "the panicle thereof as purple, and the branchlets patent." The color, at first of the branchlets is of a deep red, and they adhere closely to the spike, but as they flower they become patent and change to a lighter purple. This grass has six to eight branchlets, and flowers more fully than the *Poa pratensis* though often confounded therewith. It is amongst those which lose least by evaporation, and would be a more favorable object of cultivation, were it not liable to the same uncertainty as to its vegetating and producing a crop as the preceding grass, and, from probably a like cause. In Ireland it is said to suit a wet soil, and to produce over six tons to the acre. In this country it does not flourish in such soil, nor does it give a great crop, especially compared with the Herds grass. Still the hay is very excellent, and perhaps not exceeded by any other for its intrinsic value in nutriment. One hundred pounds in early flower, cut July 17th, gave forty pounds.

The grass, in the answer given to the Society called Cambridge, Dog and Garden grass, is the *Triticum repens*. Dr. Elliot calls it the "hurtful blue or Dutch grass." In England it is called couch, knot, or dog grass. Every joint of its root produces a new plant, and it is said to be there, as it is found here, one of the worst weeds and most difficult to extirpate. It resembles wheat, of which it is a species. The best mode to destroy it is to keep the lands longer under the plough, with a frequent use of the hoe, as where this is not done, two years ploughing only not merely multiplies, but occasions it to engross the whole soil. It has a hard woody fibre and is disliked by cattle. It flourishes mostly near cow-wards, and gardens, and is called Cambridge, from its abounding on the salt banks of the Charles river. One hundred pounds cut July 22d, in late flower, gave forty-eight pounds.

The grasses above described are those which prevail in our uplands, and are indigenous here. They are, probably, most of them what Dr. Elliot, in his *Field Husbandry*, denominates English Spear grass, and speaks of as natural to the soil and more hardy. The term English has been applied to our upland hay, ever since the settlement of the country. These, with the red and white clover, and the varieties which nature, in a course of culture, or otherwise, produces, are what give verdure and fertility to the face of the earth.

Of the cultivated grasses, the first in importance is the Herds or Timothy grass, *Phleum pratense* (Linnaeus.) Dr. Elliot says "it is a native, and early discovered in this country by a man of the name of Heard, in Piscataqua." It is doubtless admirably suited to our soil and climate, and not only flourishes in uplands, but may be sowed to

advantage in low grounds, especially when drained or raised with gravel or loam. It often attains in height five feet, and has been known to produce over four tons to the acre. It does not yield much till the second and third years. For which reason it is sown with clover, which being biennial and of shorter duration, gives it space to succeed. In this vicinity, such is the preference given to it, that it sells at about one fourth more than any other hay. It lasts, with one or two top-dressings, six to seven years. The answers to the inquiries of the Society as to the quantity of seed sown, are two to six quarts. There should not be less seed than half a bushel to an acre, which later experience establishes most decidedly. One hundred pounds cut July 11th, gave thirtynine.

Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) is a most valuable grass: when cut green, it affords an excellent nourishment for cattle in the soiling process, as well as for swine. When made into hay, cattle are exceedingly fond of it. The flower and leaves are apt to separate from the stem, for which reason great care should be taken that it is not made brittle by too much exposure to the sun. It is best cured, as far as may be, in cock, and should be carted after the dew begins to fall. When properly dried, salt is used advantageously, as it may be housed with safety, more green than any other hay. This prevents fermentation and heating, and it is kept in better order. Many in this vicinity not only salt their clover, but all other hay. Lord Somerville observes that he "uses half a bushel of salt to a ton, and its benefit surpasses all belief, producing the best possible effect in color, flavor, and general result;" with damaged hay, he says "it is a great restorative."

The benefit of salt in the culture of the soil being now so generally acknowledged, and the use of it so necessary for cattle in the interior or remote from the sea coast, it is difficult to assign a reason why its use is not more prevalent. To land highly manured, two to four pounds of seed in this neighborhood is used. But in the interior some apply eight pounds, and many more. One hundred pounds cut July 6th, gave twentyfive pounds.

The white clover (*Trifolium repens*) is an abiding grass, sending out roots from every joint, and forming a close mat on the ground, and is very excellent for pastures. But it is found to afford so little to the scythe as to discourage the culture thereof. One hundred pounds cut June 26th, gave twentyseven pounds.

Of the grasses which grow in our meadows two only have been tried. The fowl meadow, which Dr. Elliot supposed to have been brought to Dedham by birds, is said to be the *Pea nemoralis* or marsh meadow grass of England.

It is an excellent grass and deserving of culture. It is believed, however, to have extended itself more by its shedding its seed early than by any artificial means. One hundred pounds cut July 23, gave fiftythree pounds.

The common grasses of our wet meadows it is believed, are various kinds of carex. This in all its varieties is a poor grass, and where the land can be ditched and made to produce a better growth, the means should be taken. It is a bad economy to flood lands with mere water for a long time, to increase a nearly worthless burthen. The effect is to destroy all sweet nutritive tender plants.— One hundred pounds cut 23d July, gave fortyfour pounds.

The "Marine Fox-tail grass," which is the pre-

vailing grass of our salt marshes, we receive from nature without knowing how to aid in its increase. One hundred pounds cut July 18th, gave sixty pounds.

The Black grass (*Juncus bulbosus*) grows principally where the water is freshened by streams from the uplands. It is the most valuable salt grass we have and but little inferior to upland grass, we know no means of artificial increase. One hundred pounds, cut July 18th, gave thirtyeight pounds.

We have too far trespassed on the time of the readers to do more than allude to some of those grasses which have been introduced and proved unsuitable for our culture.

The Wild Oat grass (*Avena elatior*) with the Rye Ray or Durnel grass with which it is said to be confounded, are often seen in our pastures and meadows, but animals seldom touch them. They have a strong woody fibre and afford little nutriment, though well spoken of south of us as well as in Europe.

The Burnet scarcely shews itself for a year and then disappears.

The Succory has been praised by Mr Arthur Young, that distinguished agriculturist, who sent it to Gen. Washington. It has been introduced here, is disliked by cattle, and has become one of the most troublesome intruders in our fields. These with the St. Foin and Lucerne and many others have passed away and seem to have ceased with us to excite expectation. Of the Orchard grass or cocks-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) the trials I have witnessed do not enable me to speak so decisively as one of the trustees, Mr Prince does, who approves of it. It may be considered as in a course of experiment.

My desire, sir, in the preceding, has been to aid in exciting an attention to the best means of culture for our grass lands. The process of sowing grass seeds was far from universal within the collection of many in this country and is lamentably insufficient now. Its neglect has been complained of even in Europe. It has been contended that nature would furnish according to her own capacity the power of increase in this particular. Thus the soil was to be furnished with the means of promoting vegetation by labor and art. But here these were to stop, and the stimulating principles were to evaporate and be wasted, and one or two good crops lost in waiting for this slow process.

But the blindness of this doctrine is vanishing before the light and improvement of the present age. We learn from experience that the earth presents to industry and skill her ceaseless efforts, and never pauses but from our neglect.

Subjoined is a table showing the loss of weight in drying grasses. The White clover of 1822, was taken in the shade. That of 1823, from a light warm soil exposed to the sun. The Red clover in 1823, was taken in the first year of its product, in close growth, and for that reason falls short of 1822. The Salt grass of 1822, was, I have reason to suppose, a second growth, which accounts for the difference of the two years.

	1822	1823
100 lbs. of green White clover gave—	17½	27
‘ ‘ Red clover	27½	25
‘ ‘ Herds grass	40	39
‘ ‘ Fresh meadow	38	44
‘ ‘ Salt grass	39	60
‘ ‘ 2d crop or English Rowan	18¾	19
‘ ‘ Corn stalks	25	25

100 lbs. of Spiked Oat grass gave	50
‘ ‘ Red Top	46
‘ ‘ Rhode Island	40
‘ ‘ Couch grass	48
‘ ‘ Marine Black grass	38

For the New England Farmer.

CAN MEAL BE COOKED BY STEAM?

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Sir—When conversing with you in December last, you stated to me your doubts in regard to the use of steamers, as far as respects the scalding of meal, and expressed a desire to learn the result of the experiments I might make. I am now fully satisfied that your doubts are correct, and begin to be dissatisfied with my steamer, as I think I shall be with all that are on a small scale, and have some thoughts of disposing of mine for another purpose, and trying Mott's Agricultural Furnace.

I see by the N. E. Farmer of this week, that the corn [the "Hartwell"] of which you spake to me as coming from Southbridge, has been received. If Messrs Breck & Co. can spare me a bushel, and you will be kind enough to name it to them, I should be glad to have it. W. C. C.

Providence, Jan. 28, 1841.

SUITABLE DRESS.

The labors of the farmer are nearly all such as require a free use of the limbs, especially the arms; cast off, then, those useless, inconvenient bands of the shoulders—those braces; let the lower garments be made short, so as to button close above the hips; lengthen the vest—a coat to meet them—the expense of the latter being nearly or quite saved in the former; and when you go forth to labor, lay aside the outer garment, and nothing restrains the free use of the arms, save the loose shirt. In mowing, raking, or pitching hay; in cradling, reaping, binding or handling grain to the barn; in shovelling, chopping, threshing, fencing, draining, ploughing—in short, in almost any labor the farmer has to perform, such an arrangement of his dress would aid him much—how much, he can not know until he has tried it. I have long proved it by experiment, and, although out of fashion, shall still continue it.

Again—it is thought because the farmer shovels manure, holds the plough, drives the team, and does a hundred other things, that therefore he must, of course, be constantly dirty, not fit to be seen; but it is not so: a shovel is made to handle the manure with, and following the plough or driving the team, may be done without getting dirty, if one is suitably dressed. Every farmer should have a frock—a sort of over-all, to put on outside his vest or coat, as the weather may require, coming just below the knees, and buttoning in front, with a belt around the waist, two pockets, in which to rest his hands, when not immediately engaged—a great luxury—to be made of cotton for summer, and woollen for winter. Such a frock is put on or off without trouble; there is no putting over the head, and it catches all the flying dust that comes from rubbing against the team and elsewhere, and leaves the clothes at the end of the week as clean almost as they were on the Monday morning. It saves much in a cleanly man's feelings; more in the wear and tear of garments, and most of all in the labor and patience of the women, who of course,

deserve, and that righteously, to be consulted in such matters.—*Yankee Far.*

Great Yield.—In the Ithaca Chronicle we find the following statement of the amount and value of production from one fourth acre of land in that village, cultivated by Mr Aaron Curtis, who furnished it for publication.

150 bushels of onions at 50 cts.	\$70
600 heads of cabbages, at 5 cts.	30
50 bushels of beets, at 50 cts.	25
	\$125

120 sugar beet seed produced 1,125 lbs. of beets, or 22 1-2 bushels, occupying 1 1-2 rod of ground, yielding at the rate of 2,400 bushels per acre. Such crops as the above, and those produced by the editor of the Maine Cultivator, Mr Drew, on his acre of land, prove the profit of cultivating but a little land, and doing it well, in a most forcible manner.—*Alb. Cult.*

Good Crops in Old Connecticut.—The New Haven Register says that Mr Wilmot, of West Haven, the past season raised two hundred and seventy bushels of corn and ten bushels of potatoes, on three acres of land; and the Bridgport Standard states that Mr Ellsworth raised on a single acre of land, two hundred and forty bushels of ears of Dutch corn.—*lb.*

LAW AGAINST TOBACCO.—The following blue-law it is said, was enacted by the colonies of Connecticut and Massachusetts, as early as 1630:

"Be it enacted, That no person under the age of 20, nor any other not already habituated to it, shall use tobacco until he has brought a certificate from a physician, stating that it is necessary for his health, when he shall receive a license from the Court. Those who have already addicted themselves to this obnoxious weed, are hereby prohibited from using it in company, at their labor, or on their travels, unless they are at least ten miles from any house; and that only once a day, under a penalty of sixpence for each offence, of which the constables are requested to give information to the District Court. For the fourth breach of the law, the offender shall be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a time specified, when his tongue shall be burnt through with a red hot iron."

RAPID INCREASE OF ANIMALS.—Naturalists who have spent much of their lives in the study of very small insects, and who have used the most powerful telescopes, relate wonderful stories of their rapid increase. A scorpion, they say, will produce 65 young at a time; a common fly will lay 144 eggs; a leech 150; a spider 170; a female moth 1100; a gall insect 5000.

One naturalist found 12,000 eggs in a lobster; 6000 in a shrimp. Another found 21,000 in a lobster. An insect like an ant has produced 80,000 in a day. Leuwenhoeck computes 4,000,000 in a crab.

A new kind of wheat has been introduced into South Carolina, which is selling rapidly at \$5 a single head! The Albany Cultivator says it is an old humbug in a new dress. It is now called Santa Fe, or Osage wheat. It "can't come in."

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1841.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER.**  
A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

Mr Geo. Tappan is our agent at New Bedford, Mass.

**FOURTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.**

The Agricultural Commissioner opened the discussion upon live stock, by remarking that in this vicinity we have several distinct breeds of cattle, and also many intermixtures or crosses. The original of what we call our native stock, he believed to have been the Durham (Devon?) of fine dark-red color. In some cases these have been crossed with the Yorkshire, a large and coarse breed. In other cases the cross has been with the Holderness, which are great milkers, though the milk is not rich. The Herefords are large, white in the face, and are doing very well in England.

The improved Durham Short-horns produced originally by Mr Bakewell, have been for the greater part of the last half-century among the most approved in England. There are two lines or races of these in Great Britain—one famous for milking properties. We have had several individuals of this race, which when pure are symmetrical and every way beautiful. Mr C. himself had owned several, but they had failed to meet his expectations, and were at best but ordinary cows.

The Ayreshires are in good repute, and Mr Cushing, of Watertown, is giving them a fair trial. He is very generously giving his young stock to the neighboring farmers, and thus affording our community opportunity to compare this with other breeds.

Some of our native cows are as good for the churn as any of which we have accounts. But the excellent qualities of these animals are accidental; we cannot depend upon their transmission. Care, and long-continued care, in the selection of breeders is necessary for fixing good properties. Our question now is, whether the imported stock, or the improved native is best for New England. We have an herd formed or forming from a cross of a native cow with the imported bull Coelebs, which is extraordinary for richness of milk.

Here Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, who is farming this herd, rose and addressed the meeting. He had long held the opinion that to meet the requirements of New England soil and climate, it might be important to form a breed of our own. For the purpose of effecting this, he started by the purchase of a bull in 1819, for which he paid \$500. This bull, Coelebs, was selected in England, and though he has not his pedigree, he believes him to have been of the Collins' stock, (by which, if we understood him, we are to infer that he was full or nearly full-blooded Durham.) After inquiring and looking long for a suitable cow with which to begin his course, Mr Haskins, of Roxbury, purchased one in Groton, that promised to answer his purpose. This cow's points were good; flank deep, touch elastic and silky. Coelebs was put to her, and she brought first a heifer

calf, and next a bull. These were called Young Groton and Young Coelebs. Subsequently, Col. J. obtained these animals together with the first calf of Young Groton. These are the parents of his herd. Young Groton, the first season of being milked, gave sixteen quarts per day. The family name now is *Cream Pot*—Don Cream Pot, Betty Cream Pot, &c. At this time the family numbers something like sixty.

He thinks much of *blood*—goes for *blood*. Give him time, *nine generations*, and he will breed to order, any color or any shape. Got his first instruction from Jacob; though he thinks there was something besides the peeled sticks producing the results of old. Formerly he fed his stock with a *silver spoon*—fed high; but latterly has given no grain; hay and grass, with from one to two pecks of roots per day to *cows in milk* make his feed. Some pretend that it is *feed* which makes the difference in animals—he says it is the *blood*. As well might you, by manuring, think to make out of the wild pear a St. Michael's, as to produce the peculiar excellences of a breed of animals by the feed. He however, would feed well. The milk from his cows is very rich; the cream is very thick, and yields very little buttermilk. He maintains that 100 pounds of the cream will make 95 pounds of butter. From one of his cows he makes one pound of butter to each four quarts of milk. The cream can be converted into butter by beating it with the spoon in a bowl, in the short space of one or two minutes. This was actually performed on two separate parcels, in the presence of the assembly at the State House. The color, however, was not much changed: it remained white; but we understood that in the course of twentyfour hours it usually becomes of very good butter color. In this case we saw *no* buttermilk.

Many of the remarks by this gentleman we are obliged to omit for want of room. We take the liberty to thank him for the sprightly and interesting manner in which he made his narration, and we most heartily wish him success in his efforts to make for our community an improved dairy stock. We doubt not that he has started upon the right course.

Mr Sheldon, of Wilmington, well acquainted with his subject, next favored us with the points of the good working ox. The head should be long and slender. The short-headed ox may start tolerably quick at the whip, but he will soon forget it. The eye should be sharp but pleasant. The black-eyed ox is apt to run away. For strength he should have a full bosom. For travelling, the legs should be straight, and the ankle smaller than the foot; the toe should be directly forward. If the animal should toe out, the knee will bend in, and the leg will be as much weaker than a straight one, as a crooked stick is weaker than a straight one for bearing a weight placed upon the top: with such a form, the inside claw is liable to be strained. Avoid, he says, the long peaked hoof. Let the back be straight from head to tail—though from the hips backward if he slope a little it is not much of a fault; but do not let him rise in that part. For hardihood, the round built or round ribbed ox—one that is not in danger of knocking his hips off in going through the woods is best. He would have them trained to the yoke when quite young. Three pair early put to work, and not over-worked, would do as much labor as four pair that are not broken until they have nearly attained their growth. A boy put to the trade of a blacksmith will be much stronger than if his employment is to measure tapes and laces. Almost any horse may be made to draw before oxen. He would never harness a colt for the first time at any other hour than in the morning, when he had the full day before him. He would not use the whip. Nor would he have the colt headed from home. Let

his head be towards home, and towards the old horse placed a few rods distant and he will draw.

Mr Jones, of West Tisbury, stated that formerly he had spent considerable time in England, and seen much of the English stock. It is in a high state of improvement. This is true of both cattle and sheep. Both Mr J. and Col. Jaques think well of the South Downs for us. Mr J. doubts whether any breeds of Cattle can be profitably substituted for ours which are derived from the red Herefords. But ours need much attention in order to bring them up to the excellence which they are susceptible of acquiring.

He had understood that it was in contemplation by the Legislature to cut short the Agricultural Survey. He wished it might go on, was willing to pay ten times his share of the tax. England had paid Arthur Young £20,000 pounds for surveys, and Massachusetts would do well to proceed farther. A board of Agriculture he hopes to see established.

Mr Buckminster likes the Ayreshire and Devon breeds of Cattle. Many of the views and opinions of the previous speakers he recapitulated and approved.

We ventured to inquire of Col. Jaques whether there was any reason to believe that where a pound of butter is obtained from a small quantity of milk, that the butter itself is inferior to that from milk yielding less cream? If a cow yield seven quarts of milk per day and make seven pounds of butter per week, will her butter be as good as that from a cow which gives eleven quarts per day and makes seven pounds per week? Results, witnessed by us in two or three instances suggested the inquiry. If we comprehended his reply, he would not suppose the quality of butter affected so much by the quantity of milk as by the blood of the animal.

Though our report is somewhat long we have omitted much that was said at this interesting meeting.—The same subject will come up before the meeting again to-morrow evening. After that is disposed of—*The root crops* will be considered.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Several communications are deferred for want of room. One from near Fall River is not forgotten. We are not ready to answer the inquiries it contains.

**BOSTON ALMANAC.**

Our thanks are given to the publisher, Mr S. N. Dickenson, for a copy of the second edition of this good, very good, Almanac. The extent and arrangement of its matter will render it highly convenient and useful.

**MEETING OF FARMERS AT SOUTHBORO'.**

On Wednesday evening last we had the pleasure of addressing the farmers of Southboro'. The awakening desire among our agriculturists to gain information relative to the principles of their art, is truly gratifying. It gives us pleasure to contribute our mite whenever opportunity offers. It has been with reluctance that we have yielded to the duty of returning to the city before we could visit the premises of those who have invited us recently to speak to them upon matters pertaining to husbandry. The good people of Newton, Westboro' and Southboro' may depend upon it that when the summer comes we shall steal into their enclosures and take as much knowledge as we have given.

The error of youth is that of thinking itself as wise as age; and the error of age is that of expecting youth to act as prudently as though it had received the benefit of experience.

**THERMOMETRICAL.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending Feb. 7.

J. 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	8	28	35	30	E.
Tuesday,	9	14	32	14	E.
Wednesday,	10	31	34	22	W.
Thursday,	11	9	26	18	S. W.
Friday,	12	16	36	22	N. E.
Saturday,	13	20	38	33	N. E.
Sunday,	14	22	34	30	N.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 460 Beef Cattle, 60 Stores, and 640 Sheep, and 220 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Better Cattle were at market than we have seen for several weeks; consequently higher prices were obtained, but for a like quality prices were hardly sustained. A very few extra Cattle, \$6 25, a \$6 50. First quality \$5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 50. Third quality, \$4 25 a \$4 75.

Sheep.—“Dull.” Lots at \$2 00 and \$2 75.—Wethers, \$3 50, \$4 25, \$4 50 and \$5 00.

Pigs.—One lot of Sows and Barrows at 5 c. A lot to peddle at 4 1-4 for sows, and 5 1-4 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market, \$3 asked. Red Top, by the bag 60 to 70 c. Clover—Northern, 12 1-2 c. Very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow 60 to 61 c.—Round Yellow 57 to 58—Southern Flat Yellow 55—White 53. Rye—Northern 65 to 67—Southern 60 to 65. Oats—Southern 35 to 38—Northern 40 to 44.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 6 to 6 1-2 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13 50.

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 20 to 25.

POULTRY—Chickens 10 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 10 to 14—Geese 7.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamh 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**BEEES.**

The subscribers wish to purchase a few swarms of bees, for which a fair price will be paid. Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**WHITE CARROT.**

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Globe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety. Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**NEW FLOWER SEEDS.**

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion. Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**GARDEN SEEDS,**

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

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

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

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

**FIELD SEEDS**

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

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

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

**SWEET AND POT HERBS.**

Thy	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

**ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.**

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

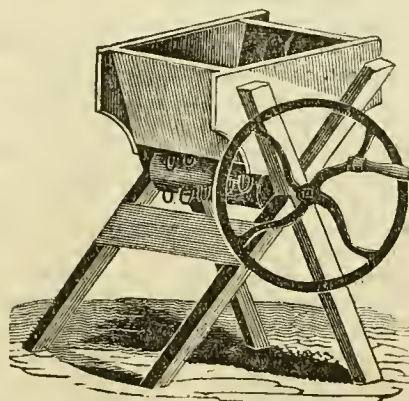
Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

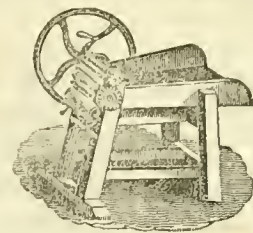
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 61 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. Feb. 10. JOS. 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 quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

**PURE SPERM OIL.**



**EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1841

**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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD

**GRINDSTONES.**

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARDO & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. Feb. 17.

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturer 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. Feb. 10. WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840.

eow.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## BOB FLETCHER AND HIS WIFE.

I once knew a ploughman, Bob Fletcher his name,  
Who was old and was ugly, and so was his dame,  
Yet they lived quite contented and free from all strife,  
Bob Fletcher, the ploughman, and Judy his wife.

As the morn' streak'd the east, and the night fled away,  
They would rise up to labor, refresh'd fir the day,  
And the song of the lark as it rose on the gale,  
Found Bob at the plough and his wife at the pail.

A neat little cottage in front of a grove,  
Where in youth they gave their young hearts up to  
love,  
Was the solace of age, and to them doubly dear,  
As it called up the past with a smile or a tear.

Each tree had its thought, and the vow could impart,  
That mingled in youth the warm wish of the heart;  
The thorn was still there and the blossom it bore,  
And the song from its top seemed the same as before.

When the curtain of night over nature was spread,  
And Bob had returned from the plough to his shed,  
Like a dove on her nest he reposed from all care,  
If his wife and his youngsters contented were there.

I have passed by the door when the evening was gray,  
And the hill and the landscape were fading away,  
And heard from the cottage with grateful surprise,  
The voice of thanksgiving, like incense arise.

And I thought of the proud who would look down with  
scorn,  
On the neat little cottage, the grove and the thorn,  
And felt that the riches and follies of life,  
Were dross to contentment, like Bob and his wife.

## THE OLD FARM GATE.

Where, where is the gate that once used to divide  
The old shaded lane from the grassy road side?  
I like not this gate so gay and so bright,  
With its glittering latch and its trellis of white.  
It is pretty I own, yet oh dearer by far,  
Was the red rusted hinge, and the weather warped bar.  
Here are fashion and form of a moderiz'd date,  
But I'd rather have looked on that old farm gate.

'Twas there, where my sisters would gather to play  
In the shadows of twilight, or sunny mid-day.  
How we'd laugh and run wild mid those hillocks of  
sand,  
Where temptations existed no child could withstand;  
But to swing on the gate rails, to clamber and ride,  
Was the utmost of pleasure, of glory and pride,  
And the ear of the victor or carriage of state,  
Never carried such hearts as the old farm gate.

Oh fair is the barrier taking its place,  
But it darkens a picture my soul longed to trace.  
I sigh to behold the rough staple and hasp,  
And the rails that my glowing hand scarcely could clasp.  
Oh how strangely the warm spirit grudges to part  
With the commonest relic once linked to the heart!  
And the brightest of fortune, the kindest fate,  
Would not banish my love for the old farm gate!

## THE SEA'S BOTTOM.

The bottom of the sea seems to have inequalities like those of the surface of continents. Were it dried up, it would present mountains, valleys and plains. It is covered, almost throughout by an im-

mense quantity of testaceous animals, or those who have shells, intermixed with sand and grain. The bottom of the Adriatic sea is composed of a compact bed of shells, several hundred feet in thickness. A celebrated diver, employed to descend into the Straits of Messina, saw there, with horror, enormous polypi attached to the rocks, the arms of which, being several feet long, were more than sufficient to strangle a man. In many seas, the eye perceives nothing but a bright sandy, plain bottom, extending for several hundred miles without an intervening object. But in others, particularly the Red sea, it is very different. The whole body of this extensive bed of water is, literally speaking, a forest of submarine plants and corals, formed by insects for their habitation, sometimes branching out to a great extent. Here are seen the madrepores, sponges, mosses, sea mushroom, and various other things, covering every part of the bottom.—The bed of many part of the sea, near America, presents a very different, though a very beautiful appearance. This is covered with vegetables, which make it look as green as a meadow; and beneath are seen thousands of turtle, and other sea animals feeding thereon. There are some places of the sea where no bottom has yet been found; still it is not bottomless. The mountains of continents seem to correspond with what are called abysses of the sea. The highest mountains do not rise above 25,000 feet; and, allowing for the elements, some suppose that the sea is not beyond 30,000 feet deep. Lord Mulgrave used, in the Northern Ocean, a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out along with it, eable rope to the length of 4,680 feet without finding bottom. But the greatest depth hitherto sounded was by Captain Scoresby, who, in the Greenland seas, could find no bottom with 1200 fathoms or 7,200 feet of line. According to Laplace, its mean depth is about two miles, which supposing the generally received estimates to be correct, as to the proportion the extent of the water bears to the dry land on the earth's surface, would make 290 millions of cubic feet of water.—*Rev. C. Williams's Works.*

## OUR REVOLUTIONARY SIRE.

Alexander Hamilton was hardly of age when he began to play his part in the awful drama of the Revolution, being only 20 when he was taken into the family of the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Benjamin Franklin was 59 before he began to be heard of; Samuel Adams 44; James Otis 38; John Adams 35; Josiah Quincy 40; John Hancock 38; and Thomas Jefferson 32, before they were greatly distinguished. And so with all the actors of that age. They were full grown men—workmen—ripened with toil and strengthened by long habits of endurance and self-dependence. WASHINGTON was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer. ("Expressive silence muse his praise!") Knox was a book-binder and stationer. Morgan, (he of the Cowpens,) was a drover,—Tarleton got from him a lecture on that subject. Green was a blacksmith and withal a Quaker, albeit through all his southern campaigns, and particularly at the Entaw Springs, he put off the outward man. Arnold—(I ask pardon for naming him in such company)—was a grocer and provision store-keeper in New Haven, where his sign is still to be seen—the same that decorated his shop door before the revolution. Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eyes to the fact that he could not "march

through the United States with 5000 men," was a "regular built soldier," but after the revolution a farmer. Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician, and hesitated not to exhibit to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practice, when called on by their country. Marion, the "Old Fox" of the South, was a cow-boy. Sumpter, the "fighting cock" of South Carolina, was a shepherd's boy. Let it be forever remembered that the men of the revolution were workmen, those of New England especially:—Green, (as we have stated) was a blacksmith; Franklin a printer; Roger Sherman a shoemaker, and Putnam, Stark and Allen were farmers: not a man of them all above his business or ashamed of his calling.

'They were tinkers, and tailors and cobblers, what then? Were they not patriots? were they not men?'

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "New York Poudrette Company," No. 120 Nassau street, New York. It is *in-odoros*, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a *fertilizer on any soil*, and for *any crops*; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "act of incorporation," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars. free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York. D. K. MINOR.

I wish it distinctly understood that the "New York Poudrette Company" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy are, or were, the managers. Dec. 9, 1840. 3m. D. K. M.

## POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "The Lodi Manufacturing Company." We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1840. We find it a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied,—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as the cheapest and best manure, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	P. F. Welsh.
John J. Newkirk.	G. C. Van Riper.
John Tisc.	George Tisc.
Daniel Van Riper.	William Wood.
George Demott.	John Duryee.
Henry Drayton.	George Newkirk.
Josiah Hornblower.	Garret Newkirk.
Corns. Van Winkle.	Daniel Vreeland.

Shares in the above company are \$100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. One cent worth, that is, 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above. Dec. 22.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

[NO. 33.]

N. E. FARMER.

## MR HUNTINGTON'S ADDRESS.

We have received a copy of the address of Asahel Huntington, Esq., before the Essex Agricultural Society in September, 1840. We had the pleasure of listening to it when originally pronounced, and judged it to be forcible, instructive and practical. We are somewhat in doubt whether duty to the readers of this paper will permit us to fill its pages with a long address. Under the influence of this doubt, we confine ourselves to extracts, even when the whole, in point of merit, deserves the widest possible circulation. After having spoken justly of the propriety of farmers' meetings; after having exhibited reasons why the young Essex farmer should be content to try his fortune in his native county; and after having enforced the propriety on the part of those who are fixed there, of making the most of their pursuit, he puts and discusses an important question in the following extract.

## THE TRUE PROBLEM.

"The true problem to be worked out by every intelligent and enterprising farmer, I take it to be this: to raise annually the greatest possible amount of the most profitable crops, having a single eye to income, immediate or more remote, according to his means, and especially to the gradual and permanent improvement of his farm. The practical farmer, whose own personal labor is his principal active capital, cannot afford to make doubtful experiments on any considerable scale. He cannot afford to improve his farm any faster than he sees the way clear for a certain and compensating profit in the end; and this end may be more or less remote, according to the means at his convenient command. With these limitations and restrictions, the point to be aimed at is, the greatest possible production from year to year.

"The earth is a kind, faithful and generous mother, and she will repay and reward any investment of labor or capital, which is made in accordance with these principles. Particular seasons, from drought, or other causes, may disappoint the expectations or defeat the plans of the husbandman; but I speak of the cultivation of a course of years; and affirm, that the farmer should make from year to year the greatest possible drafts from the earth, always having reference to income or profit, immediate or eventual, and the improvement and amelioration of his farm. In this way, the productive power of a farm, by judicious and efficient husbandry, may be indefinitely extended. Production, properly applied and expended, increases the power of production, so that it would be difficult to prescribe the limit beyond which production might not be carried.

"I am not now speaking in reference to modes of husbandry or cultivation unsuited to the circumstances, wants or condition of the county. I have no reference to modern English agriculture, as distinguished from our own. We all know that the

agricultural productions of that country have been amazingly increased within the last twenty or thirty years, but by modes of cultivation in part, which would not be suited to the circumstances existing among ourselves. I refer to what has been done and is now doing by some of the practical farmers among ourselves with eminent success and with great pecuniary advantage. The cry of the farmer should be perpetual, *give, GIVE, GIVE*—taking care himself to return more strength and nutriment, in the form of manures, than have been exhausted by his crops, in this manner preparing the way for a more liberal draft, at the next season. Thus good agriculture is in some sort a system of exchange of *kinds*, but not of *values*.

"Experience, at all times, has taught the husbandman that animal and vegetable substances, mixed with the soil, afforded nourishment to the plants which it produced. Science has disclosed to us the fact, that the living plants and the dead manure, whether animal or vegetable, are resolvable into the same elementary substances, though existing in different states of combination; so that in supplying animal and vegetable substances to the soil, in a state more or less decomposed, we in fact furnish the same essence which enters into the composition of the germinating and living plant. In supplying manures to the soil, we return to it the same elementary substances, which are drawn from it by the nurture and feeding of the living plant, and this is what I intended by the remark, that good husbandry is a system of exchange of *kinds*, but not of *values*. We thus see, that to secure an increased and increasing production, *MANURE* is the great and principal instrumentality. This is the beginning, the middle, and the end of thriving husbandry.

"To create from the resources of the farm the greatest possible amount of this food for plants, should be the constant aim of every good farmer. This is the ultimate source of his gains, and he must guard all the avenues to it with an ever vigilant watchfulness. The farm must be washed and scoured for the purpose of obtaining this treasure. In this county, we have abundant sources of supplying it, and though all farms are not equally privileged in this respect, yet none are destitute of the means of doing very much in this way. The sagacious farmer will watch with an eagle eye every possible opportunity for increasing the amount and improving the quality of his manure—especially will he see that nothing is lost. All his plans of improvement will have reference to this main and engrossing object. He will not expose his stable manure heap at the end or in rear of his barn, to the impoverishing ravages and inroads of the rains, the wind and the snow; a scandal alike to good taste and good husbandry. The liquids are of no less value in his estimation than the solids, and the most careful expedients are devised, as circumstances require, to see that nothing be lost, but that everything be preserved in the greatest order and perfection. His stable, barn-yard and piggery, are regarded as so many manufactories of manures; and his cattle and swine are each made to contrib-

ute in the best possible manner to this end. "Every hog kept by a farmer," says Mr Phinney, of Lexington, (who is the highest authority on this subject, as well as on all others pertaining to practical agriculture,) "should be required to prepare ten loads of compost manure in the course of a year, which he will cheerfully do if the owner will furnish him with the materials, such as loam, peat, or swamp mud," &c. The same distinguished cultivator assured me, as the result of his experience, that thirty dollars worth of manure judiciously applied to an acre of ground planted with Indian corn, over and above the usual quantity allowed for this purpose, would be compensated the first year, in the increased production of the crop, estimating the corn at one dollar the bushel; and that the additional fertility thus imparted to the soil, available in the greatly increased productions of future years, would be the net profit. He further assured me, and in this I am certain he would be confirmed by the most successful cultivators in our county, that the great secret of good husbandry is *liberal manuring*."

From the Farmer's Register.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH BONE MANURE.

On reading the article headed "Extraneous Manures," page 589, October number of the Farmers' Register, I was reminded of my promise to give you the result of my experiment with bone dust, or more properly speaking, crushed bones, as a manure.

My first application of bone manure was on turnips, in 1838; the result, so far as relates to the first crop and the expense, is stated at page 152-3, vol. 7th of the Register. I have therefore only to add the results of two years' additional experience in the use and effect of bone manure in comparison with stable or other putrescent manures produced on a farm.

In order to ascertain, with as much precision as I could, the requisite quantity of bone per acre, as well as to be precise in its application and comparison with other manures, I laid off an acre of ground which I designed for turnips, and divided it into eightyone equal parts by cross furrows at the proper distance. Upon two thirds of the ground thus laid off, a good two-horse cartload of stable or farm yard manure was dropped in each square, which of course was manuring at the good rate of 81 loads per acre. To other parts of the ground, crushed bones, from the Roxbury, Mass. mills, were applied at the rate of 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 81 bushels to the acre, pure as they came to me, without adulteration or admixture of any kind. On the residue of the acre, a compost, consisting of the summer scrapings of the cow yard, without straw or litter of any kind, with only 8 per cent. of bone, was applied at the rate of 12 loads, of 25 bushels each, per acre. The ground had previously been well ploughed early in the spring, and a dressing of sixty bushels of good fresh lime had been applied on the furrow, immediately preceding

the first harrowing. The farm yard manure was regularly distributed on the ground and lightly ploughed in as fast as spread; having previously, as well as every other part of the ground, received a good dressing of plaster of Paris. The bone manure and compost were harrowed in with a heavy two-horse harrow, and the ground so rested until the appearance of rain, the 8th of August, when, immediately preceding a shower, the seed were sown and well harrowed in. The rain which fell was not a soaking one, but a transient summer shower, much of which ran off, especially from that portion of the ground to which the bone manure had been applied; the part manured from the farm yard presented a rather more uneven surface, one consequently more favorable for the reception and retention of rain, which fact was well established by an examination of the ground the next morning, when I found that the moisture had penetrated at least two inches deeper in the one case than in the other, and which circumstance gave to that portion of the ground manured from the farm-yard a very decided advantage over the bone manure for the first two weeks, or until ample rain supplied sufficient moisture. The ground upon which this experiment was made is high and dry, and was, at the time, exceedingly poor stiff clay land, upon which I had in vain, two years in succession, tried to produce black-eyed peas.

The growth of turnips on such parts of the ground as had received not less than sixty bushels of crushed bone, was quite equal in the end to the best growth when the farm manure was used at the rate of 81 cartloads to the acre; whilst the growth on all smaller allowances of bone, was inferior, and most so where the least quantity was used. But on that portion of the ground which was dressed with the *bone compost*, as above stated, the growth throughout was decidedly superior to any other part, and the product, at maturity, was at least one third more than was produced on an equal quantity of the ground manured from the stables.

Of the compost above described, I applied at the rate of 100 bushels per acre, to a poor piece of newly mowed meadow, (in 1838;) the succeeding crop was more than doubled by the application;—the crop of the present year (1840) was still better than the last, and from the after growth this year, I have little doubt of further and progressive improvement for several years to come, as the coarser particles of the bone are not yet entirely decomposed.

The conclusions, then, to which my mind is brought by the foregoing experiments are, first, that when applied at the rate of from 50 to 80 bushels per acre, on the exhausted lands of Virginia, one bushel of crushed bone, is more than equal to one cartload of (25 bushels) of good farm yard manure, in its effect upon the first crop. Secondly, that the effect of bone manure is more durable than that of any putrescent manure usually produced on a farm. Third, that when applied to land which is in good heart, the effect is much more powerful than it is on very poor land. Fourth, that when combined with manure and applied in the form of compost, the effect, both instant and remote, far exceeds any other application of the components when separated with which I am acquainted or ever witnessed. And lastly, if stable manure has to be purchased or even hauled more than half a mile from your own stables, bone manure at 50 cents per bushel, the price it cost me delivered on the farm, is the cheapest manure of the two.

Yours,

THOS. AP C. JONES.

## REPORT ON FARMS.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture—Messrs Welles, Prescott, Phinney, Codman and Quiney—to whom were submitted the claims and award of premiums on the best Farms, respectfully report.

The trustees have had a strong conviction, that in the use of their own funds, as well as those confided to them for distribution, they could in no way more beneficially contribute to the promotion of agriculture, than in liberal offers of premiums to farmers for instances of the most productive and best cultivated farms; “regard being had, (as the trustees have annually stated) to the quantity of produce. The manner and expense of cultivation, and the general appearance of the farm.”

The more easily to facilitate this, the trustees have annually proposed and published a series of well devised questions for consideration and reply, to which the attention of our industrious and intelligent farmers has been earnestly solicited.

They, therefore, in conformity with this impression, and with a hope of awakening the farmers of Massachusetts to a better sense of the importance of good cultivation, and at the same time of exciting an honorable competition in an exhibition of the best cultivated farms, appropriated six hundred dollars of their funds and the funds entrusted to them for this important object, in manner as follows:—For the best farm, \$200; for the next best, \$175; for the next best, 150; and for the next best, \$75.

The trustees have accordingly for several years past, appointed a committee for the purpose of examining the several applications which might be made, either by themselves or well selected agents, in relation to the aforesaid premiums, as respects the several objects proposed.

It has been a subject of regret heretofore, that the applications were so few. They have, however, successively increased and are now extended to eleven in number, all containing accounts of many useful improvements and judicious experiments, under a conduct and management, indicating an increasing industry, skill, and temperance in our agricultural community, inducing a wish with the committee, that they had more to distribute, where the efforts had been so praiseworthy.

It must be most gratifying to those who look favorably to this primeval employment of man, on which all others so much depend, to see the means of support, comfort, and happiness so diffused and enlarged. And those who are disposed to view it but superficially, cannot be insensible to the beauties which are spread over the face of nature by an improved taste and culture of our mother earth.

The communications of the several persons to whom the premiums have been awarded, will be published at length.

It is to be further noted that several of the applicants are in the full tide of early and successful experiment, and may, by perseverance hereafter, well merit distinguished notice.

After a careful examination and due inquiry in relation to the several applications for premiums, which have been referred to the committee, they ask leave to report as follows:

That the first premium of \$200 be paid to Abel Moore, of Concord.

As his communication is full, and will be herewith before the public, evincing a most extraordinary instance of increased production, by a judi-

icious course of management, few remarks of the committee will be necessary, further than to explain wherein this, as an example, may be safely followed by other farmers, and to suggest some observations for Mr Moore's consideration, as well as that of our other agricultural friends.

The process of restoring to the upland what a long course of heedless culture has taken from it, is well given. The use made of peat or accumulated matter from the low ground—its exposure to the influence of the atmosphere—its mixture with animal manure—and its application as a compost on the cultivated field, are well set forth.

It is to be considered that in this undertaking the sand or gravel were on the spot and beneficially removed. But care should be exercised to avoid covering too deep the long accumulated matter in the low grounds, or a valuable source of enrichment to our fields might be lost.

It may be further suggested for consideration, whether the leaving the low land for so long a period as twelve years, without occasional top dressings, might not occasion a failure of the more valuable cultivated grasses.

The committee ask leave further to report that the second premium of \$175 be awarded and paid to Paoli Lathrop, of South Hadley.

The management of Mr Lathrop is generally highly praiseworthy, and his success in the reclaiming of his low meadow land, is quite decisive of the benefit of that practice.

His efforts in the introduction and dissemination of the Durham short horned stock, have been well exercised, and his observations thereon may be perused by our farmers.

The use of plaster on upland and fields of grain, has been practised, and is well spoken of in this communication. It is doubtless productive of great benefit on a light soil in the interior of the state; but on a wet soil, or near the tide waters, by frequent experiments of several members of the society, it has failed of any manifest utility.

It is referred to Mr Lathrop's consideration, whether he has not fallen short in the use of only one peck of herd's grass with clover to the acre. It is in use by many, to apply double that quantity.

The South Down sheep are spoken favorably of both for their fleeces, and the value of their carcasses.

In the appropriation of the third premium, the committee were somewhat at a loss from the merit and utility of two several applications. They found it, therefore, most consistent with their sense of duty, to divide the said premium of \$150 in manner as follows: to Mr Winchester \$75, to Mr Salisbury \$75.

We think Mr Winchester is a skilful and judicious farmer, and his report may be read to advantage. In the production of one hundred bushels of corn, which was certified by the selectmen in one instance, a great crop was obtained.

When Mr Winchester mentions the production of more than four tons to the acre, he does not say whether it was the result of one or more crops. In a case heretofore published in the Agricultural Journal, where four tons to an acre was raised at a single crop, it was of herds grass only, well set, and five feet three inches to five feet six inches in height, and considered extraordinary. The production of four tons to the acre is rarely effected. Mr Winchester uses plaster to advantage. It is again suggested for consideration, whether the taking, as in this case, a crop for seven years with-

out any top dressing, is an expedient mode for farmers.

Mr Salisbury suggests several modes of cultivation which afford matter for consideration. He takes his crop of spring grain, and afterwards turns in the stubble, &c., as beneficial to the soil, and sows his grass seed, considering this mode as preferable for his grass crop. Late sowing in the fall he disapproves, thinking the frost injurious thereto. He floods a portion of his ground where it is so situated that the waters are turbid and depose a sediment; he thinks this attended with benefit. This practice, however, is not to be commended, unless a considerable sediment is left.

In reclaiming and bringing into production his low ground, he has done well. He has had many disadvantages to encounter in making his land productive.

In relation to the fourth premium, the committee report, that the same be enlarged, and divided as follows: to Mr Reed \$50; to Mr Converse \$50.

Mr Reed has merit in having brought his farm to a good state of production; has done much to make smooth a rugged surface. But in the culture and management of his fruit trees, he is entitled to high praise.

Mr Converse has, by a judicious culture, brought into improvement much waste land by extirpating bushes, &c. He makes beneficial use of plaster, and his collection and application of vegetable substances for the compost heap, have been well. His dairy appears to have been productive, and his farm in a course of good improvement.

To the several applicants it may generally be observed that they fail in not applying a sufficiency of grass seed.

In closing their report, the committee hope that in the several statements, which will be published herewith, some evidences will be given of a progressive improvement in agriculture.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the committee.

JOHN WELLES, *Chairman.*

#### NEGLECT OF AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

Can any farmer designate to us a single branch of the mechanical arts which manifests so little improvement, as in too many branches of agriculture? We do not deny that very great advances have been made, and wonders have been achieved in some departments, but we are not, as we should be, in the front rank in the march of improvement; and one very obvious reason for this is, the notorious disinclination of farmers to avail themselves of the aid of the great lever of modern science—the Press. The very fact of one item of knowledge having reached the press whence in one day it may be more widely disseminated than it could be orally in a year, is, prima facie, the reason why it should not be rejected as “theory” and “book farming;” for let those imagine, if they can, what would have been the present condition of the world had the spread of all human knowledge been restricted to oral communication! the extent of this bigoted prejudice is scarcely credible; and admitting that the complaints against “theory” are just, why are those who make them, so loth to give us their “practice?” Now, in any neighborhood, five out of ten farmers do not cultivate corn in the same manner, and the quantity produced, varies as much as the manner. Then why not use the readiest means of comparing their different modes, and as-

certain the best? there is no necessity that an experiment should be confined to one acre; let, then, every observant farmer carefully note the process of cultivating his annual crop and the attending circumstances, and report them to the public—he will thus furnish all the data necessary to satisfactory comparisons; and, if it *must* be so, let us know the reason *why* we must content ourselves with from ten to twelve bushels of corn at harvest, when over thirty have been obtained. What would each man know of England and France, did he trust to his individual observation? Ninety-nine hundredths of our knowledge is only the testimony of our fellow-men.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

#### TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.

In preference to the dangerous experiment of pulling a rearing horse backward, I recommend the adoption of the following method. Whenever you perceive the horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him; the instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand, and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. The bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely around two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish him to proceed, apply the spur sharply, and he will not fail to go forward. If the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spur or whip two or three times severally. The horse perhaps will not be quite satisfied with the first defeat, but may be disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case you have only to twist, &c., as before, and you will find in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the first occasion—in fact, you will perceive him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way prescribed, will resort to the trick a third time. But on going into other hands, and having another rider, he will be very likely to have recourse to rearing.—*American Far.*

#### PUMPKIN SUGAR.

We find a notice in the Gardner's Magazine, of a method of manufacturing sugar from pumpkins, for which a patent has been procured by M. L. Hoffman of Hungary. M. Hoffman, together with M. Devay, has established a small manufactory of the article in Zamdor, in which they have already obtained forty hundred of sugar from pumpkins, a small part of which they have also refined. One hundred weight of pumpkins yields as much sugar as one hundred weight of beet roots, but the space of a hectare, namely, two acres, one rood, and thirtyfive perches, yields three or four times as large a quantity of pumpkins, (according to their weight, as the beet root: the space occupied by Indian corn growing between the rows not being included, eight hundred weight of sugar could be raised on sixteen hundred square toises. M. Hoffman has obtained from between twentysix and twentyseven hundred weight of pumpkins, one hundred weight of sugar, and as much syrup. In making the sugar, the pumpkins are cut in pieces, and then, with the rind, are rubbed on a grating, the same as is used for beet root, and the seeds, which produce an excellent oil, are kept separate. One pound of oil is obtained from

five pounds of seed. The juice is obtained from the grated pumpkins in the same manner as from beet root. M. Hoffman obtained from an indifferent press, eightytwo pounds of juice, containing a proportion of sugar of from 3° to 10° according to Baunce. The juice is far preferable to that of beet root, because it does not so soon lose its virtue, but remains good twentyfour hours. It is purified and cleaned by the same process as beet sugar. The pumpkins should be cut up in pieces before they are grated.

This discovery may be of some importance to the agriculture of this country. In the west, where such immense crops of pumpkins may be produced, it will prove more profitable for cultivation than the sugar beet.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

#### RAISING CALVES.

MR PUTNAM—As various methods are recommended for raising calves, permit me to recommend the mode that I have found most successful.

Take the calves off when two or three days old, or when the skin is dry; learn them to drink; which they will readily do at that age; feed them with new milk about a fortnight, then with skimmed milk, in which a little meal has been boiled; by degrees water may be added, and the meal increased to a pint a day; give them a handful of rowen or clover hay once or twice a day. Follow this method until June, when a good pasture and a plenty of water will be all that they will require.

J. G.

*Choking—Important to Farmers.*—The following method of relieving neat cattle when choked by a turnip or potato, has been tried and found successful in every instance: Pour into the throat of the animal from a junk bottle, a pint or so of lamp or any kind of oil, at the same time rubbing the throat briskly with the hand. Immediate relief will follow.

*Writing on the Green Lawn in Living Letters.*—Bone dust possesses highly nutritious qualities for rows of beans, peas, and of grass, wheat, barley, &c., owing to its quality for absorbing humidity, and its calcareous character. Some of the lawns on estates in Yorkshire, have the names of their owners written on them in a growth of more luxuriant grass, which is effected by drilling bone dust into the tracks of the letters.

*Povrty.*—It is no honor to be rich, and no disgrace to be poor; therefore it is exceedingly foolish to strive after the appearance of wealth, if we are poor, and to be ashamed of the poverty which circumstances have brought upon us. This folly is a source of continual misery, and is seldom productive of any good.

He who borrows from a friend generally has to pay a dollar's worth of acknowledgements and friendly acts for every cent he lends you.

Cultivate your head and your heart as well as your fields.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much more, than to know little.—*Bacon.*

For the New England Farmer.

### PROPER AGE OF SEED WHEAT.

MR EDITOR—Sir—I saw a paragraph in the N. E. Farmer of Dec. 30th, 1840, on old wheat for seed, together with a request for better information, or reasons, on the subject, than had been heretofore offered to the public.

I have paid much attention to the growing of most kinds of grains and other seeds, and after fifty years experience and observation, I think I may hazard a few remarks on the subject matter of inquiry. In the first place I will give a reason why old seed should produce more and better grain than new. It is well known to all agriculturists that all seeds take root before they put forth the blade; and it is necessary that they should root firm in order to produce healthy and robust stalks; therefore, to ensure a good crop, take old seed, and for this reason—it loses its germinating qualities in the blade in a greater proportion than in the root—hence it will not come up so soon after sowing by from three to five days, as new seed—the difference depending altogether on age. During this difference of time, the grain is occupied in rooting firm and deep, and thus becoming able to produce a healthy and robust stalk. This delay gives vigor to the blade, which will be manifested by its dark green color, all which shows maturity in the germinating oil of the seed, which is as necessary as it is to let the grain come to maturity before it is harvested. Blasted or shrunk seed is preferred by many farmers, not that they think it better, but because it will go further; this is however a minor consideration; the true cause is that it has much of the quality of old seed; it loses in a very rapid manner while ripening after it is struck with blight, that portion of vegetating oil which nourishes the blade or quickens vegetation, while the germinating qualities of the root are retained without any apparent loss.

Also, the same paragraph remarks on the ravages of the Hessian Fly. It would appear from those remarks, that its ravages were entirely confined to that portion of the field that was sown with new seed, and that only was attacked. There is a great and grand desideratum—one of the greatest importance to wheat growers (if true;) one that cannot cost the farmer but little more than the interest on his seed for one or more years, which is a minor consideration compared with the preservation and guarantee of a good crop.

There is a cause for all things, and especially for the preference of the fly in his choice. It is the tenderness and the sweetness together that suits his taste much better than the tough and bitter blades of a healthy stalk; this is the only reason that induces the fly to feed exclusively on that portion of the field which is planted with new seed. For proof of the above remarks, I will refer to all grazing and ruminating animals—all which prefer the young and tender shoots to the tough and more mature branches, &c.

I would here suggest to the wheat growers, whether it would not be to their interest to sow a portion of new seed in strips of sufficient size to feed the fly during its ravages or feeding season; or to mix old and new seed together, which might be less trouble as well as less safe.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. LYON.

Northboro', Feb. 8th, 1841.

### REPORTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*The answers of Abel Moore, of Concord, to the questions proposed by the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture.*

1. My farm contains about 130 acres, exclusive of woodland.
2. The soil consists of sand, gravel, peat and loam.
3. To reply in general terms, I consider the best method of improving my lands to consist in an interchange of soils; that is, to carry the peat and mud from the low and wet land to the light upland, and in return, to carry the sandy loam onto the peat land and bogs. This method I have uniformly found to be beneficial. Both lands are benefitted by the exchange. Each seems to supply what the other lacks. A few years ago, I had, in the midst of a piece of mowing land, a sandy knoll, entirely barren, containing about half an acre. This I covered with refuse peat, and sowed grass seed with rye. The grass immediately took, and I have had a good crop of grass on it for three years without manure.
4. I till about 16 acres, and put from 20 to 40 loads of compost manure on an acre, depending upon the kind of crop.
5. My manure is usually applied in a compost, but sometimes for potatoes it is applied in a green state.
6. Sometimes I spread and sometimes I manure in the hill.
7. I turn the sod over as flat as possible and roll it down smooth with a heavy roller, then harrow it, spread on the manure, and harrow or plough it in lightly.
8. I mow from 5 to 6 acres of upland, which yields about two tons of hay to an acre. The great bulk of my English hay grows upon reclaimed peat or meadow land, which I do not call upland.
9. None.
10. I manure all my English mowing about once in three years. I put about 25 cart loads of compost manure to an acre. I seldom make use of any except compost manure, and for the last four years I have purchased none, but made it all on the place.
11. I mow from 25 to 30 acres of low meadow land, part of which is situated on Concord river. The quality of the hay cut on this land is nearly one half of it swail hay, which is very good and spends well; the remainder is common meadow hay, some of which is of an ordinary quality. The quantity of this kind of hay is about forty tons. The greater part of this swail hay grows on the meadows that I have partially reclaimed, but do not manure.
12. The better to explain my answer to this question, I must be permitted to say a word with reference to the situation and former condition of my farm. It is situated about half a mile east of the Concord meeting house, on the great road leading to Boston. Its extent on the road is perhaps a quarter of a mile. On the north side of the road it runs back over the hill from three quarters of a mile to a mile. On the south side, with the exception of about two acres, it embraces all the piece of flat land lying between the great road and the turnpike, and perhaps 25 acres on the south side of the turnpike. The greater part of this land I purchased in 1825—6. After I had purchased, I

found that I had on my hands a large quantity of unproductive land, part of which would produce nothing, because it was so wet and marshy, and the rest would produce nothing because it was so dry and sandy. The land back of the hill, where I now have some 30 acres or more occasionally under cultivation, was so much run out, that it was hardly considered worth cultivating, and a neighbor, who had the use of it one year, paid me no rent, because it was not considered worth any. It is true, that it sometimes produced blackberries, but if the season happened to be dry, even these could not be relied upon. The flats in front of the house, where I now cut my English grass, were composed of swamps covered with bushes, miry bogs, and pond holes, full of lily pads and flags, where the muskrats and bull frogs seemed to hold undisputed possession,—while on the higher land, the woodchucks made their burrows unmolested. This is not mere fancy. I once set an Irishman to clear up some bushes and briars there, and he was actually driven off by one or these animals. Between these bogs and the hill, there was a little strip of upland, which might have produced hay enough to keep a horse and cow, (I do not think it did more,) and this I verily believe constituted the most valuable production of the Prescott Farm, as it was then called.

My first object was to render this land productive: but how to do it was the question. I had no works on the subject, and all the information I could get was what I could occasionally glean from the New England Farmer. One thing was evident, that the land must first be drained. There was a grist mill in the centre of the town, supplied by a stream that run through the land. I exerted myself to get this mill discontinued and it finally was discontinued. This however was insufficient to drain the land. In 1827 I commenced ditching it, and cut my ditches so low that the water would flow back to the head of them, that is, I commenced digging at the lowest part, and dug so low that the water would follow along after. I take especial care to level and slope down the banks of my ditches, so that now the grass grows down to the water's edge. This effected the object so far as draining was concerned, but it did not bring it into English grass. This was the next thing to be effected, and to do it I have tried various methods. I thought that I might plant a crop of corn and potatoes, and then lay it down to grass; but this did not work well, as most of it was too miry to be ploughed, and the ground even after bearing a crop would not become firm. I tried burning, but this did but little good except to rid me of the bushes. Indeed, I once felt fearful that the fire would communicate to the peat below and burn up the whole meadow.

Convenient to this meadow there is a hill composed of sandy loam. I carted on some of this, manured it, and sowed grass seed. This answered the purpose. The ground very soon became firm, the grass seed took, and the yield was altogether beyond my expectations. This plan I have pursued ever since, and it has now grown into a system with me. My whole method consists in this. I first ditch and drain the land, cut off the bushes, and if they are large, pull them up by the roots, and level it down, then spread on about 400 cart loads of sandy loam upon an acre, and 20 cart loads of compost manure, harrow it well, and (usually in the month of September,) sow half a bushel of herds grass and a half a bushel of red top, harrow



**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1841.

**FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE  
STATE HOUSE.**

On the evening of Thursday last, Mr Sheldon, of Wilmington, who on the week preceding gave us some interesting information relative to working oxen, stated that the shoeing of cattle is of more importance than many persons are accustomed to suppose. Ordinarily our blacksmiths do not make the shoe long enough at the heel. For travelling on pavements, on frozen ground or holding a load when descending hills, if the shoe be not wide and if it do not extend back near half an inch beyond where the foot bears, the shoe is liable to be pressed into the foot and produce lameness. Such shoes are more liable to be pulled off in the mire, and are not very essential for common farming work. The teamster ought to know when lameness is caused by a shoe, and he knows or should know when his ox is properly shod. What is learned in early youth is well remembered; this is as true of steers as of children. Break steers young; some boys may be trusted with the business of breaking them, but must not be allowed to do it in frolic. The best way he knows to teach them to back is, to put a hand under the nose of each, raise the head and press right up to their faces. This process does well with many oxen. The teamster should be careful in language; should never utter words to his team which do not mean something, and which his cattle do not understand. Some language is necessary. He had seen a deaf and dumb man who by motions could manage one pair of cattle well, but failed when he tried three pair.

Something may be known of the horse by his looks, but in him we are more liable to be deceived than in the ox. He has found generally that when the head hollows in from the nose to the top of the head, the animal is generally ambitious, but if not used skilfully is apt to be contrary. Differing from the ox, a good travelling horse sometimes toes out, and will strike the angles. Mr S. supposes the speed in such may be owing to the greater ease with which the balance is preserved when the feet keep near together. For travelling and for strength, he would have the limb short from the gambrel to the footlock, and long from the gambrel to the stifle. The horse should be full—quite full—over the kidneys.

Mr Fay, of New Braintree, inquired of Mr S. whether he would confine steers within a yard when first yoked, and whether he would allow them some time to become familiar with the yoke before he attempted to do much with them.

Mr S. replied that it might be well to keep them where they could not run until they were a little accustomed to the yoke, and that all your doings should be such as to excite no fears that the yoke or any thing else was to hurt them.

Mr Lathrop, of Springfield, next addressed the meeting, and he has been kind enough to favor us with a report of his remarks as follows:

The Teeswater, or unimproved Short Horns, were large, but disproportioned and of loose make. To remedy these defects, Charles Colling, about the year 1795, put a bull of this breed to a polled Galloway cow, and then bred directly back to the original Short Horns, thus taking but one cross of the Galloway breed. It seems that little or no confidence was had in this cross for a long period, for the animals thus produced were termed in derision, *the alloy*. But the sale of 48 animals made

by Mr Colling, in 1810, gave to his herd a reputation which was above competition. These 48 animals sold for £7,115 17s. Of the number, the cow known in the Herd Book by the name of "Lady," brought 206 guineas; Countess, her daughter, 9 years old, brought 400 guineas; the bull Comet, 6 years old, brought 1000 guineas; and 28 of the bulls and cows sold for 5,163l. 9s. or near \$25,000.

By introducing the cross referred to, Mr Colling reduced the size of the original Short Horn, but brought the animal into a more compact form.

It is dangerous, and more especially for one unskilful in breeding, to breed from close affinities. If not done with great judgment it will impair the constitution of the animals produced, and one of the earliest evidences in such animals is a cavity or falling off back of the shoulders.

Never sacrifice good points and symmetry to attain great size. As has been well remarked by a distinguished breeder of Short Horns in the State of New York—"The object to be attained is to produce the greatest animal within the smallest possible compass."

No animal is entirely perfect: some point in the best animal will always be defective. It is not sufficient alone to avoid breeding in and in, but there is much room for the exercise of sound judgment and science in breeding. For instance—if a cow is too long or too short, deficient in the loin, flank or any other important point, she should be put to a bull who is very full in the points where the cow is deficient, and thus correct the defect of the dam in her produce.

The owner of one of the best herds of Short Horns in England, and one of the most scientific breeders of these animals is Earl Spencer. He affirms that the male animal should approach towards coarseness—that the neck should be thick, as evidence of a good constitution—yet that he should be a mellow handler—and he says that he would be unwilling to breed from a male animal that does not possess these two important points.

I believe it to be a well established fact that this race of animals far exceed any other in early maturity; that with good keep they will make greater weight at two or three years old, than any race of cattle which shall have equal advantages.

In a treatise of Rev. Henry Berry on cattle, (and it is believed there is no better authority,) he says the pure Shorts are in color always red or white, and these two colors intermixed, and so far as my knowledge upon the subject extends, it is so; and hence any portion of black or blue hairs, are looked upon with suspicion and considered as evidence of impurity of blood.

This race of animals can be traced back in a direct line for about half a century, and from so long a course of breeding, it is quite apparent that the produce will be like the sire or the dam, or partake in part of the one and part of the other.

In this race of improved Short Horns, some families are very superior, deep and rich milkers, whilst others are fit alone for their readiness to take on fat. The latter are suited to the new parts of our country where their principal object is to make beef to be sent to market, and the former alone suited to our own part of the country for dairy purposes.

I believe it to be well established, that the quality of beef from these animals is at least equal to that of any other breed, and for the butcher they have this advantage over most others; the portions of the animal which are the least valuable are of light weight, whilst the most valuable portion of the animal are of great weight when compared with other animals.

I believe the milking and dairy properties of the Short Horns to be equal, if not superior to any other race—

and when good judgment is exercised in the breeder, that the produce can be relied upon for these properties, with much more confidence than upon any other breed.

I am not prepared to enter much into detail upon this point—but will cite one or two recent instances of the product of the milk of these animals.

A cow owned by Mr Canby of Delaware, has given one week the past season, over 35 quarts of milk per day, another, owned by Mr Gowen of Philadelphia, gave for a week 33 1-2 quarts per day.

In our own herd (it is owned by my brother and myself) two cows have given the past season, for three months each on an average, one 48 pounds of milk per day and the other 45 pounds. They were milked but twice a day and kept on grass only.

Of pure short horns we have 19 animals—and we have 10 more that are high bred.

We have two, two year old heifers last spring and one two years old in the autumn, which weighed severally in October last 1200 lbs, 1175 lbs, and 1065 lbs.—These animals are very compact in their form, and good judges did not estimate them at more than 3-4 of their actual weight.

We have two cows whose dame was sired by Mr Colling's Bull Comet, who was sold for 1000 guineas, and I believe these cows partake of as much of the blood of that superior animal, as any animal now in being.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, inquired whether the cross of a Durham bull and native cow was liable to produce a calf of extraordinary size? He had known instances in which the offspring was so large as to injure the cow, and in one case it had proved fatal. He asked also, whether Durham cows are better milkers than natives, and whether large cows generally yield more milk than small ones, because he had noticed that on milk farms around this city, the cows were large, very large.

Mr Lathrop, of South Hadley, replied that a large cease bull, part blood, put to a native cow will produce ordinarily very large calves, but the full blood bull of fine limbs does not. His calves do not weigh more than from 60 to 75 lbs. Col. Jaques confirmed this opinion, adding that a coarse large limbed sire however small his body, would produce a large offspring.

Mr Buckminster, Editor of the Cultivator, was of the opinion that our natives are better milkers than any that are imported. And that in England they miss it, in breeding animals that are too large. Horse, cow, or hog of medium size is better than a large one.

Mr Sheldon thinks that the purchasers of cows for milk farms are not particular as to size, but that their stock attain to a large growth in consequence of being kept high. Large cows in good feed do give more milk, but in short feed the small ones do as well.

Mr Weld of Sturbridge, confirmed the last remark of Mr Sheldon and his views in regard to breaking steers and driving the team were similar to those of Mr Sheldon.

Mr Colman has seen the Durham stock of the Messrs Lathrop, and it is splendid. But he is disposed to maintain that this breed is not fit for us in New England,—has himself owned three pure bloods and four half bloods and not one them was good at the pail. When these cows give a large quantity of milk, there is no extraordinary quantity of butter obtained. These high bred animals require peculiar care and keeping.

Mr D. K. Minor, of New York, being present the subject of live stock was laid upon the table to afford him an opportunity of making some remarks upon poudrette, in the manufacture of which he is concerned. After a few preliminary remarks he inquired whether this kind

of manure was profitable, and expressed the opinion that in cases where farmers must purchase and cart a considerable distance, this would be found an economical article. He estimates one bushel of it as equal in value for enriching land, to 15 or 18 bushels of stable manure. Half a gill, one gill, or one and a half gill to a hill of corn has been used. The one and a half gill is as good as more. One half the quantity is put in the hill at the time of planting and the other half is sown broadcast at the second time of hoeing, and is worked in by the cultivator and hoe. For grain crops 20, 30, and sometimes 40 bushels per acre are used with good effect. The price is \$1 75 per barrel of 4 bushels, at the wharf in New York.

The subject of *live stock* will be resumed for consideration at the next meeting. At the meeting the following week, Dr C. T. Jackson will speak upon Soils and Manures.

**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 Feb. 14.

Feb. 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	8	18	35	26	W.
Tuesday,	9	16	36	34	E.
Wednesday,	10	23	34	29	N.
Thursday,	11	6	13	10	W.
Friday,	12	0	12	10	W.
Saturday,	13	-2	16	12	W.
Sunday,	14	6	22	10	N. W.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 390 Beef Cattle, 920 Sheep, and 80 swine. 90 Beef Cattle unsold.

**PRICES.—Beef Cattle**—We noticed a beautiful yoke of cattle, unusually large and fat, fed by Mr Sweetser, of Athol, Mass., which were sold for a high price. We quote to correspond with last week. A few extra \$6 25 a 6 50. First quality \$5 75 a \$6 00. Second quality, \$5 00 a \$5 50. Third quality, \$4 25 a \$4 75.  
**Sheep**—Lots at 2 50, 2 75 and \$3 00.—Wethers, \$3 50, 4 25, 4 75 and \$5 00.  
**Swine**.—No lots were sold to peddle, and a few only were retailed at 5c. for sows and 6 for harrows.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

**SEEDS** Herds Grass, very little in market, \$3 asked. Red Top, by the bag 60 to 70 c. Clover—Northern, 12 1-2 c. very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

**FLOUR**. Howard Street \$5 37—Geesee \$5 31—Ohio \$6 12.

**GRAIN**. Corn—Northern Yellow 60 to 61 c.—Round Yellow 57 to 58—Southern Flat Yellow 55—White 53. Rye—Northern 65 to 67—Southern 60 to 65. Oats—Southern 35 to 33—Northern 40 to 44.

**PROVISIONS** Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, noae. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lamp 18 to 22—Firkn 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 6 to 6 1-2 c.—Pigs 5 c.

**HAY**, per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$12 to 13 50

**CHEESE**—Old 11 c.—New 8.

**EGGS**. 20 to 25.

**POULTRY**—Chickens 10 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 10 to 11—Geese 7.

**WOOL**—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb 50 to 65 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**WHITE CARROT.**

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Glohe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety  
 Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**BONE MILLS.**

The subscriber offers for sale Bone Mills on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it of the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room. They can be easily kept in repair and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla, and will do the work in the best manner. Oyster shells, plaster, soap stone, bricks, bark, &c. may be ground by them.

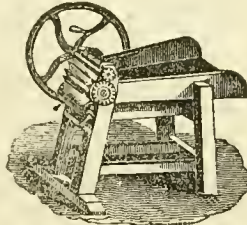
Price \$20. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones, to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to William Aplin, No. 14 1-2 Westminster street, Providence, R. I., or to the subscriber

Ground bones constantly on hand for sale.

WILLIAM CHASE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841.



**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 quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

**PURE SPERM OIL.**



**EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1841

**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.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840 NAHUM WARD

**GRINDSTONES.**

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

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturer 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**BEES.**

The subscribers wish to purchase a few swarms of bees, for which a fair price will be paid.  
 Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**GARDEN SEEDS,**

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

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

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

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

**FIELD SEEDS**

- Sugar Beet. Rota Baga.
- Mangel Wurtzel. Ballatine's New Royal do.
- New Red Glohe do. } superior White Tankard Turuip.
- Yellow do. } varieties. Red do.
- Carrot Long Orange. Red Round do.
- " Altringham. White do.
- " New White, extra fine. White Glohe do.
- Pumpkin, sorts. Green Round do.
- Wheat—various sorts. Purple Top Hybrid do.
- Barley, do. Buckwheat.
- Rye, do. Broom Corn.
- Potatoes, do. Millet.
- Indian Corn, do. Buckthorn. } for Hedges.
- Oats, do. Locust.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

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

**SWEET AND POT HERBS.**

- Thy Sweet Basil.
- Sweet Marjoram. Lavender.
- Sage. Lemon Balm.
- Summersavory. Anise.
- Medicinal Herbs, &c.

**ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.**

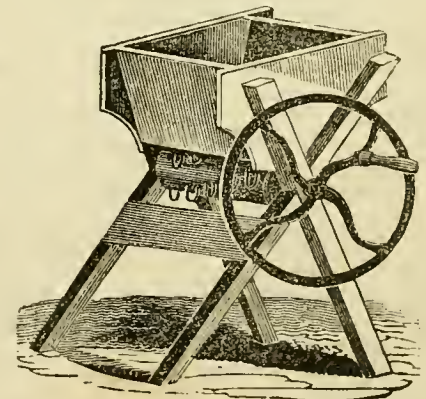
Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 40 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.**



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Rota Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Too much Eating.*—One of the noble effects of civilization and refinement is to make gluttons of the human species. As the state of society improves, the modes of living become more and more artificial. What were luxuries and extravagances fifty or a hundred years ago, are now matters of course—the mere necessities of life. Our ancestors, who confined themselves to a very simple diet and a little variety of dishes, were seldom tempted to eat too much. But it is next to impossible for the wealthy people of this age to avoid injuring themselves by too much indulgence at the table. They are led into excess by an artificial appetite and all the enticements of cookery. Cookery, by the way, is too much of a science for the good of the public; and of all literary productions, (with the exception of a few late novels,) we think *cookery books* are the least profitable. Every new dish invented is so much added to the bills of mortality. The kitchen is the vestibule of the graveyard; the cook is purveyor to the undertaker. Plutarch says that his countrymen the Bœotians, were remarkable for their stupidity, because they eat too much; they were good for nothing else; and this is generally the case with the great eaters of every age and country. King James I., (called by some the British Solomon,) was shown a man who could eat a whole sheep at one sitting. "What can he do more than another man?" asked the calculating Scotch monarch. "He cannot do as much," was the answer. "Hang him, then," said royal Jamie, "if he eats what would support ten industrious people, and cannot do as much work as one." If people in these times were hanged for similar causes, what an exceedingly busy office would be that of Jack Ketch.—*Franklin Register.*

*The Minister's Advice to Mr Slick on Choosing a Wife.*—"Don't marry too poor a gall, for they are apt to think there is no end to their husband's puss; nor too rich a gall, for they are apt to remind you of it unpleasantly sometimes; nor too giddy a gall, for they neglect their family; nor too demure a one, for they are most apt to give you the dodge—race off, and leave you; nor one of a different religious sect, for it breeds discord; nor a weak-minded one, for children take all their talents from their mothers; nor a ——" "O Lord! says I, minister, how you skeer a body! Where onder the sun will you find a nonsuch like what you describe! There ain't actilly no such critters among women." "I'll tell you, my son, said he, for I'd like afore I die to see you well mated; I would, indeed: I'll tell you, though you talk to me sometimes as if I did n't know nothin' of women. You think nobody can't know 'em but them as romp all their days with them, as you do; but them, let me tell you, know the least, for they are only acquainted with the least deserving. I'll gin you a gage to know 'em by that is almost invariable, universal, and infallible: the character and conduct of the mother is a sure and certain guarantee for that of the darter."

*Reflection.*—If you would increase in wisdom you must reflect. The mere sight of things amounts to nothing. A fool may go round the world and come come back a fool at last, because he has no reflection. One man learns more from a molehill than another does from a mountain.

*Never ask questions in a hurry.*—"Tom, a word with you."

"Be quick, then, I'm in a hurry."

"What did you give your sick horse 't other day?"

"A pint of turpentine."

John hurries home and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, who, strange to say, drops off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day.

"Well, Tom?"

"Well, John, what is it?"

"I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Cæsar."

"So it did mine!"

*No time to read.*—We have often encountered men who profess to believe they have "no time to read." Now we think of it, they have always been men of one character, the points of which are easily summed up. Nine times out of ten, they are men who have never found time to confer any substantial advantage either upon their country, their families, or themselves. They generally have time to go to elections, attend public barbecues, camp-meetings, sales and singing schools, but they have "no time to read." They frequently spend whole days in gossiping, tippling, and swapping horses, but they have "no time to read." They sometimes lose a day in asking advice of their neighbors—sometimes a day in picking up the news, the prices current and the exchanges—but these men never have "any time to read." They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to drink to "do nothing," but "no time to read." Such men generally have uneducated children, unimproved farms and unhappy firesides. They have no energy, no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge; they live "unknowing and unknown," and often die unwept and unregretted.—*Southern Cult.*

*Grammatical.*—"How many genders are there?" asked a schoolmaster.

"Three, sir," promptly replied little blue eyes.

"What are they called?"

"Masculine, feminine and neuter."

"Give me an example of each," said the master.

"Why you are masculine, because you are a man; and I am feminine, because I'm a girl."

"Very well—proceed."

"I don't know," said the little girl, "but I reckon Mr Jackson is neuter, as he's an old bachelor!"

*An honorable example.*—The following we find in the Maysville Eagle. It is related of Mr Craddock, a member of the Kentucky Senate:

"Sir, said Mr C., what I have said here today has been said in a rough way, and if it has wounded any senator, I hope he will attribute it to no unkind feelings, but to my want of the polish of education. Sir, your Superintendent of Common Schools has said, that there are many men of families in this Commonwealth who can neither read nor write, and it is but too true; my own marriage bond has my MARK to it, and my son, who now sits in the other House, was a stout boy when I learned to write."

Mr C. is now not only a respectable senator, but a good lawyer. What more need he said in his praise.

An accusing conscience is a bad bed-fellow.

*Curious Facts.*—Mice will live entirely without water; for though, says Dr. Priestley, I have kept them for three or four months, and have offered them water several times, they would never taste it; and yet they continued in perfect health.

The Angora cat has one eye blue and the other yellow.

M. Hanbert saw a regular battle between two species of ants, in which they drew up in lines of battle, with reserves, &c. &c., and fought for four hours, taking prisoners, and removing the wounded till victory decided for one party.

The dam of the northern foxes will follow those who kill her young for 60 or 70 miles, and howl round them by night and day, till she has in some way avenged herself.

*Instructive.*—The following sentence, from the Philadelphia North American, though short, is held by the Boston Courier to contain material enough from which to manufacture a volume: "The road on which ambition travels has this advantage—the higher it ascends the more difficult it becomes, till at last it terminates on some elevation too narrow for friendship, too steep for safety, too sharp for repose; and where the occupant, above the sympathy of men, and below the friendship of angels, resembles in the solitude, if not in the depth of his suffering, a Prometheus chained to the Caucasian rock."

I always listened with pleasure to the remarks made by country people on the habits of animals. A countryman was shown Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the pigs. "To be sure," said he, "they be deadly like pigs, but there is one fault; nobody ever saw three pigs feeding together, but that one on 'um had a foot in the trough."—*Jesse's Gleanings.*

*An acre of land contains—*

4 rods, each rod 40 rods, poles or perches.

160 rods, 16 1-2 feet each.

4,840 square yards, 9 feet each.

43,560 square feet, 144 inches.

174,240 squares of 6 inches each, 36 inches.

6,272,640 inches or squares of one inch each.

"I was terribly put out about it," as the fellow said who was kicked down stairs for making a ro v.

## NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion.

Feb. 10.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

Mr Geo. Tappan is our agent at New Bedford, Mass

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

[NO. 34.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

## POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

The following practical farmers' analysis, or the results of experiments made with poudrette, as compared with other manures, and by itself, may be of interest to some of your readers; and will tend to show the high value of the article—and especially of that prepared by Anthony Dey, Esq., of New York, which he has represented as being a much better article than that referred to below: of the correctness of those representations, however, I imagine other proof than his assertions or analysis will be required by those who know us both, at home. Of their correctness or incorrectness however, I am willing to let those judge who use the articles.

A gentleman in Westchester county, New York, planted a piece of corn last season, on which he put only half a gill to the hill; of which he gives me the following account. I use his own language, which is as follows:

"For corn, I think no other manure can come in competition with it. I planted, last season, on sward land turned over (being first manured with common yard dung)—the ground rolled very flat, and harrowed—no plough used afterwards; the rows being marked by an ox chain drawn on the ground, the corn dropped, and half a gill of poudrette immediately put on the corn, and lightly covered with the hoe. This was done from 25th to 28th of May, as the weather allowed. More than a fortnight after my neighbors had planted, I was told by many who saw the manner and time of planting, that I should have no crop, but in three weeks my corn was farther advanced than any near me; and it continued of the finest color, and was the best filled of any I saw through the season. It was cut up and removed from the field on the first of September, and when husked, turned out the least soft corn that I ever had, in proportion to the good corn. I can attribute this quick and good growth to nothing but the poudrette; as the land was not well tilled, the corn only having had one good hoeing after it came up; the cultivator was run through it twice."

Thus it will be seen that it may be used in very small quantities, and yet produce very satisfactory results.

Another gentleman, on Long Island, says that he used a gill to the hill of corn, and he had as good corn from it as where he used a *shovelful of good yard manure* in the hill; and that the worms were much less troublesome where the former, than where the latter was used; and others have made the same remark in relation to insects.

On wheat it has been applied experimentally in different quantities. Twenty, thirty, forty, and even seventy bushels have been applied to the acre. A gentleman on Long Island says:

"I used it also on wheat, at the rate of 40, 60, and 70 bushels to the acre. That on which I put forty bushels to the acre, produced as good wheat as where I put 40 wagon loads of stable and barn yard manure—and equally as good as where *sixty or seventy* bushels of poudrette were used. I also used it on all kinds of garden vegetables, and never had better success. I consider it better for corn, *in the hill, than bone.*"

Another gentleman who has used it three years, says, under date of "Smithtown, L. I., Aug. 9th, 1840":

"My wheat came in well where I used poudrette last fall. It stood the winter well, and the berry is fine; but where I used bone, about the same cost to the acre, in the same field, it was winter killed, very much shrunk, and I should judge that there would not be over half the number of bushels per acre. Where I used poudrette this spring, the result is very favorable. I used it on corn by the side of the best yard manure: thus far it is decidedly the best; and I have no reason to doubt but that it will continue so through the season. I also used it in my garden, and it never looked better."

Another gentleman, also residing on Long Island, one of the earliest experimenters with poudrette in this country, says:

"I have used poudrette for three years, on nearly all the varieties of crops usually cultivated on farms in this county, and am entirely satisfied with its results. I consider its introduction as singularly fortunate to the farming interests in this vicinity."

I will refer to but one other gentleman at this time. He is also a resident of Long Island—one of the earliest, now one of the largest, shareholders in the company. He received last year over fifteen hundred bushels on account of dividend. He says:

"Another year's experience in the use of poudrette, has, if possible, increased my confidence in its great utility. My opinion of its high value on most crops was expressed in a former communication, and has been fully confirmed. The past season I applied it principally on oats and wheat. It may be sufficient to say the result was entirely satisfactory. Indeed the convenience and advantages resulting from the use of this article are so great, that one accustomed to possess them would hardly think himself able to carry on farming without it."

I could increase these statements if it were necessary, but I will leave the subject with the simple remark, that the practical farmer or purchaser will find more safety in relying upon the character of those who prepare it, than upon an *analysis* got up by one party for *effect*. As I have before said, I court investigation, and am willing to abide the result of experiment.

By a reference to the advertisement in your paper, those who desire to make an experiment will learn how it may be obtained.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

D. K. MINOR.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Although I have always valued highly the addition to the stock of general knowledge made by the experiments of Agricultural Chemistry, yet I have hitherto had but little faith in the immediate utility of their labors; having considered the practical knowledge of centuries far beyond the reach of the theoretical knowledge of about a quarter of one. But so ardent has been the pursuit of the scientific details of agriculture within the last few years, and so great the talent enlisted under its banners, that I perceive the distance between practice and theory is rapidly diminishing, and the day when they will meet and mutually support each other is evidently not far distant.

The work of Liebig, on Agricultural Chemistry, noticed by your correspondent, although it contains many errors, clearly arising from closet theory, yet contains also many exceedingly valuable facts and suggestions, and is worthy the perusal of every tiller of the soil.

The chemist can tell in his laboratory the solid ingredients of a soil, but it is evident that the gaseous portion has evaporated and escaped previous to his submitting it to the test. Again, to ascertain the substance most required by any particular crop of vegetation, would seem to require two separate analyses of the same soil, one previous to sowing, the other subsequent to reaping the crop; and these analyses not simply of the solid constituents of the soil, which are often merely the recipients of the most important substances for vegetation, but of the salts and gases; paying particular attention to the neutral salts and gases in that previous to sowing, and to the free or combined acids in that subsequent to reaping. These analyses should also be conducted on a pretty large scale, say a heap formed by two or three wheelbarrows of soil, brought together from different parts of a field, taken from the surface to the depth to which the roots of the crop penetrate. This should be well mixed so as to be perfectly homogeneous—a large portion treated with water, and so on throughout the analysis. It is evident that the comparison of these two parallel analyses would shew the action of the crop on the soil, and the use which it had made of the different ingredients thereof.

Another point of great consequence and one of great difficulty for the chemist to grapple with is, the convertibility of one substance into another during the process of vegetation: then it is thought that seeds have the power of decomposing water and converting it for their use into its component parts or hydrogen: and that the nitrates are made to surrender a portion of their nitrate, &c. the same with ammonia.

To these and many other points of great interest on this subject, the attention of the public in Europe is freely awakened; nor are they without their students here: our best operative chemists are pursuing them with great assiduity. No doubt if supported by the great sovereign here, the public

voice, they will not fall far behind in the race of discovery in Agricultural Chemistry.

J. E. T.

### IMPROVEMENT OF LOW LANDS.

The amount of unimproved land in the county somewhat exceeds that of English and upland mowing, and is more than double that in tillage. A large portion of this land, consisting of low, bog, mud, and peat meadows, is capable of being drained. It is now absolutely worthless, or nearly so. These tracts are distributed through the whole county. Scarcely a farm can be found, which does not contain some land of this description. If susceptible of draining at a moderate expense, these lands, in their present condition, though producing nothing except what is offensive alike to the eye and a just agricultural taste, are *intrinsically* worth more than the average of the first class of upland tillage bottoms. They are virgin soils, and contain vast accumulations of vegetable deposits, furnishing the best aliment for most kinds of plants, and especially for grasses. When drained of the exuberant moisture, and the soil has been sufficiently exposed to the action of the atmosphere, they become extremely productive, and may be kept so at a very inconsiderable expense. This is not matter of speculation, theory, or book learning, but of actual and repeated experiments, made by practical farmers, who have shown us the results, the processes, and the expense of the operation. The transactions of our Society, as published from year to year, contain splendid and most encouraging examples of this kind of husbandry. Among the most recent, I refer you to those of Mr Osborn, of Lynn, and Mr Brown, of Saugus. If any farmer doubt as to the expediency of this mode of cultivation, I would ask him to visit these reformed meadows, as I have done, and see them producing every variety of crop in the greatest richness and abundance. For three successive years past, in the month of June, I have seen one of these reclaimed meadows, containing about twenty acres, under the cultivation of Mr Phinney, the gentleman before referred to, producing between two and three tons to the acre of the best English grasses.

This subject cannot be pressed too strongly on the attention of our Essex farmers. These sunken, sterile, and unsightly meadows contain mines of wealth, and require only the hand of the judicious cultivator to work out the precious metals, in all sufficient and reasonable abundance. I say, again, let every farmer, who is blessed with this species of soil, try the experiment for himself. He may do it on a more limited scale, if he please. If he is unwilling to grapple with one or two acres, let him try one or two rods; and if he should not be perfectly satisfied with the experiment after a fair trial of two or three years, as one of the trustees of the Society, I should not be unwilling to assume the whole expense of all the experiments that might be made, and to become, with my colleagues, personally responsible for such an engagement. I have entire confidence in the feasibility and profitability of this mode of culture; and I hope I may live to see the day when these detached prairies shall become the gardens of Essex, rejoicing the heart and eye of the passing traveller, and returning their golden harvests into the barns and granaries of the husbandman.

Before quitting this topic, I cannot forbear relating an anecdote, which will illustrate the general views here presented. Within the last year, an

aged farmer, who has made himself rich by this mode of cultivation, adopted extensively many years ago, was called as a witness before a sheriff's jury, to estimate the value of a neighbor's land, which had been taken for a highway. The land was a narrow strip of three rods in width, running partly over upland tillage or field, and partly over a meadow, producing coarse and sour grass. Several witnesses were called in behalf of the petitioner for damages to appraise these different soils, and all of them, except the old farmer, estimated the upland considerably higher than the meadow.—When he was called, he reversed the estimate; and the counsel for the county, apparently surprised at this judgment of the old farmer, differing from that of all the other witnesses, and thinking he had caught him napping, exclaimed with a loud voice, (the old farmer being quite deaf,) "do you presume to say, sir, that this meadow land is worth \$70 the acre, and more than this valuable field?" The old farmer, raised a little by the apparent temper and spirit of the question, replied substantially as follows. I may not give the precise words, but I do not mistake the substance of the answer. "I do presume, sir, to say so—and I know so, and there is no mistake. I have worked over these meadows and know all about it. I have sold a good deal of English hay from mine, and I know I get more and better English hay from my old meadows, than I do from my uplands. The fact is, there is a *bottom* and *foundation* in these meadows, which we do not, and cannot find in the uplands, and there is no mistake about it. I do presume, sir, to say again what I have said before, and I know it is true."

### Improving Salt Marsh.

In this connexion, it may be proper merely to advert to the improvements which have been made within a few years in the cultivation of salt marsh by ditching, draining and dykeing. There is a large quantity of this land in the county, fourteen thousand one hundred and thirtynine acres, being just about equal to the quantity in tillage. It is well known that a large portion of this salt marsh is comparatively unproductive. The experiments which have been made, in several instances, at improved modes of cultivation, in the ways referred to, augur well for success. If it is found, on farther experiment, that these lands are susceptible of improvement in these or other ways to the degree which the experiments actually made would seem to warrant us in expecting, it is obvious that a vastly increased productive power may be obtained from this source, and considering the amplitude of the source, it would be difficult to estimate its value or importance. I commend this subject to the special attention of the seaboard farmers, who are mainly interested in these lands.

### Good Culture the most Profitable.

Land that is worth cultivating *at all*, is worth cultivating *well*. If, therefore, an individual find himself in the possession of a farm which will not reimburse the expense of good husbandry, he had better abandon it at once, for all experience teaches, that no man can afford to be a farmer under a system of *bad* husbandry. The earth was not made for thriftless, inefficient, or unskilful cultivators, nor will it yield to such its full increase.

No farmer should feel that he discharges his whole duty, unless the effect of his cultivation is to make his farm *better* every year. He may be sure that it is capable of an indefinite improvement,

and his constant aim should be, to increase and multiply its resources and productive power. The question should not be, whether fifty or an hundred dollars judiciously expended in labor or otherwise, will add so much to the saleable value of his estate, but whether he can receive it back again with good interest. His mode of cultivation should not be based on any idea of the present or prospective value of his farm in the market, but on that of a permanent and continued possession from generation to generation; and that if he do not reap all the benefits himself, he is laying up a certain treasure for his descendants.

### Choice Fruit Trees.

It is believed that the cultivation of all the choice fruits to which our climate and soil are adapted, may be very greatly extended with a certain prospect of abundant remunerating profits. A distinguished cultivator in a neighboring county, informed me that the net income arising from the sale of his Isabella grapes alone, three years ago, exceeded that of his whole farm of one hundred and fifty acres. Another farmer, who has paid particular attention to the cultivation of peaches, informed me a few weeks ago, that his sale of peaches in the Salem market, the present season, amounted in one week to the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars; and that his peach trees, for a series of years, have yielded him an annual income of between four and five hundred dollars. It is to be considered that the Essex farmer finds a great and constantly increasing demand for all the choice productions of the earth. He is in the midst of the most densely populated region in this country. He has a cash market almost at his own door for every contribution that he can bring to it; and as the facilities of intercommunication are constantly increasing, by the operation of that great power of modern times, steam, which is effecting a revolution in the condition and relations of the whole civilized world, the only means by which an Essex farmer especially can successfully withstand the active competition and conflict which these discoveries are adapted to produce, are improved modes of cultivation, with particular reference always to the production of the *BEST* article for the market, whatever it may be. Our husbandry must be a model husbandry. We must make up in fertility of skill, expedients and useful devices, what we lack in the natural fertility of the soil. In this way, and by these means, Essex husbandry, which has a cash market on her own soil, constantly increasing and craving all her rich and choice productions, may successfully maintain her rightful superiority at home, and by a gradual and certain extension and development of her own inherent resources, preserve it in all time to come.—*Mr Huntington's Address.*

As in agriculture, he that can produce the greatest crop is not the best farmer, but he that can effect it with the least expense—so in society, he is not the best member who can bring about the most good, but he that can accomplish it with the least admixture of concomitant evil.—*Lacon.*

The mind, says Bentham, is a field, in which so sure as man sows not wheat, so sure will the devil be to sow tares.

Diamonds have their specks, and the greatest men their foibles.

## REPORTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## MR LATHROP'S STATEMENT.

1. Of how much land does your farm consist exclusive of woodland?

One hundred and sixty acres.

2d and 3d. What is the nature of your soil?

It consists of clay with a large mixture of sand, with clay subsoil. I find it well adapted to both grain and grass, but think the best method of improving it is to keep the greater part to grass.

4. How many acres do you till, and how many cartloads of manure do you generally put on an acre?

Have ploughed the season past for corn, potatoes, ruta bagas and small grains, 21 1-2 acres.—Have generally put from 15 to 25 loads, as I thought the condition of the soil required.

5. Is your manure applied in a long or green state, or in compost?

The manure made during the winter I choose to have go through a slight fermentation before using. That made during the warmer seasons I convert into compost.

6. Do you spread and plough in your manure put upon fields to be planted, or put it into the hills?

In planting turf grounds in a high state of cultivation, I should only manure in the hills; if rather poor, should plough, then spread a light coat of barn manure and harrow it in, and manure with compost in the hill, to give an early start. If I plant corn on stubble or warm mellow ground, should by all means spread and plough in, though not deep. Manuring such ground in the hill, especially in dry seasons, will give many stalks and but few ears.

7. What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

To prevent injury to my corn crop by the cut worm, I have usually ploughed green sward in the fall of the year. In the spring I give it a thorough harrowing; manure and plant as described in the foregoing answer.

8. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate?

Not any.

9. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

About 40 acres: not less than two tons per acre, including rowen, which is taken from only about one fourth of the ground. My upland mowings are manured on the turf in the spring with what manure I can spare from my ploughed grounds, and annually sowed with plaster at the rate of from 60 to 100 pounds per acre. My pasture lands are also sowed in the same way.

10. How many acres of low land not suitable for the plough do you mow?

About ten.

11. What is the quality and quantity of hay cut the present year?

The most part is fine; consisting of white clover, English and timothy. A small portion is rather coarse with a mixture of foul meadow. Quantity about 1 1-2 ton per acre.

12. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

The above ten-acre lot described in the answers to questions 10 and 11, is low and was somewhat boggy or hassocy. My method of reclaiming has been deep ditching and cutting off the boga or has-

socs. I have had most wonderful success; increasing both quantity and quality of hay. It has never been manured.

13. How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed; the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre; the manner of applying it and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

Planted nine acres. Prepared the ground and manured as described in answer to question No. 6., having planted both turf and mellow ground. Have raised the Dutton corn with great success. Have not harvested all. Six acres of the green sward manured only in the hill with compost, is judged by our farmers to yield fifty bushels to the acre. The three-acre lot was mellow stubble ground, where I raised wheat last year. I carted on at the rate of fifteen or twenty loads of barn manure and ploughed it in last spring. This is harvested, and averages not less than sixty bushels per acre. The seed was soaked in water and rolled in plaster.

14. How many acres of potatoes did you plant the present year; what was your method of planting; your manner of cultivating; and what was the average quantity raised on an acre?

Two and one fourth acres. One acre of Rohans were planted four feet apart each way, measuring from centre to centre, with two eyes in each hill. Three fourths of an acre of Biscuit or Carter, for table use, planted three feet each way. The Rohans were hoed three times; the Biscuit but twice. The Rohans were planted in the same field with the three-acre lot of corn above named, and manured the same as the corn. The produce was 355 bushels. The Biscuit were planted in a pasture without manure, and yielded at the rate of only one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. One half acre planted with various kinds, not accurately measured.

15. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant; what kinds, and how many bushels of produce have you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

One and a half acre of ruta haga, not gathered. Should judge it to produce 600 bushels to the acre. Shall feed them to all my sheep and cattle, (except milch cows.) Potatoes I design for milch cows and swine.

16. How many acres of grain did you sow the present year; what kind of grain, and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil; and was it sown with or without using lime?

Eight and three fourths. One and three fourths of Italian spring wheat, sowed early in April; ground planted year previous; ploughed but once last spring; sowed at the rate of one bushel and 26 qts. per acre; nature of the soil as described in 2d and 3d answers; sown without lime; sowed about 60 lbs. plaster to the acre after it came up. The produce was 36 1-2 bushels good wheat.—Sowed seven acres of oats about the 20th of April. Ground prepared the same as for the wheat; the same nature of soil. Sowed three bushels seed to the acre. Oats not thrashed; from the number of shocks and what few are thrashed, the produce cannot vary much from 45 bushels to the acre. Have about 100 bushels of rye from land sowed last fall.

17. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time did you

sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone or with grain crops?

Eight and three fourths; sowed in April; one peck of herds grass and eight pounds of clover seed to the acre was sowed after the grain was harrowed, and the hay seed was rolled in.

18. What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manures?

My plan of collecting and making manures is, immediately after haying to cart meadow mud and turf, and place it at the foot of where the manure from stables is to lie during the winter and spring, that it may receive the benefit from what may leach from the heaps. This I have found to be of essential benefit to the compost. My cattle also have the privilege of lying upon it while at the barns. This is left until after haying another year, and then carted where I intend to plant the year following. My hog pens are filled at the same time with the same materials. Often I make holes with an iron bar and fill with corn. The corn pays the hogs for their labor and saves shoveling the manure over. I usually mow the stubble and weeds from my new seeded ground. This is beneficial to the clover and serves to increase the quantity of manure. I also gather weeds, potato tops, &c. to put in the hog pens.

19. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barns, and have you a cellar under them? Is your manure covered?

Usually from 35 to 40 cattle; have now something over 40; one horse and 30 sheep. One barn 64 feet long and 40 wide, 16 feet posts; one 40 feet square with 18 feet posts; one 20 feet square with 11 feet posts, used entirely for hay. A cellar under the first described barn. Only a small share of the manure is covered.

20. Are your cows of native, foreign or mixed breed?

They are of the improved Durham Short Horns, thorough bred; have nineteen, including young stock, of pure blood, such as are termed herd book animals; remainder of stock are mixed bloods.

21. What is your management of calves intended to raise?

I let them run with a cow until they are six or seven months old.

22. How much butter did you make and how many cheeses, and what proportion of it new milk?

Generally have milked only two cows and a heifer; have kept no account of butter or cheese. The milk of two thorough-bred cows was weighed for 90 days; one averaged 48 lbs. per day; the other 45 lbs., on grass only; milked twice only each day.

23. How many sheep do you keep, and of what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter and at the time of lambing? What time do they lamb, and what proportion of their young die, and from what cause?

I keep about 30 sheep of the Southdown breed; average fleece between 3 1-2 and 4 lbs. In winter I yard them and give them a chance to go under a shed when they please. I feed them on good hay and a moderate quantity of ruta baga, and am particular that they have plenty of water. A very erroneous idea many farmers have, that sheep do not require water when snow is on the ground. I believe thousands in New England become diseased and die for the want of it. My

sheep commenced lambing the early part of March last spring; lost about one in ten in consequence of getting chilled. Have last March lambs which weigh over 100 lbs. each. I must speak highly in favor of the Southdowns for mutton.

24. How many swine did you keep; what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

Five old and five young ones. Have not killed my hogs: shall make the average weight near 400 lbs. They are full blood Berkshires.

25. What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

After potatoes are gone in the spring, I give corn and bran, with the slops of the house, skimmed milk, &c. When apples begin to fall, I make them take the place of the corn. I fatten them on boiled apples, potatoes, pumpkins, corn and corn meal.

26. How many cartloads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

From 30 to 40: made of meadow mud, sods, stubble, weeds, &c.

27. What number of hands do you employ on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

I employ one man eight months at \$14 per mo.; one seven months at \$13 50, and one boy at \$8 per month for seven months; one man through the winter at \$12 per month. Paid \$52 for extra labor during haying and harvesting.

28. What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruit? What use do you make of the fruit?

Have about one hundred. All the young trees are engrafted. Sell all of the choice fruit that I do not want for my family use; feed to my swine and make from 20 to 30 barrels of cider.

29. What number of fruit trees have you exclusive of apple trees?

Have about 30 peach trees, 6 pear trees which bear, and several younger ones, and a few plums and cherries.

30. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers?

They have not.

31. In the cultivation of your farm do you allow the use of ardent spirits?

I do not.

This farm I purchased seven years ago last spring. The hay on the farm was all put in the 64 feet barn the first summer, and did not fill it. The barns described in answer 19th, are all now well filled, and a bay in a barn which I have of my neighbor, which is 50 feet long, 18 feet deep, is nearly filled. The man of whom I purchased, said, in recommendation of the farm, that it would keep twentyfour head, average stock of cattle the year round. I now find it will summer forty and winter fifty, besides one horse and thirty sheep.

PAOLI LA'RHOP.

S. Hadley Canal, 19th Oct., 1840.

#### MR WINCHESTER'S STATEMENT.

1. Farm consists of 124 acres; 66 acres of pasturing, 47 ploughing and mowing, and 11 acres of swail or meadow mowing.

2. Soil consists of clay, loam, peat or meadow mud and gravel.

3. Method of improving has been for thirty years past, to plough up sward land, plant it with corn and potatoes for two years, manure it so as to produce in a favorable season 100 bushels of corn,

(which I have in several instances obtained, and produced in one instance to the Society the certificate of the Selectmen of this town, that they personally harvested, weighed and measured over that quantity from one acre,) after which sow in the spring of the third year, some kind of spring grain with herds grass and southern clover seed, and have as yet failed in no instance of obtaining a succession of good crops of from two to four tons of hay from seven to ten years afterwards, before it would become exhausted. Lot No. 1, upon which my buildings are standing, contains about two acres—is principally occupied for mowing, and being so situated as to receive the wash from the cow yard and road, is never otherwise manured to produce two good crops of hay. Lot No. 2 contains three acres, has been broken up three times in 30 years, manured and planted six years, and produced three crops of grain and twentyone of field hay grass, before which it had been used for pasturing only. Lot No. 3 contains three acres; has been broken up three times in the last thirty years, manured and planted six years, three years grain and twentyone years hay—previously used for pasturing only. Lot No. 4 contains eight acres; has been subject to the same rotation of crops as before mentioned, except in the year 1816, it being then sward land, planted with corn, and losing the crop that year by frost, I planted but one year before sowing with grain and grass seed, and the sod or turf not being perfectly rotted, it became necessary to plough and plant again after having taken off only two crops of hay. This lot had been, a small part of it, used for the raising of rye only occasionally, previous to my occupying, thirty years since. Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 contain four and a half acres; purchased in 1813; it was then ploughed for the first time, and being new land it produced, after having been planted and manured for two years, and thoroughly rotted, more than four tons to the acre; lots Nos. 5 and 6 have produced one crop of wheat and six crops of hay, without any further manure from 1816 to 1823, then planted and manured again as above for two years, and in 1825 sown again with wheat, producing about 25 bushels to the acre, and grass seed producing hay, not equal in quantity to the first time sowing, but rather more than two tons to the acre: in 1833 again ploughed, planted and manured two years, sown with wheat in 1836, which up to near the time of ripening promised to be the best I have ever seen, when it suddenly blasted or mildewed, and produced almost a worthless crop, while lot No. 6 adjoining, sown with barley at the same time, produced over 50 bushels to the acre; both lots were then likewise sown with herds grass and clover, and producing ever since two tons per acre.

Lot No. 7 (about one acre) was sown with grain and grass seed in 1816, after having been planted and manured two years, and mowed every year for twenty years, till 1836, without any manure, at which time it had become so exhausted as to produce not exceeding half a ton to the acre, yet by two years planting and manuring, it has this present year produced two good crops of southern clover of more than three tons per acre.

Lot No. 8, containing three acres, (purchased in 1816, being then pasturing,) was planted and manured two years, and in 1819 sown with grain and grass seed, and continued in mowing till 1825, producing one crop of grain and five crops of hay; in 1825 ploughed, planted and manured two years, and in 1828 sowed with grain and grass seed, and

had one crop of grain and six of hay; in 1834 ploughed, planted and manured for two years; in 1837 sowed with grain and grass seed, and that year one crop of grain and three crops of hay since.

Lot No. 9 I obtained in 1824: it contains six acres; was ploughed and planted two years, sown with grain and grass seed in 1826, and produced one crop of grain and five crops of hay; in 1831 ploughed, planted and manured for two years, and in 1834 sowed with grain and grass seed, and produced one crop of grain and five crops of hay, except about two acres, which is planted this year, and the residue will soon need it, being land very much reduced before I had it, by sowing with rye and planting with corn alternately, without manure and yielding but little.

Lot No. 10 came into my possession in 1831, and contains 18 acres, all of which has since been planted and manured two years, at different times; three acres first ploughed produced two crops of corn, one crop of spring grain and six crops of hay; ten more acres produced two crops of corn, one of grain and four crops of hay; the remaining five acres two crops of corn, one crop of oats, and three crops of hay.

To recapitulate: from 1810 to the present time, 1840, I have ploughed, planted and manured, with corn and potatoes, 203 acres; 101 1-2 acres sowed with grain, and mowed and made into hay the grass of 594 1-2 acres. From the 47 acres of the 66 acres of pasturage named above, in 1817 fourteen acres was woodland newly cleared, burnt, harrowed and sown with rye and grass seed, and with one application of plaster of Paris has produced an abundance of feed ever since, but I have fed it closer than I would desire; for pasture land if designed to be kept exclusively for pasturing, ought never to have consumed more than half of what it produces in one year; but should be suffered to remain and grow up in bunches, which bunches will be the first grass to grow in the next ensuing season, which causes the cattle to commence feeding upon them, and they will continue alternately to feed one half the land in each year, if not driven to consume the whole by over stocking. The objection to consuming the whole in one year is, that where the whole is consumed annually, the deterioration is so great, that in a very few years less than one half the stock which the whole feed did keep, would be more than could be kept, and the fertility will be constantly diminishing, until the land becomes unproductive and worthless, if it is such land that it cannot be restored by the plough. Twenty other acres of land purchased in 1816, being hilly land, and two thirds of it covered with white birch, by clearing and burning and then sowing plaster upon it, the white honey suckle in every part of it exceeded my greatest anticipation and enabled me at once to increase my stock of cows from one to eight. It will be inquired, that if I kept but one cow from 1810 to 1817, from whence did I get manure? It was from the consumption of the hay and grain by travellers' horses, I keeping a public house; but as I believe I never bought a ton of hay in my life and seldom ever any grain, and having a better taste and faculty for farming than tavern keeping, I was not desirous of notoriety for the latter, any further than it assisted me in the former. The residue of the pasture land which I have possessed since 1831, has been ploughed, but not with the great effect before described.

4, 5 and 6. I have tilled from 4 to 10 acres in a

year—spread and harrowed in about 20 loads of heap manure, and 10 loads of well rotted manure in the hill.

7. I prefer ploughing green sward late in the spring rather than in the fall, for planting; but the difference between spring and fall is not more than the inconvenience of doing all the work in the spring; the best prepared green sward land for planting that I ever had, was by the use of Prouty & Mears's green sward plough, laying a furrow of 12 inches or more wide perfectly flat, and of the depth of inches, then rolling with a heavy roller, after which passed over with a heavy harrow once, with one or more yoke of oxen, and then passed over both ways with a cultivator and horse.

8. I mowed 74 loads of herds grass and clover this year from 37 acres, averaging from 1 1-2 to 2 tons per acre.

9. I have no land that is situated for irrigation that could be benefited by it.

10. Never manure any land I mow; consider the loss of the manure more than the worth of the hay; and choose not to have the droppings of my cattle beat to pieces to become dry and raked in among the hay, but let it remain untouched, and it will produce more grass, or else cart it off to the field, which I frequently do.

11. About 11 acres not suitable for ploughing, of meadow and swail hay, produced 19 loads, making 12 or more tons.

12. Three acres of a dead, worthless swamp, from which there was no outlet for the water until I sunk a drain for about 25 rods to the depth of from two to four feet, through loam and gravel land, which being done enabled me to plough, plant and sow with grass seed, which from present appearances is likely to produce as much as any land whatever.

13. Planted this season about four acres of corn; the kind of manure such as is made by the consumption of the produce raised, by neat stock, horses and hogs, applied after ploughing; spread and harrowed in about 20 loads in the green state, and 10 loads of fine rotted manure in the hill to the acre; planted about three feet apart every way, and hoed so as to make as little hill as possible; the product, 65 bushels to the acre.

14. Planted three acres with potatoes, on two of which I spread 20 loads to the acre of a compost made of about one tenth barn yard manure and the residue meadow mud upon sward land, producing 150 bushels to the acre.

15. Raised no other vegetables than potatoes; do not think that our climate is adapted to the profitable use of the root culture; believe that raw vegetables, in severe winter climates, given to cattle, produce a relax and weakness, which in a warmer climate no doubt is beneficial.

16. Sowed four acres with oats, about 2 1-2 bushels of seed per acre, upon land that I had the year previous planted with corn one year only, without grass seed, and only harrowed them in: produce 30 bushels to the acre; and one acre of barley producing 40 bushels.

17. This year sowed no grass seed; every other year I sow all the land I have in tillage with grain and grass seed.

18. The only means of making manure is by raising and consuming produce of hay, corn or vegetables by neat stock, horses and hogs, and the usual means of preserving it, by the free use of straw, worthless hay, loam or meadow mud, and

keeping cattle, horses and hogs well littered both in the stable and yard.

19. Five oxen, 13 cows, 3 two-year old heifers, 1 bull and 2 horses: one barn 62 feet long and 30 wide, cellar under the whole; a linter upon the south side of 10 feet in the barn, and a linter in the cellar of 10 feet, for the tying of the cattle under the bay in front of those above, and the manure of the two linters are thrown together underneath the cattle above. At the north-easterly corner of the cellar there is constant running water, which all the cattle when in the yard may have free access to. One other barn of 40 feet by 24, one barn of 30 feet by 60, and a third part of one barn holding 10 tons of hay, and one other barn I occupy, of 21 feet by 20.

20. My cows and bull are of my own raising, being mostly a mixture of native and foreign breed.

21. Calves raised by drinking milk, until I can get them to live upon grass, which will be in the course of 6 or 8 weeks.

22. Made only one seventh part of the milk into butter, and have no account of it; the residue of milk was sold, 3975 gallons, for \$396 76.

23. Never kept any sheep.

24 and 25. Formerly, before selling milk, I used to keep through the summer from 8 to 10 hogs upon the skimmed milk, and with a little additional expense in the fall, would make them weigh from 400 to 500 lbs. each: this year kept 1 sow and her 10 pigs, which are not yet fattened.

26. Hogs have free access to the cow yard, and lodge in a part of the barn cellar.

27. I have employed one man by the year and a boy for eight months, from the first of last April, paying them \$200; the residue is occasional help, for all which I have paid by the day, \$76 02.

28. My apple trees, were from three to seven years since, all natural fruit, during which time there may have been 200 or more engrafted with various kinds of fruit, but mostly Baldwins, so that year before last, for the first, I sold about 60 bbls. of apples and this year over 100 barrels. The residue of apples, amounting to about 100 bushels, grew upon trees not worth engrafting, and will be soon cut down. I have likewise set out 200 or more apple trees, some of which are flourishing and others are not.

29. Of peaches, pears and plums a comfortable supply.

30. Have never been troubled with canker worms since grafting the trees, and from observation am induced to believe that rotten, decaying apple trees are better suited to raise canker worms and caterpillars than apples.

31. No ardent spirit is used by any person while in my employ, to my knowledge and belief, nor have I found it necessary to make any contract for seven years past, that none should be used, other than what would arise from implication that I should find all the food and drink necessary to perform my labor; and if what I find does not suit, they must seek employ elsewhere.

In the year 1834 I left off keeping a public house, and in the winter of 1835 I kept 6 oxen, 2 horses, and 20 cows, and paid that year for labor about \$500, and sold, according to accounts then kept, as follows:

Cash rec'd for hay and straw,	\$437 39
‘ ‘ Potatoes, oats, barley and corn,	331 40
‘ ‘ Butter, cheese and calves,	474 11

‘ ‘ 3437 lbs. pork, not gain over cost of hog,	207 61
‘ ‘ Net gain upon beef cattle,	84 85

\$1535 36

In 1836 sold for cash and paid for labor, \$455 48.

Hay, potatoes, corn,	\$317 78
1347 lbs. butter,	317 84
14 calves,	125 79
Fat cattle,	218 30
2805 lbs. pork, at 12 cts.	336 60
83 lbs. do. at 11 cts.	9 13
1 pig,	12 00

\$1337 44

In 1837 sold for cash and paid for labor, \$349 88.

17 calves,	\$51 72
455 lbs. butter,	113 55
3309 gallons of milk,	579 39
Potatoes, corn, rye and hay,	392 93
Pork,	158 63
Beef cattle,	197 64

\$1493 86

For the three last years I have been unable to sell hay at such price as I consider advantageous; it has accumulated and remains undisposed of; and I have therefore no separate account of the three last years.

All which is respectfully submitted to the committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for their consideration.

FITCH WINCHESTER.

Southboro', Dec. 21st, 1840.

For the New-England Farmer.

#### ENGRAFTING.

MR EDITOR—A small experiment in engrafting which I tried the last year, proved so satisfactory that I am disposed to communicate it to the public through your paper, hoping that others may try it the ensuing spring more extensively.

I had occasion to engraft a middling sized apple tree upon six branches, setting two scions in each branch. I cut down the scions to two buds each, and covered the upper ends of one half with engrafting wax, putting it on warm. They were set about the middle of April, and in all other respects their chances for growing were equal. About the middle of May leaves were entirely developed upon all those which were covered with wax, and not a bud had burst open at that time on those which were not covered, although they afterwards all leaved out and grew well.

It has seemed to me that the loss by evaporation from the upper end of a scion, might frequently turn the scale between living and dying, where it was so set as to receive but little nourishment from the stock, and in all cases the stopping of the evaporation may occasion an earlier and more vigorous growth.

Yours, &c.

R. NEWTON.

Worcester, Jan. 12, 1841.

The dog is the only friend in adversity who never forsakes his master when all the world have forsaken him.

Wear thy old coat till thou canst pay for a new one.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1841.

### HOWARD'S PLOUGH.

We furnish today a cut of this valuable implement. We believe there is none better than this. A premium was awarded to the manufacturer last autumn at Worcester, by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Our name is appended to the report of the committee which made the award; and though we then most unhesitatingly joined in the awarding of the larger premium to Messrs Prouty & Mears, for the best plough for laying the *furrow flat*, (that quality being the one for which the premium was offered,) yet we believed then that for *strength*, ease of draft, excellence of work, combining (according to the setting of the cutter) both the flat and the lapping furrow, and for its adaptation to *all the different soils upon a farm*, this plough has no superior.

### SIXTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Live Stock being again up for consideration, Mr Colman remarked, that as oxen and cows had been the subject of the principal remarks on former occasions, he would draw attention to horses, sheep and swine.

The improvements in the breeds of swine within the last forty years, he said, had been immense. A packer of pork, twenty years ago, said that the introduction of the small-boned breed had been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to Massachusetts. He knows the history of the Byfield breed. An uncle of his residing in Byfield, was accustomed to do marketing in Newburyport, where, about the year 1790, he found an old woman with two small pigs for sale; these he bought—took them home; and from these the breed was formed. They may have been from the China hog, for the ships of the place were often bringing pigs from foreign ports. We have the Bedford breed, from the Duke of Bedford who sent out some as a present to Gen. Washington, but which were kept back for his own use; by the agent employed to make the present.

Capt. Mackay, of Boston, made selection of some good swine in England, which he brought to this vicinity, where they or a cross of them with our swine, bear his name.—There is the Moco breed of which he knows not the history, nor the import of the name.

Berkshires were brought to the neighborhood of Albany about eight years ago. There has been a more recent importation to New Bedford. Mr Cushing, of Wattertown, now has a fine boar of this last importation.—Some doubts are entertained as to the superior worth of the pure breed. As to their beauty of form and their thrift no doubts can exist. The hogs in the streets of Albany all look well. Some maintain that the pure bloods do not cut up well; that the pork is not as thick as would be expected from the appearance of the living animal. Mr Phinney, of Lexington, has crossed the Berkshire and Mackay, the Berkshire and Moco, and also the three kinds; his hogs are admirable, and so are Mr Cushing's. In the neighborhood of Boston, summer feed is so costly, that we cannot afford to raise pigs; but we can make *pork*. When pork is 6 cents per lb., it will pay 70 cents per bushel for corn, if turned into pork—so his experience teaches. Each hog if well supplied with material, will make ten loads of manure per year.

Gen. Low, of Boxford, keeps a few sheep. Though we cannot profitably keep many in Essex county, yet

he thinks it good economy to have a few on the farm; his are natives; they lamb early, and the lambs at four months old will bring from \$3 50 to \$4 per head. If well littered, sheep will make much and good manure. Sheep will kill out white weed from the pasture. Well fettered, they give him no trouble.

Col. Jaques gave us the points of a good horse. We were unable to follow him with accuracy, and shall ask of him the favor to pen his own remarks for us. They are too important to be lost, and too important to be mutilated by an imperfect report.

Cousin Tim, when in the neighborly routine he must raise a bull, retains the calf which the butcher would not take as a gift; raises him; and Jonathan's, Tom's and Tim's cows are all served by this miserable runt, and he becomes the sire of the next generation of cows in the neighborhood. Thus too many of our farmers breed.

So far as relates to the Berkshire swine, he has been merely a looker-on. Has received intimations that they do not open well. (Here Mr French, of Braintree, inquired whether any pure Berkshire had ever been slaughtered in this neighborhood?) Col. J. did not know; he had nothing on the subject but hearsay.

No writer on the subject of breeding *in and in* had ever taken ground that was precisely in accordance with his experience. He has put the father on the daughter, and also has bred from brother and sister. His progeny has been vigorous and fine. In 1816 or '17, the Fill pail breed was put on Breed's Island, and there they have been breeding for more than twenty years, without a drop of blood from any other race, and yet the calves are healthy and vigorous, and the whole stock is improving. He is not prepared to discuss this subject thoroughly. By breeding *pigs* from brother and sister, you are very liable to get in the same litter every variety of form. The practice is to be avoided. Swine should be crossed; you may as well talk of a breed of earthen jugs as a breed of swine: they may be moulded to your taste.

The Saxony sheep are well suited to the warmer climate of the south and west; but for New England, the South Downs are to be preferred. He has a flock, very fine; they give him no trouble; are very easy to take on flesh; and yield about four lbs. of wool each.

Mr French inquired if he could tell the average yearly quantity of milk from a cow of his Cream Pot breed?

Col. J. replied that his calves usually take the milk for 3 or 4 months, and that he has not data from which he can fully answer the inquiry. The greatest quantity from a cow in one day was 21 quarts. His good cows when on grass, will not average more than 16 or 17 qts. At this season of the year, those that calved in December and are fed on hay and one half bushel of sugar beets, give 12 quarts.

Mr Cole, Editor of the Yankee Farmer, wished to notice two principles of breeding. One, that like produces like, both with animals and vegetables. Where two kinds mix, it takes a considerable time for their peculiar properties to become thoroughly blended and fixed. Longer with animals perhaps than vegetables; for imagination may in the latter case have an influence. He cited an instance in which it is supposed that the looking upon an ox of peculiar color, by a cow, gave the same color to her calf.—Which sex has most power in giving character to the offspring? It is often said that the male has, but he believes that it is the parent which has the purest blood; our bulls are often more thorough bred than the cows, and when this is the case, the qualities of the bull will predominate in the calf. But in Arabia, where they pay much attention to the blood of the *mare*, the colt is like the mother.

Which sex fashions the sex of the offspring? Experi-

ments in France have shown that the most vigorous parent gives the sex. Where the ewes are young and weak, while the ram is vigorous, the lambs will be mostly males. But where the ewes are strong and vigorous, while the ram is young or feeble, the majority of the lambs will be females. Parents produce their peculiarities in the opposite sex. Sons are like the mother—daughters resemble more the father. He thinks this is seen in the human race.

In crosses, the male should be smaller than the female. If the male be larger, the female will suffer, and the offspring is likely to be large, and to lack nourishment. Mr Collins, in producing the improved Durham, reduced the large Teeswater by taking a smaller bull.

Mr Weld, of Sturbridge, stated that when a farmer asks what stock is best, he should take into account the character of his farm. If the pasturing be poor, sheep will be good stock. He keeps a flock of mixed breed, 3-4 or 7-8 Merino; winters on low land hay, if the ground is covered with snow; but if the winter is open, gives either better hay or some grain. Gets from each 3 to 3 1-2 lbs. of wool, and loses very few lambs. Merinos or mixed are the best where wool is the principal object.

Let a man think of the quality of his farm when he would judge what breed of cattle is best. Our native stock is as good as any for most farms; though this stock should be improved. Select the *best* calves for raising. The best have much activity. If one is dumpyish he is not fit to raise. You may not be able at first to judge what a calf will be, but let it suck a month, and you can tell something about it. He gives his calves new milk, and thinks it best to have them get a good growth the first year.

Col. Jaques has tried various experiments for ascertaining whether the inferences from the experiments in France, stated by Mr Cole, are correct; but has never been able to find any thing that enables him to anticipate that the offspring is in any given case more likely to be of one sex than the other.

### LARGE HOGS.

Weight of 15 Berkshire and Mackay hogs, sent to market 22d February, 1841:—738 lbs.; 655, 579, 574, 556, 528, 523, 517, 503, 501, 487, 480, 476, 441, 400—aggregate weight, 7958 lbs.; average weight, 530 1-2 lbs.

MR PUTNAM—Dear Sir—Above you have the weight of a sample of my Berkshire and Mackay pigs. Some of those weighing over 500 lbs. are but 15 months old.

Yours, very truly,  
22d Feb. 1841.

E. PHINNEY.

[We are reluctant to add a bristle's weight to the burden of labors that rests upon the shoulders of the clerk of the courts in Middlesex; but if Mr Phinney can favor us with a statement of the breed, cross, age and keep of the several *pigs* in this sample, he may lead us and the public to some valuable inferences.—Ed.]

*Large Ear of Corn.*—There has been sent us, by Dr. Blanden, of Columbia, S. C., an ear of corn, (the Horse Tooth, we believe,) which, though *very dry*, weighs 1 lb. and 4 oz.; is 10 inches long, 2 3-4 in thickness, has 26 rows, and 55 kernels in a row—1430 kernels.

We will thank "A Plain Farmer," to make himself known to us. We want to show him some *silken* chains of argument that have been spun and sent us, for his and our entanglement.

Dr. C. T. Jackson is expected to address the farmers at the State House tomorrow evening, on "Soils and Manure."

[*Erratum.*—On the first page of this day's paper, (article "Agricultural Chemistry,") third column, 12th line from bottom, after the word "vegetation," the paragraph should read as follows:—thus it is thought that

seeds have the power of decomposing water and converting it for their use into its component parts, oxygen and hydrogen; and that the nitrates are made to surrender a portion of their nitrogen, &c. the same with ammonia.

### 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 Feb. 21.

Feb. 1841.	7A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	15	8	16	12	N.
Tuesday,	16	14	29	26	S. W.
Wednesday,	17	23	32	20	E.
Thursday,	18	8	23	18	N. E.
Friday,	19	26	40	34	W.
Saturday,	20	14	30	26	S. W.
Sunday,	21	32	46	42	S. W.

### BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 205 Beef Cattle, 615 Sheep, and 90 swine. About 30 Beef Cattle and all the swine have been before reported.

**Prices.**—Beef Cattle—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales. We noticed a beautiful large Cow from Worcester County, sold for about \$100. We quote a few extra \$6 75 a 7 00. First quality \$6 25 a \$6 50. Third quality, \$4 75 a \$5 75.

**Sheep.**—Lots were sold at 2 50, \$3 50, 4 25, 4 75 and \$5 00.

**Swine.**—No lots were sold to peddle, and a very few only were retained from 4 to 5 1-2c.

### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

**SEEDS.** Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, by the bag 60 to 70 c. Clover—Northern, very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

**FLOUR.** Howard Street \$5 37—Genesco \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

**GRAIN.** Corn—Northern Yellow 50 to 61 c—Round Yellow 57 to 58—Southern Flat Yellow 55—White 53. Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 23 to 32—Northern 35 to 40.

**PROVISIONS.** Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firm 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

**HAY,** per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14

**CHEESE**—Old 11 c.—New 8.

**EGGS,** 16.

**POULTRY**—Chickens 10 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 10 to 11—Geese 7.

**WOOL**—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

### A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Braintree, ten miles from Boston, with a Dwelling House and large Cider mill thereon. The farm contains about 20 acres. Inquire of

NATHANIEL FAXON,  
No. 53 North Market Street.

Feb. 24.

### AN OX WAGON AND OX CART

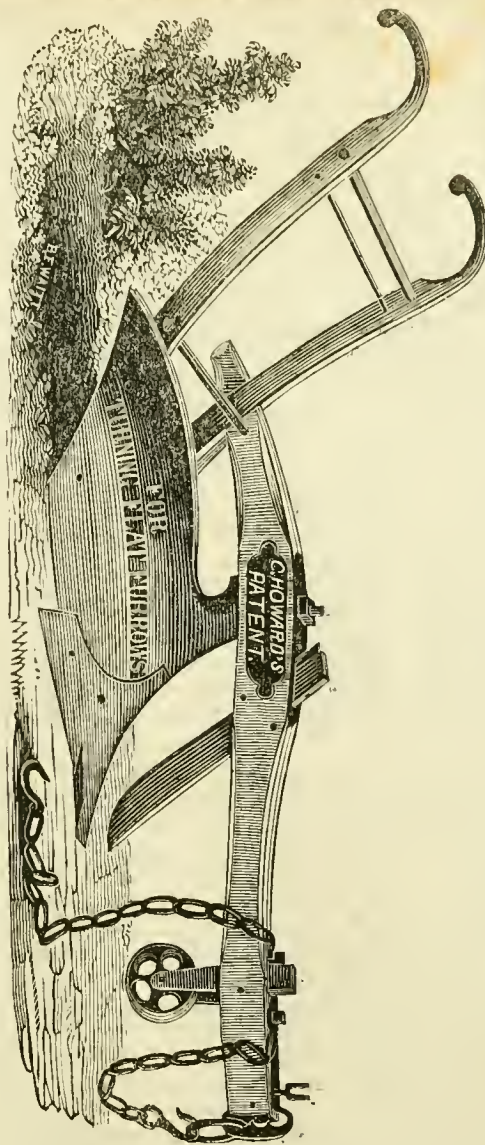
Nearly new, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Inquire at No. 62 North Market Street, or at their Farm in Brighton. Feb. 24.

### BERKSHIRE BOAR AND SOW.

The subscribers offer for sale a full blood Berkshire Boar and Sow, 18 months old, which they purchased a year since from N. C. Bement, which he warranted to be pure. Feb. 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

### WANTED,

An experienced Gardener, to whom liberal pay and constant employment will be given. Inquire in this office. Feb. 24.



### HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

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

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough done more work, with the least power of team, of any plough exhibited—no Plough doing over twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough done twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantial made.

There has been quite no improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

Feb. 24.

### PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, & C.



3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.  
2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.  
Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees.  
4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots.  
Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.  
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stalks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

### GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

### FIELD SEEDS.

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

### GARDEN SEEDS.

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

### SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

### ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up to papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labeled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

### WHITE CARROT.

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Globe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety.

Feb. 10.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

### GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBAKID & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. Feb. 10. Nov. 17.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## GOING TO ———

Yes, there are some men, and farmers too, that are always *going to*—but never do it. In the circle of my acquaintance, I know of one farmer that has not a single edged tool on his premises, except axes and scythes, and yet he has been *going to* get a set of carpenter's tools for more than ten years. Another, and a large farmer too, that does not own a roller, but for five years past has borrowed one of his neighbor four or five days in each year—probably to satisfy himself as regards its utility as a farming implement. Another has not, but is always *going to* get a cart rope, and a set of pulley blocks. Another is *going to* get him a set of dry measures, though he sells more than a hundred bushels of fruit and grains annually. Another, and this man has *always been going to* burn dry wood after this year, but he never has done it. And singular as it may appear, one man that has been *going to* build him a better hog-pen than the one in which he now keeps his swine, and he has been *going to* for fifteen years. And there are many farmers that have been *going to* have better fences, better gates, better crops, and better stock, until I think they are now either really *going to* do it, or that they are sadly deficient of that energy and decision of character that should characterize every American farmer. And finally, I know of one man, who is almost deficient of every article and farming implement above named; and if I was *going to* tell you the reason, I should say, this man has been *going to* stop drinking ardent spirits for a long time. But judging from the looks of his farm and from his own most wretched personal appearance, I should say that this man, with rapid strides, was fast *going to* ——— [Farmers Gaz.]

From the same.

## THEY DON'T WORK IT RIGHT.

When I see a farmer in health, who sleeps after sunrise in the morning, I am fearful *he don't* work it right. And if he does not get an early breakfast then *she don't* work it right. And immediately after, if every tool is not ready for the workmen, and the work cut out for the day, then *he don't* work it right. And if the old horse must be got up before noon to haul the old wagon with the good lady, five eggs and a pound of butter, to market five days out of seven, then *she don't* work it right. If all hands, including the farmer's sons, are allowed to stop work at eleven, to *drink rum* and tell *long yarns* for half an hour or more, *he don't* work it right! Or if the daughters are allowed to *spin street yarn* through the day, then surely *she don't* work it right! And if the farmer is not adding, year after year, to the value of his farm, to the weight of his purse, and greatly to his stock of general information, it must be because *he don't work it right* in neglecting to take and *pay* for one or more agricultural papers. LEXOS.

*Excellent hints to Mechanics.* "Avoid giving long credits, even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily will not thank you for the delay, and a slack, doubtful paymaster is not too valuable as a customer to dun sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or a man without air, as a mechanic without punctu-

ality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts. It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep on and get business by delaying collections. When you lose a slack paymaster from books, you only lose the chance of losing your money—and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

*WE DID NOT SAY SO.*—Upon taking up our last number, the eye hit upon this paragraph:

"He who borrows from a friend generally has to pay a dollar's worth of acknowledgements and friendly acts for every cent he lends you."

This is not ours—neither its sentiment nor its grammar is ours,—it is not ours either by birth or adoption. How it came where it stands we know not. There is in every printing office a fellow whose name is *prima facie* evidence that *he* might be guilty of the deed. We put it upon him; and for his instruction we will tell him, that he who borrows of a *friend*, generally can pay all demands against him, by simply *returning, agreeable to promise*, what he has borrowed, and saying *I thank you*. And for the further instruction of said culprit, we will add, that he who borrows of an *enemy*, does much towards making that enemy his *friend*.—Ed.

"*WE DID NOT SAY SO.*"—To the Editor: The compositor, though not now filling the situation in the printing office of the "fellow" to whom you allude, is perfectly willing to assume his mantle and "take the responsibility" which you would impose upon him, in regard to the obnoxious paragraph. He owns himself "the culprit," so far as this: he put the paragraph where it is—so far only is he culpable: the sentiment is none of his conception, nor is the grammar of his manufacture. Being in want of a few lines to fill out a column—(no small pieces being furnished by the editor for this purpose)—and withal in a great hurry at the time, he found, in a newspaper, the paragraph in question, and without stopping to consider the correctness of its sentiment or the propriety of its grammar, used it for the purpose mentioned. He trusts this statement of the circumstances will induce you to believe that "the culprit" was not influenced in the transaction by any of those motives which you seem to think *the character he assumes* might warrant; and also, that he is not so much of an ignoramus in grammar, as to be unable to detect so flagrant a violation of its rules as the one to which you allude. With the utmost deference to your erudition, he would assure you, that though editors may be presumed to know *everything*, there are *many cases* in which that much abused "fellow" of the printing office you refer to, *can correct THEIR grammar*.—Sincerely thanking you for the excellent advice contained in your reprimand, (and likewise for that copy of "Lacon," from which to obtain small paragraphs in future,) permit me, respected sir, to subscribe myself

Your humble co-worker

In the dissemination of knowledge,  
THE "D——L."

The following toast was lately given at a celebration in Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory:

"The Banks of Wisconsin—(the Mother Earth)—The more they are broken, the better dividends they pay."

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "New York Poudrette Company," No. 120 Nassau street, New York. It is *in-odoriferous*, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a *fertilizer on any soil*, and for *any crops*; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "act of incorporation," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York.

D. K. MINOR.

I wish it distinctly understood that the "New York Poudrette Company" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelmy are, or were, the managers.

Dec. 9, 1840.

3m.

D. K. M.

## POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "The Lodi Manufacturing Company." We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1840. We find it a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied,—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as the cheapest and best manure, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.

John J. Newkirk.

John Tise.

Daniel Van Ripper.

George Demott.

Henry Drayton.

Josiah Hornblower.

Corns. Van Winkle.

P. F. Welsh.

G. C. Van Ripper.

George Tise.

William Wood.

John Durjee.

George Newkirk.

Garret Newkirk.

Daniel Vreeland.

Shares in the above company are \$100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. One cents worth, that is, 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above.

Dec. 22.

## NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of these marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion. JOS. BRECK & CO.

Feh. 10.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

Mr Geo. Tappan is our agent at New Bedford, Mass.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

### THE POTATO.

*Quere.* Is the potato a root? The dictionary to which we were wont in our childhood to be referred for information, insinuates that it is; nay more, gives us to understand that it may be eaten; but whether raw, after the manner of the groundnut, or seethed, or baked, or roasted, it saith not. Yet as man is omnivorous—meaning, we suppose, eating all things (if he can,) a most consolatory doctrine to the anti-Grahamists—it is for him to decide how and when this root-fruit shall enter into his viands. Botanists have heretofore supposed that the potato was a species of *Solanum* producing a small tuber, and which, under cultivation, has been improved into the varied kinds and sorts of the present day. Bot botanists, like all other philosophers, may be wrong at best, as has been verified in one kind of potato, the gilliflower, which originates on the stem of a garden posy.

Once we (who have an inkling for the curiosities of nature,) did actually see with our own eyes, little potatoes growing on the stems of a small trailing plant in a greenhouse collection. After looking all about the fine lot of geraniums and roses, and such flowers, the proprietor showed us, in a deep flower-pot, filled with light, rich earth, the above mentioned plant. Both he and we considered it not only a great curiosity, but exceedingly interesting. We did not perceive any blossoms on the plant; but perhaps the production of so useful a root (?) was considered by dame nature more than a compensation for mere posies—a thing by no means without some support, for we believe (and we live in the country and near farms,) that there are varieties of potatoes even, which never have any blossoms; and good potatoes they be too, at bottom.

From these and similar observations, we have come to the conclusion that the dictionary-men were wrong in attributing to potato the signification of root; and we here hold up our protest against book farmers, while talking about the root culture, to include the potato. We think, and we entertain some doubts whether it be our own discovery, (for every one should be modest in these days of science,) that the said vexed potato is not a root, but a mere swelling of the stem. We know that the sap in descending accumulates into the woody parts of plants. Now in going down, it may accumulate into potatoes. Why not? And perhaps nature did not mean that the potato should be eaten, but only intended it as seed; for we know that farmers do actually call a part of the crop *seed potatoes*, and cutting them into little pieces, raise others from them. Herein they do just as gardeners and the ladies do when they cut up a stem of a rose bush or geranium to have a greater number. Now it does not matter a whit, whether this stem grow under the ground or above it, because we find that other plants sometimes have stems under ground. And we also think that the potato is

a swelling or knot of the returning sap on the stem, as every one has seen that those potatoes which grow out of the hill, are green and bitter, and taste so like the stem itself that even pigs will scarcely touch them. Besides, we have seen on such potatoes little green leaves growing out of the eyes, which can therefore be nothing more than the buds of that part of the stem.

Things are not always called by right names. Can potatoes be roots? We opine they are not. If they be warts on stems, on what stems? We do not decide. Facts are stubborn things. 'Tis enough that we admire nature as she is: to peep into her ladyship's mysterious operations, belongs rather to those nature-men, who are always studying about grasses and mosses and creeping things, than to people who are contented to eat a good potato when they can get it, caring not whether it grow on trees or in the cold ground. At any rate, in such a case they can ask the farmer who raises it and brings it to market, and our word for it, he knows more about the matter than the whole of us.

VERB. SAT.

For the New England Farmer.

### ABSORPTION OF WATER.

A beet, carrot and flat turnip are growing in bulb glasses on our mantel, sustained only by pure water. They are nearly of equal size and weight. The difference in the quantity of water they each consume is, however, striking. Thus the beet, whose foliage is not expanded to a sixteenth part of its proper size, is a great water toper, and its *blood red* root and fibres exhibit its intemperate habits, "after the manner of men." The turnip next sucks away to such a purpose as to give one a tolerable mess of greens; and young turnip tops are good in that way. The carrot, the prettiest by far, drinks the least. Its foliage is long, rich and green, and its fibres of snowy whiteness. Does this experiment explain any fact in culture? The beet is a gross feeder and succeeds best in moist land; the flat turnip is generally sown and takes advantage of the autumnal rains; but the carrot, will it do well in comparatively dry summers?

GLENER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF BARNES.

There is no building of more importance to the farmer than a good, well-constructed barn; yet many do not seem to realize the advantage they would have by possessing one built on the most improved and convenient plan. I did not myself, until I pulled down my old barns and built anew. But I am now confident that I save at least fifty dollars a year by keeping the manure which is made in the cellar, directly under the cattle's stall, besides many other conveniences which the too common mode of constructing barns does not admit of. I will give you as good an idea of the construction of my own as I can, and then leave it

with your readers to judge whether it be worth any thing for a pattern or not. The ground on which I set my barn was nearly level, but with the aid of a plough and scraper I soon took out a place large enough for a cellar by digging down four feet and then setting my barn three feet above the level of the ground around it, which gives me a cellar seven feet in depth; the bottom of the cattle yard should be sunk nearly or quite as low as the bottom of the cellar; it is very desirable therefore to have the ground, on which to set a barn, slope a little, that the bottom of the yard may not be much lower than the land surrounding it; and, where it is possible, the yard and cellar should always be on the south side of the barn: it is not very essential to have a cellar under the whole width of a barn, unless the back side of it is wanted for carrots, &c., in which case it may be walled off and made secure from frost. My cellar is under only 23 feet of the width of the barn.

My barn is 55 feet in length and 38 feet in width and 15 feet posts. I divide the width by taking off 12 feet for the cattle stalls and 11 feet for floor room, which leaves 15 feet for hay; and having the floor pass through lengthwise makes it very handy unloading hay, and in winter it is likewise very handy to feed out: for a very large barn it might be well enough to have the floor 12 feet in width, but the narrower the floor is the better, providing it be wide enough for the loads you wish to draw in. I would not on any consideration build a barn more than 38 feet in width; first, because it is not so convenient; second, because it requires the rafters to be too long in order to give the roof a right pitch, which should be one quarter at least, even a little more is better; and third, because a barn does not look so well proportioned, unless it be an hundred feet long or upwards. Neither would I have a barn higher on any account than 15 or 16 feet posts, though many are built 18 and some 20; but it is strange that any one should build so high, if they did but calculate how much it costs to get their hay and grain up so high, and then to get it down when wanted: why I have seen six men employed at the same time in unloading and stowing away one load of hay, pitching it up from one mow to another; but it is much more convenient to have the room in the length than to build so high.

It is a very great and beneficial improvement in building barns to have them shingled down the sides as well as the roof; the extra expense is not so much as many people are ready to imagine, as there is a very considerable saving to be made in the quality of boards and nails where shingling is practiced: besides it keeps a barn warm and the frame dry, and the boarding is not warped by the sun and rain; therefore I think there is no loss but considerable gain in the end by shingling the sides.

Another exceedingly convenient improvement is, having a number of glass windows (about six lights of 6 by 8 glass in each) in the side of the barn directly behind the cattle, which will admit the light without admitting the cold winds and storms: there is not so much danger of their get-

ting broken as some might think, by the cattle going out and in. I have used nine two years nearly, and not a single light has been even cracked. (The manure made by the cattle in their stalls is not thrown out of the windows, but is let down through the floor into the cellar.) There should likewise be two rows of lights over the great doors and a window in each end near the ridgepole, that is if your barn is to be 50 or an 100 feet in length.

M. C. P.

For the New England Farmer.

### BERKSHIRE AND CHINA SWINE.

Ma EDITOR—Under this head I noticed in the 32d No. of the Farmer, some remarks on the Berkshire swine in your vicinity, as being a cross between the black hog and alligator; being "miserable feeders, and gaining less than half a pound a day on good feed." Now, Mr Editor, if the Berkshire hogs in the vicinity of Boston are of the kind described by "A Beginner," they do not "begin" to be like what we call Berkshire here. Mine are from Bement's stock at Albany. They do not resemble the alligator, unless he be a very quiet animal. In form they resemble the very best of the "pig-ships," and as to "moonshine," they only resemble that when the hair is off, which leaves a fine white skin, which resembles somewhat the moon's light rays. As to gaining on good food half a pound a day, I tried one in the summer of '39, which weighed 74 lbs. to commence with; and at the end of 14 days it weighed 100 lbs., being 26 lbs. gained in 14 days—the food not the best. A pig which I thought not fit to breed from, I fattened for experiment the same season: whole cost of keeping \$14, (corn being only \$1 per bushel at that time);—weight at ten months old, 270 lbs.; price 7 cts. per lb. Last fall I fattened a full blood Berkshire at the usual age of fattening here, (about 18 months.) I fed him on corn meal alone for near two months; he consumed one bushel in nine days; weighed when dressed 474 lbs. I also fed several three fourths Berkshire, one fourth white China, all were good feeders, put on flesh well, and when killed were fatter than any hogs I have ever fattened destitute of Berkshire blood, although I have tried the razor back, Byfield and many of the improved breeds. If, however, I wanted a hardy hog, a good feeder, and one that would put on the most flesh, on a given portion of food, and was satisfied with a hog of 300 or 350 lbs. weight, I would prefer three quarters Berkshire, one quarter White China, to any other breed with which I am acquainted; but if I wanted a good feeder, a hardy hog, and one that would weigh from 4 to 500, I would take the full blood Berkshire. As "A Beginner" would be satisfied with a three hundred hog, I would recommend the cross named, and think by commencing with it, and selecting his whitish pigs to breed from, obtaining occasionally one from another family to prevent breeding in and in, I think he would soon have "white hogs to his mark." But why does "A Beginner" abominate black? If he is an anti-abolitionist, be it known unto him that the Berkshire has not a black skin. Many of our best men have black hair, and wear black coats: why may not a hog do the same without committing an abomination? especially since men do not eat bristles, and if they did, it is not likely there is a difference between the taste of a black and a white one.

ONE WHO PREFERS Form to Color.

West Thompson, Ct., Feb. 14, 1841.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### COMPARATIVE VALUE OF PIGS FOR CUTTING UP.

That there is a very great difference in the value of pigs of equal weight, when fattened and killed, is known to every buyer and packer of pork, and should be well understood by every farmer. There are certain parts of a hog, such as the hams, lard and mess, much more valuable than other parts, such as the head and feet, and those hogs which give the greatest weight where it is of the most value, other things being equal, are the best animals for both seller and buyer. Weight, however, without reference to the place where it is found, is generally the standard of value, and a hog that will weigh three or four hundred, even if one third of it is in the head and legs, is by many considered first rate. A breed of hogs then, having large hams, thick sides that lard well, with short necks, small heads, and slender legs and feet, is the one which is to be preferred, if there is sufficient weight of carcass and aptitude to fatten. Perhaps with an exception in a single point, (that of weight,) the Chinese hog comes nearer the standard of perfection than any other; and this defect in size, while the other valuable points have been retained, has been best corrected, we think, by the cross with the Berkshires. The great thickness of these hogs gives a weight of ham unequalled in any other, and their round, capacious carcass furnishes ample room for lard, which experience shows is usually fully occupied. Many have been disappointed in killing Berkshire pigs, because they looked smooth and round when compared with the Alligators, and it seems to have been supposed that they should weigh without feeding, as much as the latter after months of stuffing. No one has a right to expect this: the true point at issue is—which pig, with the same food, will make the most meat, and of the most valuable kind?—and, tried by this rule, we have no fears for the Berkshires.

Our pen of hogs this year consisted of five hogs of one of the best common breeds, and one Berkshire. The lot was from 18 to 24 months old, the Berkshire the oldest. They were none of them in high order when put up, and were fed wholly on steamed apples and potatoes, with the exception of about twenty bushels of screenings, refuse wheat and oats mixed together and ground. The average weight of the whole was 375 lbs. each; that of the Berkshire alone was 430 lbs. Several of the common pigs were longer than the Berkshire, but the weight in the latter was on the most valuable parts, and we have never seen a hog that exceeded him in the hams and lard, while the weight of the less valuable parts was proportionably less. They were fed little more than two months.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with a copy of the Report of the Committee on Swine, made to the Tompkins Co. Agricultural Society, in which are some very just remarks on the subject discussed above, and on the relative value of the several varieties of pigs now generally grown and fed in the country. From this report we make the following extract, as illustrating more fully the opinions we have expressed.

"The following experiment, made by the chairman of this committee last December, in cutting up his pork, will show that the Berkshire pig cuts up well, and has less offal than other breeds, in proportion to the valuable parts. The first exam-

ple is a sow, common breed, 2 1-2 years old; had raised one litter of pigs in July and August, 1839. She weighed as follows in parcels—whole weight 235 pounds. The second is a half blood Berkshire sow, 18 months old; had raised two litters of pigs; one in March and April, and the other in September and October, 1839—slaughtered in December.—Whole weight 204 pounds, in parcels as below. The third example that we will give is a half blood Berkshire barrow, 18 months old, killed at the same time, and all fattened in the ordinary way—whole weight 336 pounds, in parcels as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lard,	26	16	31
Hams,	32 1-2	31	52
Tenderloin,	5 1-2	3 1-4	5
Feet,	8 3-4	6 3-4	9
Mess pork,	96	103	176
Prime,	28 1-4	16	26
Head,	18	16	21
Sparerib,	20	12	16
	235 lbs.	204 lbs.	336 lbs.

The following from the same report, is commendation strongly expressed, but we think facts will fully bear out the writer in his remarks:

"The Berkshire is a hardy hog, and a good feeder, and is as well adapted to consume the coarse food of the farm, as any other breed; and it is believed they will make a greater return in flesh for the food they consume than any other breed, except perhaps the China, and as large a return as they will. They are also remarkable quiet hogs, which is a very desirable quality with the farmer. They keep out of mischief, and save their flesh by their gentleness. Their skin is white when dressed and very thin.—Their pork is firm and solid, and of the very best quality. Their hams are unrivalled; and possess a higher character where known, than the ham of any other breed of hogs in existence."

From the same.

### USEFUL RECIPES.

*To cure poisoned Lambs.*—I send you a recipe to cure lambs when poisoned with *Withey*, so called here. It grows on low lands, about one foot high, and is green the year round. To half a pound of black tea, put one quart of water—boil it until you get the strength of the tea, sweeten with molasses and give two table spoonfuls at a time. One dose is in most cases sufficient.

ISAAC CHANDLER.

Great Falls, N. H.

*For Bots in Horses.*—A junk bottle full of strong sage tea, made very sweet with molasses. Two or three doses is generally sufficient for a cure.

J. PARKER, JR.

Trenton, N. J.

*Hiccough or Hiccup.*—We have been sometimes racked for an hour or two by this uncomfortable affection; but we think we have found a simple remedy: about a table spoonful of good vinegar with as much sugar as the vinegar will dissolve, has given us instant and effective relief.—ED.

Happy is he who in regretting his past indiscretions, can say, I never led a companion into evil.

## REPORTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WM. SALISBURY'S STATEMENT.

1. My farm consists of 130 acres, exclusive of woodland, and embraces loam, clay and some peat, or as we call it, meadow.

To reclaim my meadow lands, I find it necessary to drain them, and invert the sod by the plough or some other implement, in such a manner as to completely kill out all the wild grass: when that is accomplished, I carry on a compost made of fine loam as I can obtain—say from 12 to 25 loads to the acre. My meadows are generally so soft before I get them brought into grass, that I cannot go on to them with a team, except there is frost in the ground. I therefore prepare my compost in summer or fall and heap it up pretty well, so that I can take it when the meadow is sufficiently frozen, and carry and spread it on the meadow; and when the frost gets out 2 or 3 inches, I go on with a good pair of horses and sharp harrow, and harrow till I make the surface as smooth as I can get it. I then sow on oats or some other grain, and give another harrowing. I then sow on about one peck of herds grass, half a bushel of red top, and as I commonly raise my own clover seed and sow it in the chaff, I do not know how much seed I put on; do not think we often hurt land by sowing clover seed on it. My upland I prefer to stock down in the fall, as I can then turn the stubble under, which I think is of service to the ground: I sowed two pieces on my meadow last spring; the one I harrowed after sowing the grass seed—the other I did not; and the piece that was not harrowed took the best. I sow southern clover seed on my land in the spring; the next season it will be ready to cut early, which I do, and lay it up for my milch cows. The second crop will usually start up very soon, and with me, as it will commonly fill with seed, I let as much of this crop stand till it gets ripe, as I think I shall want to sow the next spring. I do not think it good policy to sow clover seed in the fall, as the frost would probably kill it out. On the lands I laid down this fall, I intend to sow clover chaff next spring. After cutting clover intended for seed, I let it lay on the ground about a week, to take the dews and rains, which will render it much more easily threshed. I have been thus particular, thinking that the method of saving clover seed might not be understood by all my brother farmers in this section of the country.

I have tilled this season about 18 acres; I usually put on about 20 loads of manure to the acre, where I spread it, which I generally prefer to do. I usually mix meadow mud with all my stable manure: my straw manure I usually cover up in potato hills. I have usually carted my manure on to my grass land that I intended to plant to corn, and as I plough my land with what is commonly called a side-hill plough, and turn the furrows all one way, I have but one row of heaps spread at a time, preferring to cover it before it dries. The land that I intend to plant to potatoes I plough before I cart the manure on; then spread and harrow well, and cover the manure nearly all up when I plant.

There was so much said last year by a gentleman at the south, about its being the best way to put the manure on the top of the land, which has always been contrary to my theory, that I this year caused three loads to be spread upon the top of the land and well harrowed in, and three loads ploughed under as usual, and staked the land out (equal

quantities) and planted it to corn; the result this year is in favor of turning the manure under; but it remains to see which piece will produce the most grass and hold out longest; which it will take several years to determine.

I mow about 25 acres of upland. I think I cut from 1 to 1 1-2 tons per acre. I have no land that I can irrigate, except some low meadow, which I flow by means of dams that I cause to be made by ditching and laying the sods and mud above the ditch. I put down my gates in the fall before the swamps get full, and keep them down till April. The last year was the first of my experiment in this way. I therefore cannot so well tell what the result may be, but I think it will be favorable, as there appears to be considerable sediment settle. I do not manure the land that I irrigate. I put compost manure on meadow land that has been reclaimed, say from 12 to 20 loads per acre. I mow about 20 or 25 acres of low land that is not suitable for the plough; on that part which I have properly reclaimed I cut from 2 to 3 tons per acre of a good quality; on about 10 acres that I have not improved, I should think that I did not cut more than half a ton per acre; and that not worth half as much per ton as that that grew on the reclaimed meadow. (My method of reclaiming low bog is given in the previous part of my statement.)

I have planted 3 1-2 acres of corn this season. Some part of the ground was prepared by spreading manure on the grass and turning it under; on about one acre of which we also put a small quantity into the hill; on some we ploughed the land and spread manure on the top and harrowed it well. When I plough the manure under, I put about a gill of ashes round the corn after it is up: on the two pieces where I planted for experiment, I put ashes equally alike on both parts. I plant my corn without soaking. From 3 1-2 acres of corn we husked 300 bushels of ears, which we think will yield 150 bushels of shelled corn. The principal part of my corn this year was planted on low moist land. On one fourth of an acre of good corn land containing 680 hills, we spread 8 loads of stable manure and ploughed it in, and put about 3 loads in the hill: the corn was planted near the house and the fowls injured it some, but we husked 1368 pounds in the ear, which would be but a fraction short of 19 bushels, allowing 75 pounds to the bushel, on about one quarter of an acre.

We planted about 4 acres with potatoes, they are not all dug, and of course I am not able to state how much they will yield to the acre. My manner of planting I have heretofore in this report stated: I plant Calico, Orange, Pink-eyes, Lady-fingers, Blues and Long Reds.

I planted this season to ruta бага, English turnips, cabbages and carrots, about 1 1-2 acre: they are not all gathered yet—of course I am not able to say how many bushels I shall have. I do not think I have made it profitable to raise turnips this year; my carrots look better. I also sowed nearly an acre of corn for the purpose of feeding to cows when the pasture grew short: I this year found it very convenient. I expect also to feed out my turnips and carrots principally to my milch cows.

I sowed about 14 acres of ground this season. I sowed rye, peas, rye and oats mixed together for feed for hogs; rye and oats also, and barley. The peas, rye and oats sowed very early: rye I also sowed the first part of April; the barley I did not sow till some time in May: I sowed about one

bushel of rye to the acre; about two of peas, rye and oats, and about two and a half of barley. I last fall ploughed up about 2 1-2 acres of grass land, that was too wet to hoe; I rolled the land down and in the winter and spring I carried on from 15 to 20 loads of compost made by my hogs and spread it, and sowed on about two bushels per acre of peat, rye and oats mixed together, and harrowed it in and sowed on my grass seed, and it now bids fair to produce a crop of good hay another year; the land that I sowed my rye on I did not plough in the spring, as I did not wish to disturb the sod that was turned under last year; I went over it with the cultivator. The land that I sowed barley on I ploughed this spring. Did not raise wheat this year.

I have laid down 14 acres to grass this season, on 8 of which I sowed the grass seed in the spring at the time of sowing the grain, and on 6 acres I sowed it by itself this fall about the first week in September, (quantity of seed stated before.)

My means for making manure are meadow mud, loam from the road side, leaves, &c. Method of making manure: first my barns stand a little elevated; the yards form a gentle declivity. I have ploughed and taken out the earth near the lower side, also raised the lower part so that the hole would probably contain about 20 loads of muck or loam; I fill that with meadow mud or loam, as best suits my convenience: when taken out, which I do about twice a year, if filled with mud, carry it on to upland; if with loam, carry it on to the meadow. Below the yard I have excavated another hole, which I fill also; and when there is enough water to run out of the yard, I conduct it with spouts over any part of the place that I wish. I used to be in the habit of cleaning up my yard every morning and putting the droppings from the cows into a pile and throwing mud or loam over them; but have for two years past adopted a different method, which I think augments my manure very much; every morning, Sunday excepted, I throw about two shovelful of mud or loam over every dropping of a cow, and by this means I not only save the droppings, but also a great part of the urine. I have also dug under my stables and carried the dirt on to my meadow, and now fill under them with meadow mud; also lay as much mud as is convenient under the barn windows where I throw out my manure. I have also dug into the side-hill and placed my hog pen in such a way that my hogs lie almost under ground: have dug the yard down so as to make it level; laid a bank wall 6 or 8 feet high on the north side of my yard, and made a road round so that I can drive and tip as many loads of any thing that I wish into the yard as I please; I do not, however, at this season of the year put more than one or two into the same yard at a time. I also deposit back of the hog yards large quantities of mud, and as soon as it begins to thaw in the spring I begin to shovel into my hog yard and cover up the droppings of my hogs. I have also dug a hole a short distance from my house that will contain 12 or 15 loads of meadow muck, and with spouts from my sink spout and back door, I conduct all the waste water and suds over the deposit.

I have kept this summer and through the last winter 4 oxen, 12 cows, 6 two years old, 9 yearlings, 2 horses, 1 colt, no sheep.

I have one barn 82 by 30, one 52 by 30 feet: one barn built by my predecessor, for sheep, which I have converted into a hay and stock barn, 60 by 20 feet: have no cellar under them, except as sta-

ted above; have a shed between two barns, under which I put meadow mud and throw the manure from two stables.

I have been for a considerable time trying to improve my breed of cattle by mixing English and French with the best natives I could get.

Those calves which I intend to raise I let suck two or three days and then take them off and learn them to drink. I have this year raised six calves, which I have pastured. I have also kept for my neighbors seven cows nearly all the season. We have this year milked two old cows, seven 3 years old, and one 2 years old that calved in July. My family are pretty numerous, and of course make use of considerable milk. We have made up to this date 165 lbs. of butter and 40 cheeses—a small proportion of them new milk; nearly all of them better than four-meal cheese.

I have kept no sheep for some years. I usually keep one breeding sow, and have her produce one litter of pigs, say in March or early in April, which I usually kill the next winter for my own use; she will commonly have another litter by August or September; these I keep over winter and fatten the next winter to sell. I killed ten last winter; the oldest weighed I think from 225 to 300; the snouts weighed from 200 to 225. I have also endeavored to improve my swine by mixing with the best breed that we can get in our section of the country. We have had in this neighborhood a boar from Mr Phinney, of Lexington, so noted for keeping good hogs: the probability is if we had his corn chamber too, it would improve our pork very much. I have fenced off with boards about 2 1-2 acres of the thickest part of my orchard, and let my hogs have access to that from spring till about September, which I think helps the hogs and orchard too, very much: my hogs have been in but two or three years, and many of my apples have nearly doubled their size in that time, and are less wormy. My hogs, with the wash from the house, get their living in my orchards in number six old ones and four pigs that came the first of March. After shutting them up I feed them with raw pumpkins and apples as long as these last; I then boil or steam potatoes a while; I then mix some provender with them; at last make a pudding of corn and peas, rye and oats ground together; also occasionally give them a little corn in the ear.

I make from 60 to 75 loads of manure per year: in the season for it, I cut what brakes I can find on my farm and cart into the hog yard; get turf and loam from beside my walls; and use meadow mud; I suppose I have now from 3 to 500 loads of meadow mud thrown out, ready to cart or sled, if I want it, all the coming season.

I have employed this season one man for four months, for which I paid \$12 50 per month; one other youngster, 18 years old, for 8 months, for which I paid \$10 per month; I also have a grandson about the same age that lives with me all the year, and a small boy 10 years old. I am not able myself to do hard work; do not mow, chop or shovel; but can put up the bars and spread hay.

Have about 400 apple trees, most of them grafted; my winter fruit goes to market, except what we want for family use. The ordinary apples are principally given to my hogs in a raw state, but are sometimes ground in my cider mill, when a little provender is put with them and they are suffered to ferment; which mixture the swine eat very greedily. The last year we made but about two

barrels of cider, which more than supplied us for the year.

I have about 20 pear trees, as many peach trees, some plums, and some cherries.

My trees have not been attacked by canker worm. I think I have lost a few peach trees by the borer. I sometimes dig round my peach trees in the spring and put ashes about them.

We do not use ardent spirit at all as a drink on my farm.

In conclusion, the subscriber would say that he came on to the farm eleven years ago; found it very much run down; the pasture all run over to alders and bushes, some of them 6 or 8 feet high; the meadow very much run over with hassocks; from one half acre we took off 25 heaping cartloads. For several of the first years I could not raise my bread nor fodder enough to keep my cattle, summer or winter. I have now pretty much subdued the bushes; fenced off ten acres of the pasture; tore up the alders and bushes; manured the land and converted it into productive mowing fields; have eradicated the principal part of the hassocks on the farm, and reclaimed a considerable portion of my unproductive meadow, as your agent will see. I have had to work my passage, as the saying is, almost against wind and tide: I had to run in debt for a considerable part of the farm, and without means to buy much manure, I have had to make it principally from the materials which a wise providence has so amply provided. On a farm so large as mine, I do not think it so much an object to raise a large crop on a small piece of land, as to make a large piece of land productive.

All which is respectfully submitted by your  
Ob't servant,

WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 21st, 1840.

MR READ'S STATEMENT.

1. My farm consists of 85 acres.
2. Nature of soil, rocky loam and peat.
3. Method of improving: I plough in September on my rocky land and cross plough in spring; when free from stone I plough in May; my peat land (8 acres) I have graveled 4 inches thick; put 20 loads of compost manure to the acre and seed to grass in August.
4. I till 7 acres; put 25 cartloads of manure to the acre.
5. My manure is applied in a compost.
6. I spread and plough in my manure.
7. I plough green sward in May, roll it, spread my manure and harrow it in.
8. I mow thirty acres of upland; average quantity of hay per acre two tons.
9. I do not irrigate any land.
10. I manure my low lands that I mow; 20 loads of compost to the acre.
11. I mow twelve acres not suitable for the plough; cut twentyfive tons of hay of a good quality.
12. I drain my low lands and gravel; spread on compost manure and raise two tons of hay to the acre, with good success.
13. I planted five acres of corn the present season. I ploughed my ground in September, cross ploughed in spring, spread 25 loads of compost manure to the acre, and had 36 bushels of corn to the acre.
14. I planted two acres of potatoes the present season: 1 1-2 acre I ploughed in September, rolled

in spring, and spread the manure and harrowed; the other half acre I ploughed the 20th of May; rolled it, spread the manure and harrowed it. I planted Long Reds—raised 350 bushels to the acre.

15. I planted 1-16 of an acre of vegetables to use in my family.

16. I sowed seven acres of grain the present year, where I had my corn and potatoes last year: 3 acres of oats about the 20th of April, 4 acres of barley the 10th of May: I sowed 2 1-5 bushels to the acre. I ploughed my ground and harrowed it, sowed my seed, harrowed and rolled it.

17. I have laid down seven acres of grass the present season; I sowed my seed with my spring grain; one peck of herds grass, one do. of red top, and eight pounds of clover seed to the acre.

18. I cart peat mud and loam into my barn yards and hog pens.

19. I keep 8 oxen, 8 cows, 12 young cattle, 2 horses, 25 sheep, through the year. I have one barn 60 by 50 feet; one 36 by 33 feet; one 36 by 26 feet. I have a long shed to cover my manure.

20. My cows are of a native and Durham breed.

21. I do not raise any calves.

22. I made ten hundred pounds of butter this year, six hundred pounds of cheese—one third new milk.

23. I keep 25 sheep of the native breed which average 95 pounds of wool yearly. I keep my sheep in a yard, have a shed for them to go under, feed them in racks in winter. My sheep lamb in February; one to ten of their young die from cold weather: I sell my lambs in May, at from four to five dollars per head.

24. I keep 14 swine; make thirty hundred lbs. of pork. They are of a mixed breed.

25. I feed my swine through the summer months with potatoes, apples, and slops from the dairy; fatten them on boiled pumpkins, potatoes and meal.

26. I take 80 cartloads of manure from my hog styes in a year: it is made of peat mud and loam.

27. I employ three hands and a boy on my farm, and pay \$300 a year for labor.

28. I have 700 grafted apple trees. I carry the fruit to Boston and Lowell markets; (600 of the trees grafted since 1828.)

29. I have 250 fruit trees of different kinds, exclusive of apple trees.

30. My trees have not been attacked by canker worms or borers, except two apple trees, which were attacked by borers. I cut a hole in the tree with a sharp pointed knife and run in a small wire, which destroyed them. I keep the ground around the roots of the trees free from grass or weeds.

31. I do not allow the use of ardent spirits on my farm.

Respectfully,

ZACCHEUS READ.

Westford, Oct. 26, 1840.

MR CONVERSE'S STATEMENT.

1. My farm consists of about 200 acres of improved land.

2. The soil is mostly loamy; some swails. I consider the best way to ditch and cart on loam or gravel.

3. I till from 12 to 15 acres; plant about one half of that, and sow the other part. I put about 20 loads on the acre of my planting ground; 10 loads green, spread and ploughed in, and 10 loads compost in the hill.

4. I cart some manure on to my fields for planting in a green state, and make 200 or 300 loads a year of compost.

5. I spread my manure for potatoes, and spread for corn and put in the hill too.

6. My way of managing green sward is, to turn it over and harrow it, and plant on the furrow. I think it will produce the best thus managed.

7. I mow about 55 acres, and cut very near two tons to the acre: I have 100 tons of good hay at least.

8. I have no land that I flow.

9. I make as much manure as I can, and manure my upland once in a year with compost manure, 10 or 15 loads to the acre.

10. I mow about 10 acres of lowish swail land. I cut about one ton to the acre of a mixture of blue-joint, fowl meadow and fresh meadow grass.

11. I have none.

12. I have planted 5 acres: my ground was sowed the last year soon after haying; the stubble was turned in; and it was ploughed once in the spring: the seed was small eight rowed yellow corn. The kind of manure; 10 loads of green was spread and 10 loads of compost was put in the hill: the quantity of corn on the acre was 60 or 65 bushels.

13. I planted two acres of potatoes; spread my manure; planted them in rows, one way 3 feet apart, and 1 1-2 foot the other way. I hoe my potatoes twice. I had about 300 bushels to the acre, Blues and Pink-eyes mixed together.

14. I planted a small piece with ruta бага and a few of the sugar beet; had about 100 bushels.

15. I sowed 5 acres of oats, 1 of wheat, 3 of rye. I ploughed my ground once and harrowed the seed in; I sowed 3 bushels of oats, 2 of wheat, 1 of rye to the acre; my wheat was the Bald wheat; the soil loamy; I soaked the seed in brine and rolled it in lime.

16. I have not laid down any.

17. I draw loam into my yards from my fields, that which gathers around the edges; and when I build wall, I dig a ditch to set my foundation in, and draw the dirt into my yards.

18. I keep 4 oxen, 24 cows, 16 head of young stock and dry cows, 70 sheep and 2 horses. I have one barn 110 feet long, one 50 feet, and a small barn for my sheep. I have no cellar.

19. My cows are a part native and a part mixture with the English.

20. If I raise early calves, I take them off at about a week old; and learn them to drink milk and eat meal or oats; if late calves, I learn them to drink whey and feed them about ten weeks.

21. I did not make any butter for sale; I have and shall make about ten thousand weight of cheese. I make 30 pounds per day now, new milk.

22. I keep 70 sheep, mixed Merino and Saxony; I sheared 212 lbs. of wool from 70 last spring. I house my sheep in stormy weather and feed out of doors in pleasant weather to air the pens. I do not have my lambs come till May. I lose but few.

23. I keep 9 swine; I have killed 7 of them—weight 2074 lbs.; have two old ones and one pig which I mean to kill when they will weigh ten hundred. My hogs are the common breed; I feed through the summer on whey with some meal; I fat with apples and potatoes boiled, put with whey and meal stirred in.

24. I make 30 or 40 loads, by using loam.

25. I work myself, and one son 18 years old, one 12 years, and hire one man all the time; pay him \$160 by the year; and in haying I hire 3 or 4 men, whom I pay \$1 per day. I have no help in

doors beside my wife. I pay about \$300 per year for labor.

26. About 120; some of them young; as many as one half grafted. I sell a good many winter apples; make a few barrels of cider: boil apples for my hogs.

27. I have 25 or 30—young English cherries, plums, peaches and pears—all young; some just beginning to bear.

28. I have a few grafted trees close to my house, that have been injured some by the canker worm. I once used tar.

29. Do not use ardent spirit on my farm, and have not for 12 years past. I have seen trouble enough with it. I was one of the first that put that out of the way with us.

Respectfully,

ROSWELL CONVERSE.

New Braintree, Oct. 26, 1840.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### POINTS OF A GOOD HORSE.

COL. S. JAKES' remarks at the Sixth Agricultural Meeting, on the prominent points to be observed in the selection of a useful horse, more particularly for a roadster.

I prefer a lightish head, neatly set to the neck; the neck rising promptly and strong from the shoulders and withers; neck somewhat crowning or curving at the top, tapering to the head, with a strong crest. Shoulders well laid in, spreading well back, something like a shoulder of mutton.—Chest deep, and a little projecting. Withers rising moderately high, and inclining well into the back. If the withers are low and flat on the top, the horse will be inclined to plunge to the ground, and when fatigued will stumble or fall. Neither must the withers rise too high, as he will then appear as though on stilts: both extremes are serious impediments to fine and safe action. Ribs should be well rounded out. Back straight and short, well copped, that is, the hips well thrown forward, forming a strong loin, and giving a long lever from the point of the hip to the hock joint of the hind leg. The horse should be a good length from point of shoulder to the extreme point of buttock.—Dock strong, and well covered with hair. Close and snug immediately under the dock. The muscles on the inner part of the thighs should be full and well shut together. If there is a large cavity under the dock, the horse will be inclined to scour, and probably only a door-yard horse.

The head, neck and body forms a lever, resting on the fore legs as a fulcrum, the head being at the end of the lever. If the neck be very long and the head heavy, or if the neck be quite short, and the head short and light, either of these extremes very much affects the regular clips and action. The whole machine should be of good proportion.

The fore arm is a very important lever, as regards the safety as a roadster. The legs should be clean and free from bleuish, and when in motion move true, and free from cutting or wabbling. The feet should be round and steep; heels broad, coronet, and posterns of medium length. Shank or canon short, broad and flat, showing the tendons or sinews. The knee large and well dropped down; the arm above the knee long, and the muscles large and full. The top of the shoulder, where matched to the withers, should not be so heavy loaded with muscle as to impede their action. No

objections to have the fore feet move pretty close, but not so as to cut.

Much depends on the form of the hind leg and the power of that lever, as regards strength and speed. The shank, hock and thigh should be broad and flat, something like that of an ox; and if so, when in motion will operate like a plank sprung edgewise, and then let fly. If the hind legs when at good speed open and spread a little, no objection, providing there is a good free action in the hock joint.

### PEAT MEADOWS—AN INQUIRY.

Can any one inform us whether the kinds of trees which have grown upon a meadow in antecedent ages, have any effect upon the quality of the muck as a manure, or upon the productiveness of the land when brought into a state of cultivation? We have heard the opinion expressed, that where hard wood grew, the quality is better than where the growth was pine. If this be true, it is of importance in these days, when the public eye is turned to these low lands in search of manure and productive soils. We suppose the resinous matter of the pine must be decomposed or greatly changed before the material in which it abounds can be fertilizing; but whether, when this change has taken place, the decomposed pine is not as good as the rotted oak, maple or alder, we have no grounds on which we have labored is good; that is the extent of our knowledge.—Ed.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### MANAGEMENT OF SALT MARSHES.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—Mr Fairbanks inquires through your paper, what kinds of grass seeds are best adapted to salt marshes. I have made some few experiments with salt marsh, without attempting to keep off the salt water, (I mean the heads of creeks that are frequently overflowed by salt water,) by scattering the seeds of herds grass, (known to some persons as red-top) over the marsh, and leave them to vegetate as they might. I have also sown wheat upon the meadow turf thrown out of a ditch, cut through the same kind of marsh, and it has flourished and produced well, and so did the herds grass; and I have no doubt that good crops of hay and wheat might be raised upon reclaimed salt marshes, if they were ditched and the tide kept off. I think the best way to prepare such marshes would be, to burn off the grass, cut narrow and deep ditches, and spread the mud over intervals, for the purpose of making a bed for the seed, although they could not be long cultivated in wheat, as by destroying the grass roots, (turf) the marsh would settle too much and perhaps become miry, but they would not become so if kept in grass. Marsh mud and turf, when dried and pulverized, make excellent manure for every kind of crops raised in this part of the country. No doubt it would vastly improve by lime. Herds grass seed can hardly be sown too thick; about two bushels to the acre is the usual quantity, but three would be better: it may be scattered upon the ground and covered by dragging a rough bush over it; or if the ground be not prepared, by permitting cattle to trample it in. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY WHITING.

Never do good to obtain praise. This is selling virtue at a price.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1841.

SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE  
STATE HOUSE.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, who had been announced as our speaker for the evening, stated that he had had no leisure for writing out his views, and therefore must draw out, as he proceeded, from the stores which memory had laid up during the years he had devoted to Agricultural Chemistry. The earthy parts of all soils are formed by the disintegration or crumbling of rocks. A soil is in its nature (the earthy part of it,) like the rock from which it was originally formed. There are simple soils formed from a single kind of rock; and there are compound soils, the diluvial and alluvial, formed by a mixture of the crumbings of rocks that are different in their nature. The great current of waters that once swept over this portion of the earth, together with smaller and oft-repeated currents, have been great agents in producing these mixtures. These comminglings of different earths have contributed much to its fertility. Silix (i. e. sand) when found alone, is of too open or loose a texture; and so is carbonate of lime; while alumina (clay) is too adhesive. Any one of the earths, when alone, is barren. In every good soil there is a mixture of silix, carbonate of lime and alumina—(sand, lime and clay.) For the production of certain kinds of plants the soil must contain other earths; clover, for instance, requires gypsum. The grains require phosphates of lime and magnesia.

An acid soil is not good; neither is an alkaline one: it should be neutral. The earthy or mineral parts of a soil may vary much in their proportions, and yet the soil may be good; one in which sand predominates or one in which clay prevails may be good. But it is not so with the acids and alkalis; these must be neutralized, (made equal, or made to counteract each other.)—The acids result from the decaying of vegetable matter, as trees, leaves, grasses, &c., while alkalis come from the putrefaction and decay of animal matters, as flesh, dung, urine, &c.

The earthy matters, as sand, clay and the like, need to be mixed with either vegetable or animal matter or both, before there can be much fertility. This mixture has been going on through all the ages in which trees, leaves, grasses, plants have been decaying, and through which animals have been living and mouldering away. The original plants which grew before there was vegetable mould, were probably very hardy and of such a nature as to take much of their nourishment from the atmosphere and from water. The opinion has been advanced by Ad. Braconier, that originally the atmosphere contained more carbonic acid than at present, and thus was fitted to nourish plants which, in their decay, should fit the soil to nourish other and more valuable plants; and these plants in their growth by absorbing the carbonic acid, were fitting the atmosphere to support the higher orders of animal life.

Our usual plants require carbon and nitrogen to perfect their growth; and though they obtain a partial supply from the atmosphere, they cannot from that source alone derive a sufficiency for making them produce flowers and seeds. They must get some elsewhere. Consequently, the properties of the soil in which they take root are of importance. To the organic matter in the soil, the plant goes to obtain much of its food. Liebig has doubted this, because by applying guano (a manure from S. America,) to a soil that had neither vegetable nor animal matter in it, he has rendered that soil very fertile. He goes upon the presumption that guano con-

sists entirely of saline matters, as urate, phosphate and carbonate of ammonia. But Dr. J. has ascertained that this guano contains the usual ingredients of common fertile soils, besides a very large quantity of ammoniacal salts. (Therefore we may hold on yet to the common notion that it is important to have some organic matter, some vegetable or animal matter, something in addition to sand, clay, &c. in the soil of our fields.)

Where vegetables decay, a brown substance is formed, which is usually called vegetable mould. This substance contains much carbon, (food for plants,) but it likewise contains many acids. These acids, in their free state, are injurious to vegetation; where a tree is rotting nothing will grow: hence farmers have thought that rotten wood and muck are not good; that they make the soil sour. This is true of them in their acid state. But when these acids are neutralized, the rotten wood and muck become fertilizers. This neutralization can be produced slowly by exposing the substances to the action of the atmospheric and soil. But it can be more speedily and effectually accomplished by mixing them with, or exposing them to, the action of ammoniacal products produced by applying lime or ashes to putrid urine or dung. (But why putrid or partially decomposed? This we have asked since the meeting, and Dr. Jackson replies, because urine and dung when fresh, will give out, on the application of lime, only a small quantity of ammonia; but if somewhat putrid when the lime is applied, they give it out very freely.) The great object in the use of lime is, to make ammonia or ammoniacal products; and this should be done under such circumstances that the ammonia may be absorbed by vegetable matters; for then the acids in these matters will be neutralized and the matters themselves will become good manures. How shall we do this?

If you apply lime to dung or urine alone, the ammonia will pass off into the atmosphere and be lost. If you suffer dung to ferment alone, ammonia will be escaping from it and will be wasted. But mix your fresh dung and muck well together in a well formed heap; put a coating of muck on the outside of the heap; it is a good course to cover the whole with straw and boards. Let the heap lie in this state several weeks or months; Dr. J. recommends forming it in the autumn and letting it remain until spring. In this state the muck will absorb the ammonia given out by the dung in its first stages of decomposition. At the proper time, 10 or 15 days before you wish to apply the compost, take a bushel of unslaked lime to each cord in the heap, apply to it just water enough to reduce it to a powder, and then throw the heap over, mixing the lime in well. The heap may be again coated with muck, for this coating will absorb ammonia in sufficient quantity to make it good manure. Ashes will answer as a substitute for lime. (We did not learn the relative quantity of dung and muck, but we suppose that if the muck has been for some considerable time exposed to the atmosphere, or if from any other cause it does not contain a large quantity of free acids, that from two to three cords of muck may very safely be used to one cord of dung.) Muck when saturated with the urine of cattle, if thrown over and treated with lime, becomes as valuable as dung.

Farmers often make mistakes in the application of lime as a top dressing. If it is put on in its caustic state it does but little if any good the first year, because it is then imbibing carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and as this acid feeds the foliage of plants, the lime robs them of their food until it becomes saturated. Air-slaked lime as a top dressing answers well as a corrective on acid soils. Lime is most serviceable on soils containing a large quantity of partially decomposed organic matter

Mr Newton, President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, had found caustic lime as a top dressing, fail the first year, though it produced good effects the following season. His experience in every respect confirmed Dr. Jackson's opinions. Soil and marsh mud may be used instead of muck, but are not equally valuable.

[We trust that farmers will preserve this paper, and that when the proper season arrives, some of them will follow strictly the rules here given for directing them in the use of lime.]

BOSTON CULTIVATOR'S REPORT OF DR. JACKSON'S REMARKS.

As Editor, we have nothing to say to our neighbor relating to his report; but as secretary of the farmers' meeting, and as the organ of their invitation to Dr. Jackson, we do complain of it; and for this reason: if those who are invited to address us are liable to be rendered ridiculous by great misrepresentation and disrespectful insinuations, we shall be unable to obtain speakers.

We certainly did not hear Dr. J. say that "he would endeavor to entertain the meeting by stating from recollection what he had formerly delivered at other meetings." But we did hear him say, in substance, this: that he should draw from the stores which memory had laid up during the years he had devoted to agricultural chemistry. Neither did we hear him say "that no plants would grow so as to mature their seeds, in any mixture of pure earths, without imbibing something from the atmosphere"—but we did hear him maintain (in opposition to Liebig's hypothesis,) that most plants cannot obtain from the atmosphere alone carbon enough to enable them to produce flowers and seeds. This was his point. When the Cultivator says that "the Doctor's remedy" for acidity in rotten wood "is lime," we must ask him if he remembers correctly the prescription. We thought Dr. J. named ammonia as the proper medicine; and for producing this he wished not for lime alone, but lime acting upon animal matter. "The wonder if he (Dr. J.) could make good manure from white pine, white pine leaves, or pine sawdust, if he had lime enough," we do not join in, both because we have found the muck from a pine swamp very good as an ingredient of compost manure; and also because we believe that boiling it in potash would very soon convert fine sawdust into very good manure, and believe further that all decayed vegetable matters may be made good manures, whenever by the use of lime and animal matter you cause them to imbibe ammonia enough to neutralize their acids. When the speaker "treated learnedly of *senic acid*," we did not hear him; but his remarks upon *crenic acid* we attended to. His remark that "rain water in this vicinity was charged with *erinite* of lime," escaped our notice; but we heard him say that *pond water* in this vicinity contains *crenate*, &c.

Where Dr. J. was understood "to think the subsoil was not worth much before it had been manured," we understood him to say that it would be improved by stirring it with the subsoil plough, and thus submitting it to increased action from the atmosphere. Another quotation—"As to gypsum, he supposed that some part of it might go into the plant and compose a part of it, as in case of clover, &c.; yet he confessed that gypsum produced no effect on some soils—(if plaster operates principally by forming a component part of the plant, then why should it not prove useful on all kinds of soil?)"—The statement of fact here may be correct, but as the question asked intimates an inconsistency in Dr. J.'s opinions, we will try to answer it. Gypsum is supposed to have much the same action as common salt; consequently we cannot expect to derive benefit from it where there is already salt enough to supply the plant with what it will incorporate into itself, as is the case along the sea coast. On calcareous soils, inland, it is serviceable.—Once more we quote—"The Doctor still seems to think lime the all important agent in agriculture, though he distinctly admits that the excrement of animals is useful." Dr. J. speaks of lime as a mere chemical agent to render compost soluble, and fit it for food to plants; and we distinctly ask if it was not a great object with him to teach farmers how they might make a compost that would be nearly or quite as good as dung? This was an object with him; and therefore the assertion that "he distinctly admits that the excrement of animals is useful," (implying that he sets but little value upon excrement as a manure,) is false in its import and an insult to his good common sense.

We intend to maintain our friendly relations with our

brother editor, but we must protect, as far as possible, from misrepresentation and slurs, the scientific friend of the farmers, whose services we were directed to solicit, and whose teachings were most highly valuable.

Mr Geo. B. Emerson is expected to speak at the agricultural meeting tomorrow evening, upon Forest Trees

We have the pleasure of inserting on our fifth page Col. Jaques' remarks upon the horse.

**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 Feb. 28.

Feb. 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	22	24	32	30	E.
Tuesday,	23	39	47	20	W.
Wednesday,	21	0	24	18	W.
Thursday,	25	6	29	26	S.
Friday,	26	31	42	33	W.
Saturday,	27	34	35	34	S. E.
Sunday,	29	30	42	35	S. W.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1841.**  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 410 Beef Cattle, 25 yoke of Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep, and 100 swine. 80 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—We reduce our quotations to correspond with sales. We quote a few extra at \$6 50 a 6 75. First quality \$6 00 a \$6 25. Second quality \$5 50 a 5 75. Third quality, \$4 75 a \$5 25.

Working Oxen—A few sales only effected. Cows and Calves—Sales few and dull. Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 50, 2 75, 3 50, 4 50, 4 75 and \$5 00.

Swine.—4 1-2c. for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows. At retail 5 and 6.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, by the bag 60 to 70 c. Clover—Northern, very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow 60 to 61 c—Round Yellow 57 to 58—Southern Flat Yellow 55—White 53. Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 23 to 32—Northern 25 to 40.

PROVISIONS Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern, 9 c per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 16.

POULTRY—Chickens 10 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 10 to 11—Geese 7.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Lienyasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**FRUIT TREES AND SCIONS FOR SALE.**

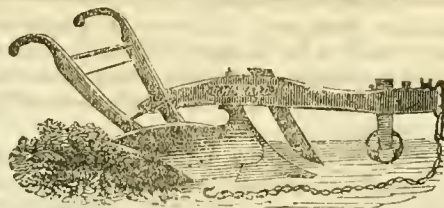
The subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, offers for sale a very choice and extensive variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Red and White Dutch Currants, and Red and White Antwerp Raspberries.

Also, Scions of all the European and American Fruits which have been proved; all from fruit bearing Trees, packed in boxes with moss, and can be transported with safety in any part of this country or Europe.

ROBERT MANNING.  
(May)

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

As Gardeners and Farmers. Apply at N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. March 3.



**HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.**

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough done more work, with the least power of team, of any plough exhibited—no Plough doing over twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough done twentyone and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantial made.

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$11, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Feb. 24.

**PURE SPERM OIL.**



**EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1841

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WM. SALLSBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840.

ew.

**A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,**

Situated in Braintree, ten miles from Boston, with a Dwelling House and large Cider mill thereon. The farm contains about 20 acres. Inquire of

NATHANIEL FAXON,

Feb. 24.

No. 53 North Market Street.

**BERKSHIRE BOAR AND SOW.**

The subscribers offer for sale a full blood Berkshire Boar and Sow, 18 months old, which they purchased a year since from N. C. Cement, which he warranted to be pure.

Feb. 24.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.**



3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees. 4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots. Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds. 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb, or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stalks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

**GARDEN SEEDS,**

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

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

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

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

**FIELD SEEDS.**

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

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

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

**SWEET AND POT HERBS.**

- Thyme
- Sweet Marjoram.
- Sage.
- Summers-avory.
- Medicinal Herbs, &c.
- Sweet Basil.
- Lavender.
- Lemon Balm.
- Anise.

**ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.**

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each. Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go in any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

**AN OX WAGON AND OX CART**

Nearly new, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Inquire at No. 52 North Market Street, or at their Farm in Brighton. Feb. 24.

**WANTED,**

An experienced Gardener, to whom liberal pay and constant employment will be given. Inquire of this office. Feb. 24.

**GRINDSTONES.**

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARO & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Ladies*—dear creatures—can do any thing they please with us. The Baltimore Clipper presents the following evidence, of the irresistible influence of "woman's winning way:"—

"A very beautiful young lady on the Point, not long since, signed her name to a temperance pledge, one article of which prohibited her receiving the affectionate attention of any young gentleman who was in any way given to intemperance. It happened that the tender hearted damsel had, at the very time she put her name to the paper, a beau with whom she was well pleased, but who, unfortunately, (according to report,) took occasionally a "leettle too much." The maiden was therefore under the painful necessity of addressing her, "fondly loved one" a polite note, stating her situation, the nature of the pledge she had taken, and the utter impossibility of her ever after receiving his attention as a lover. "I love you as purely as ever," was the language of the note, "but my word has gone forth, and honor bids me to respond to your kindness only in the light of a friend." The young man found himself completely subdued.—The words "I love you as purely as ever," were too potent. Determined not to forfeit such devoted affection, he sought the earliest opportunity to become a temperance advocate himself, signed the pledge, and is now a member of the Washington Temperance Society. Young love's dream with them has already brightened into engagement, and is, we understand, shortly to be consummated in matrimony. Powerful and beautiful is thy influence, oh woman."

*Weight of Military Men.*—The following memorandum was found a number of years ago in the pocket book of an officer of the Massachusetts line: August 19, 1783.

*Weighed at the Scale at West Point.*

General Washington,	209 lbs.
General Lincoln,	224 "
General Knox,	280 "
General Huntington,	132 "
General Groaton,	166 "
Colonel Swift,	219 "
Colonel Michael Jackson,	252 "
Colonel Henry Jackson,	238 "
Lt. Col. Huntington,	232 "
Lt. Col. Cobb,	186 "
Lt. Col. Humphreys,	221 "

It appears from the above, that the average weight of these eleven distinguished revolutionary officers, was 214 pounds. The heaviest weight having been General Knox, who weighed 280 pounds, and the lightest, General Huntington, who weighed 132 pounds. It is somewhat singular that the biographers of eminent men, never unless under circumstances of a peculiar character, record the weight or dimensions of the clay tenements which were the abode of their immortal spirits.

*Young farmers*, when you are looking out for a wife, ask the same question:

—A girl was presented to James I. as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek and Hebrew." "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James; "but pray tell me can she spin?"

*Excellent Sentiment.*—Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, in his inaugural address, introduces the following excellent sentiment, which cannot be too forcibly impressed on the minds of the citizens of this country:

"Nothing so surely indicates the happiness and prosperity of a people, as numerous school-houses well filled during the week, and churches well crowded on the sabbath—and the latter is sure to follow the former. If we desire to perpetuate our glorious political institutions, we must give to all our people moral and intellectual cultivation. That man who improves his intellect for six days in the week, and on the seventh endeavors to give it the proper direction, from the precepts of our holy religion—who learns to do unto others as he would they should do unto him—that man will never become a tyrant, and he can never be made a slave."

*The Cod-fish.*—A correspondent of the Exeter (N. H.) News Letter, speaking of the State House at Boston, says—"I did not particularly notice the ornaments of the Representatives' Hall, excepting a statue, which seems to attract even more attention than that of the Father of his country—I mean the likeness of a cod-fish, which has a conspicuous place, high and lifted up in front of the Chair. The Speaker looks up to the cod-fish, and calls the House to order. The gentlemen engaging in debate, as they wax warm and animated, throw up their hands and eyes to the cod-fish, and gather new force and zeal and eloquence. Even the chaplain of the House looks up to the cod fish, as he leads in the devotions of the morning. I do not by any means believe that the descendants of the pilgrims have become idolaters and actually worship the cod-fish, but it is certainly looked up to with great veneration, if not regarded as the presiding genius of the place."

*Titles.*—Several years ago there was a young English nobleman figuring away at Washington. He had not much brains, but a vast number of titles, which, notwithstanding our present dislike to them, have sometimes the effect of tickling the ear amazingly. Several young ladies were in debate, going over the list;—he is Lord Viscount so and so; Baron of such a country, &c. "My fair friends," exclaimed the gallant Lieut. N., "one of his titles you appear to have forgotten." "Ah," exclaimed she eagerly, "what is that?" "He is *Barren of Intellect*," was the reply.

*Definition of a Gentleman.*—Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion, but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings, are the essential and distinguishing characteristics of a gentleman.

*Solitude Sweetened.*—To shut a boy up in a cellar, and let him have free access to the molasses cask.

"How dreadful short the days are," as the woman said when she let her breakfast dishes stand till she had read a novel.

A man is said to be "over head and ears in debt," when he hasn't paid for his hat.

## POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "New York Poudrette Company," No 120 Nassau street, New York. It is in-odoriferous, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a fertilizer on any soil, and for any crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "act of incorporation," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. Price 35 cents per bushel. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain one barrel by enclosing a two dollar current bank bill—or three barrels by enclosing five dollars, free of postage. On receipt of the money the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

\* Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for spring use, and fifty bushels in time for fall use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall. All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, t20 Nassau street, New York. D. K. MINOR.

I wish it distinctly understood that the "New York Poudrette Company" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy are, or were, the managers. Dec. 9, 1840. 3m. D. K. M.

## POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "The Lodi Manufacturing Company." We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1840. We find it a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied,—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as the cheapest and best manure, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	P. F. Welsh.
John J. Newkirk.	G. C. Van Ripper.
John Tise.	George Tise.
Daniel Van Ripper.	William Wood.
George Demott.	John Duryee.
Henry Drayton.	George Newkirk.
Josiah Hornblower.	Garret Newkirk.
Corns. Van Winkle.	Daniel Vreeland.

Shares in the above company are \$100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. One cent worth, that is, 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above. Dec. 22.

## NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6-14 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6-14 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion. JOS. BRECK & CO. Feb. 10.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

## A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

Mr Geo. Tappan is our agent at New Bedford, Mass.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX. 1

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1841.

[NO. 36.]

N. E. FARMER.

## SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

We had not space last week for inserting our notes of the sayings and doings of the meeting in full. We now supply the omission in part. Many of Dr. Jackson's remarks we do not retain. All that we shall add from him is contained in the following paragraph.

It has been maintained (originally by Berzellius) that there is in the soil a peculiar substance, which he called *geine*. But it is now ascertained that this *geine* contains several substances, varying in their proportions in different soils. Dr. Jackson, some time since ascertained this by his own analysis, (and if we are correct in our recollection, announced the discovery last year.) The last steamship from England brought a work in which Berzellius states that he has himself found in what he had called *geine*, the very substances which Dr. J. had discovered. One of these substances is called apocrenic acid, which forms with lime an almost insoluble salt. But there are five organic matters found in all soils, which form with lime soluble combinations, and thus furnish food for plants.

Mr Colman exhibited several specimens of corn received from New Haven, where, as he informed us, the exhibition of this product, at their show last autumn, was extensive and rich. We saw nothing in the specimens indicating any variety that is new to this section of the country. These corns were distributed among the gentlemen present.

Mr Teschemacher exhibited several geraniums which had been subjected to a new mode of treatment for promoting their growth. The foliage was luxuriant; the leaves were 6 1-2 inches in diameter, while those on a plant treated in the ordinary way were but 4 1-2 inches broad. The process he chose not to describe until the experiment had been extended far enough to determine its effects upon the flower. Since the commencement of this process, a work of Prof. Liebig has been received, which contains an hypothesis in relation to vegetable growth similar to that upon which Mr Teschemacher has been acting. The value of Liebig's work, time and experiments must determine.

[If we correctly understand the matter, Liebig's view is, that vegetation is mainly promoted by the absorption of carbonic acid and ammonia from the atmosphere; and that the great use of manures is to furnish carbonic acid and ammonia in the atmosphere, around the leaves.]

For the New England Farmer.

## ORIGIN OF THE IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Sir—I noticed with surprise the remarks made at the 4th and 5th Agricultural Meetings, published in the two last numbers of your highly valuable paper, regarding the origin of the improved Durham Short-Horned race of cattle. Mr Charles Colling was the successful founder of that breed, by the introduction of the bull

"Hubback," into his herd of Teeswater cattle, about the year 1778. "It may be asserted that we have no superior Short-Horns which do not claim descent nearly or remotely from "Hubback."

My object more particularly at this time is to request your worthy Commissioner, Mr Colman, to publish a particular account of the "three pure bloods" which he once owned: by doing it he will confer a favor on all breeders of the improved Durham Short Horned cattle in this country. I wish the breeder's name of his "three pure bloods," the name of their sire, grand sire, &c., the sire of their dams, grand dams, &c., and as full and particular a pedigree as can be given, that all breeders may know what strain of blood to avoid.

For a history of this breed of cattle, I refer for a full account to Youatt's Treatise on Cattle, published in London, in 1834, under the superintendance of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and republished in this country.

HERD BOOK.

Connecticut, Feb. 21st, 1841.

For the New England Farmer.

## ERRORS CORRECTED.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Dear Sir—When gentlemen of the legal profession file bills in equity, they are occasionally compelled to abandon them and file new bills; but it is more usual to beg leave to make the proper amendment. I am in the latter position, and desire to correct two errors which I committed in the few remarks I made at the Fifth Agricultural Meeting.

I stated that the improvement of the Short Horns by Mr Charles Colling commenced by a cross with a polled Galloway cow. Such I find is not the fact; yet according to Youatt, it seems quite certain that this cross was calculated to reduce the size and improve the symmetry of Mr Colling's herd. He also says of Colling's sale made in 1810, "In a sale of 48 lots realizing £7,115 17s., Lady and her descendants sold for a larger sum than any other family obtained." Lady was of the "alloy," and this fact clearly establishes the high estimate put upon this cross at that period.

It was with the bull Hubback that Mr Colling commenced his successful career as a breeder.—This bull, it seems, was smaller than the Teeswater, and that he first commenced his reduction of the size of the animal by the use of this bull, and that his herd were in high repute prior to his cross with the Galloway cow.

I stated that we have two cows whose dam was sired by Comet (155.) I should have said grand dam.

By giving this a place in the next number of the Farmer, you will confer a favor.

Yours, very respectfully,

WELLS LATHROP.

Springfield, Feb. 26th.

It is much more honorable to be noble than to be born so.

For the New England Farmer.

## LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

MR PUTNAM—I was much pleased to hear from the Agricultural Commissioner on Thursday evening, that a reprint of Liebig's new work on Agricultural Chemistry was being prepared here, and I trust it will be sold at such a price as will place it in the hands of all to whom the subject of the cultivation of the soil is interesting. This chiefly because it contains facts and their application, which, however known to the few, have not been hitherto widely disseminated. Thus those who have waded through the scientific periodicals of Europe for the last two years, cannot fail to have observed the clear indications of the discovery of the existence of large portions of nitrogen in seeds and plants; and I believe it has been known to some even in this country that ammonia, from which vegetation receives its chief supply of this substance (nitrogen,) exists in rain and snow water. The great practical discovery of Liebig unquestionably is, that plants derive a portion of the large quantity of nitrogen so necessary for their existence, from the ammonia which is carried down to the roots by the rain—which rain imbibes this ammonia from the atmosphere, in which it is disseminated by the putrefaction of various organic substances. Thus the old saying that the rain clears the air, is more true than has been usually supposed.

So also, the action of the decomposition of carbonic acid into solid carbon and oxygen by plants, has been long known, and the decomposition of water by seeds into oxygen and hydrogen, has been likewise considered as proved by later experiments.

In this work of Liebig, who has already earned well merited fame as an analyst of organic substances, these and many other facts are arranged and properly applied to agriculture. The consideration of them by the farmer must be of advantage to him, and will, no doubt, excite that attention to the subject which is so much desired both by the scientific and the practical man.

Some of the decompositions above alluded to, are operations of frequent occurrence in laboratories—the detail of the methods by which they are performed, is familiar to every chemist; and yet the vegetable physiologist wishes to refer them to a mysterious cause which he calls *vitality*—a cause which if once admitted and settled, places a bar to farther examination into the operations of nature. I had much rather consider the arrangement of the cells and vessels of a vegetable as a voltaic pile—the hairs, some of which are pointed, others tipped with knobs, called, for want of a better name, or more knowledge, *glands*, as collectors of the electric fluid. These decompositions then by which ammonia surrenders its nitrogen, carbonic acid its solid carbon and oxygen, and water its oxygen and hydrogen, would be perfectly simple and understood; as would also the cause why moisture or dampness often impedes the experiments of the electrical philosopher—the fluid being conveyed away for the use of vegetation.

Whatever may be my ideas on this subject, I am

far from offering them as facts, having neither sufficient proofs of them nor leisure to institute experiments on the subject. I only wish to enter my protest against the term *vitality*, as closing the door to examination, and of expressing my satisfaction at the chance that is offered by the publication of such a work as that of Liebig, for new discoveries in the science of agricultural and vegetable chemistry.

J. E. T.

### COMPOST.

Fearing that we may not have done justice to Dr. Jackson or to his subject, in our condensed report of his remarks at the 7th Agricultural Meeting, we are about to make him speak for himself, by quoting from his valuable report on the geological and agricultural survey of Rhode Island.

"Peat and swamp muck occur in almost every town in the State, and farms are so situated that they may be abundantly supplied with them.

I am confidently of opinion that when the value of these substances is fully known, they will be eagerly sought for, as the basis of compost manures. They are extensively employed in Europe for this purpose, and are highly esteemed.

Lord Meadowbank, who first called the attention of British agriculturists to this valuable substance, states, "that after long and watchful experience he is satisfied with the powers and duration of this species of compost. In every diversity of soil, it has given returns in no wise inferior to the best barn-yard dung, applied in the same quantity, and that it is equal if not preferable in its effects for the first three years, and decidedly superior afterwards."

"The carcase of a dead horse, which is often suffered to pollute the air by its noxious effluvia, has been happily employed in decomposing twenty tons of peat earth, and transforming it into the most enriching manure."—(See Young's Letters of Agricola, letter 25, p. 238.)

In this country experience has also demonstrated the value of peat composts. Elias Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, and Mr Haggerston, of Watertown, who are excellent practical farmers, both declare that a composted manure made of three parts of peat and one of stable manure, is equal in value to its bulk of clear stable dung, and is more permanent in its effects. Mr Phinney has also been remarkably successful in reclaiming peat bogs, and values such land for tillage more than his uplands.

I have seen the various methods of managing peat composts fully carried into effect, in every form described, and am satisfied that when its use is fully understood, and it shall be generally applied in Rhode Island, that a new and prosperous era will dawn upon the agriculture of the State.

In composting peat, the farmer should be attentive to the principles on which the art is founded, otherwise by deviating he may commit important errors.

It is essential that animal matters of some kind should be mixed with the peat, for the purpose of effecting its decomposition, and to produce the requisite gases. Lime is employed to decompose the peat, neutralize acids, and to disengage ammoniacal gas from the animal substances.

The peat greedily absorbs every particle of ammonia, and becomes in part soluble in water. The soluble matter produced is principally the apocrenate of ammonia. Crenate of ammonia and crenate of lime are also dissolved.

Where an excess of animal matter and lime are employed, free carbonate of ammonia is formed. If the compost is mixed with earth and allowed to remain for a long time, nitre is produced, the operation taking place more rapidly in the summer months.

Potash, soda, soapers' waste liquors and ashes, may also be advantageously mixed with peat, and will serve to render it soluble and fertilizing.

Peat may likewise be used to absorb the liquid manures, which ought to be collected for that purpose, in every barn-yard, the dry peat absorbing like a sponge. It afterwards undergoes fermentation, in consequence of the animal liquids absorbed. It is stated by Mr John Young, in his letters of Agricola, that the liquid manures are of the same value as the solid, and "that one ton of the solid dung will make four tons of compost, and four tons more may be made from the urine discharged by the cattle in the same given time."

Night soil is a very powerful manure, and may be composted with peat to great advantage, provided it is thoroughly limed, in order to effect its decomposition. It is thus deprived of its peculiar odor, and gives off ammonia in great quantities, so as to saturate the peat.

After considering the numerous methods of preparing peat composts, I ought to urge the farmers throughout the State, to begin forthwith to collect and prepare large quantities of this manure for the improvement of their farms, and I have no doubt but the produce of the land will soon be more than doubled. Every farmer who has a bog or swamp, whenever his business will allow him time, and the peat can be dug, ought to obtain large quantities and throw it up on the uplands to drain, by which its weight will be very much diminished, and by atmospheric influences its quality is improved, especially if it is exposed to the action of frost. It may then be transported to the barn-yard or hog styes, and there be converted into compost by mixture with animal excrements. Or it may be made into heaps in the corners of the fields, where it is to be used, fish dung or some other animal matters being mixed with it. Lime may be put in at the same time with the animal matters, or it may be introduced early in the spring, when the compost is dug over, in case it has remained through the winter."

### CULTIVATION OF THE PINE ON THE SHORES OF GASCONY.

We take the following interesting article from a London literary and theological periodical, entitled the Christian Teacher:

Economy is the welfare of states as of individuals. By economy, in its best and widest sense, is meant, that just and wise distribution of means and efforts, which out of the given conditions produces the largest sum of good and happiness.

To spend little, is but one and a very meagre branch of economy—in many instances no economy at all. In states especially, to gather much is at all events equally important. When we look around upon the world, survey the numbers in want almost of their daily bread, while the earth given to man to be subdued and rendered productive by the labor of his hands, is still, in an infinite number of cases, totally without culture, and never, with a few rare exceptions, producing what it is capable by skill and industry of being made to produce, it is impossible not to believe that our knowledge of

the science of political economy is in its very infancy—its true principles little practiced or understood. Man is seen on all sides in that most affecting of all situations, willing to labor, crying for the privilege of being allowed to work, starving in want of the merest necessities of life, while the bounteous earth lies spread around him, offering her liberal rewards for labor, and not finding hands.

What inexhaustible mines of wealth yet unexplored does the surface even of our own well-peopled and well-cultivated British islands present; what sources of riches, strength and happiness lie buried in the bogs of Ireland alone!

Soils far more ungrateful have, by a judicious and economical culture, been made the fruitful source of wealth and felicity, and perhaps there is no contemplation more useful and agreeable, than that of such a picture.

The manner in which sand hills, such as those which, covered with wiry grass, line many of our shores, have on the southwestern coast of France been rendered useful and productive in a high degree, is a striking example of well-directed and successful efforts of this nature.

In the departments of the *Gironde* and of the *Landes*, on the shores of that stormy ocean which raves between the mouth of the Gironde and Bayonne, the most magnificent pine forests are at this day waving, where not many years ago was nothing but a dreary and threatening desert of sand.

These forests cover an immense extent of land round Teste and the basin of Arcachon, and might be extended so as to cover the whole of the above mentioned coast, an extent of sixty French leagues, or about one hundred and fifty English miles.

Teste and the basin of Arcachon will be found, on consulting the map, to lie on the shores of the ocean, in the southern part of the department of the Gironde, from which the department of the Landes extends southwards. Every one in the least acquainted with French geography has heard of the Landes; of those immense level plains,—and has pictured to himself their dreary monotony—their shepherds elevated on stilts and wrapped in grey sheep-skins, leaning upon their staves, and watching, motionless, the flocks scattered over the measureless pasture.

The force of the western wind has raised upon this coast, as upon many others, hills of sand, from thirty to sixty metres in height, (a metre is something more than an English yard.) The French give these sand hills the name of *Dunes*: they are composed entirely of the dry sea sand, driven inwards in various places, as upon some of our own coasts.

These sand hills having attained a certain elevation, fall—are driven forward by the wind, and invading the plains behind them, menace the Landes with inevitable destruction.

Populous towns have fallen victims to the advance of this slow, but as it was long thought, irresistible enemy. The Dunes advanced annually, and the gradual destruction of the productive plains might be predicted with mathematical certainty.—Even the city of Bourdeaux itself seemed doomed, sooner or later, to perish under this deluge of sand.

This state of things at last excited public attention, and towards the end of the last century, the means of arresting this fatal progression were sought for, and, as is the usual consequence of being sought for, found.

A man of the name of Bremontier, we do not know whether he is yet living or not, imagined a

method of staying the plague, and of rendering this element of desolation and despair a source of wealth and population. He fanned and executed the project of covering these moving hills with forests of pine (*le Pin maritime*), the roots of which, by conglomeration together these light particles, and forming them into heaps of solid earth, might fix them permanently in their place, and arrest their further progress.

Fifteen thousand *hectares* are now covered with the pine: those plantations which date from the time when Bremonnier began his operations, now present to the eye, in place of the desolate sand hills, magnificent forests, waving majestic above the restless ocean.

The *Dunes* extend sixty leagues, being in breadth from three quarters of a league to three leagues: the hills are intersected by valleys, called in the country *Ledes*.

The trees are raised from seeds, cast on the spot on which they are intended to grow—they are not transplanted: when the seed is sown, the moving of the light sand is prevented by covering the ground with brambles or young pine branches, fifteen hundred faggots of these being necessary to cover one hectare: the seeds are sown thick, and when the young plants are of seven or eight years, the first thinning is made. If there were any means of cheap transport, these thinnings, sold at Bordeaux, would be extremely profitable. After this thinning, the remaining plants grow with increased vigor, and in ten years reach the height of fifteen to twenty feet; at the end of twentyfive years they produce turpentine. A hectare of pines produces this article to the value of from 25 to 60 francs, (that is from £1 to £2 8s. sterling,) according to the age of the plants,—a pretty considerable profit from what was once an unprofitable, and worse than unprofitable desert.

The infinite teeming earth seems, even now, but to be beginning to open her riches; man is yet only guessing at the powers of the mighty mother—only gathering the first scanty fruits of the wealth lying hidden in her bosom, as the reward of science, exertion, enlightened benevolence and peace.”

#### AGRICULTURAL READING.

It may easily be shown that there is no single occupation or business in life, where extensive knowledge is more necessary than it is to a full understanding and proper practice of agriculture. There is none so intimately blended with all the important branches of the natural sciences as this; none to which geology, chemistry, botany and entomology, are such important contributors and invaluable auxiliaries. The earth, the air, are full of instruction to the farmer; the pebble, leaf, insect; the composition and decomposition of matter and its causes, are all before him, all constantly going on around him, all inviting attention as part of the processes he must produce if he is a successful cultivator of the soil. He must read: and if he feels the value of knowledge himself, he will be proportionably anxious that those around him, his neighboring farmers, his friends, should read also. A community of knowledge constitutes one of the strongest ties that can bind society together; whatever may be the topic, it is a bond of feeling and interest not easily broken or destroyed. An intelligent practical man may change the whole course of agriculture in a neighborhood, and give an im-

pulse to its prosperity, which may endure long after the cause is forgotten. We have seen a man go into a neighborhood of farmers, respectable men, but who did not read, and felt the old fashion contempt and aversion for those who did. This man was a reader of agricultural papers, and when an improvement was pointed out that his good judgment showed was adapted to his means, his farm, or his circumstances, he adopted it at once. He improved his farm by draining his lands, and nearly doubling the ordinary crops, by skilful cropping and rotation. He improved his stock by purchasing at great cost, superior animals to breed from. His neighbors at first called him a “book farmer,” and sneered at his management. They soon found the laugh was on the wrong side, and began to inquire the causes. If he could get a neighbor to read, his periodicals were always at their service; and if he met a brother farmer, some proposition was made or some inquiry started which he was sure would lead to useful results. Soon they found agricultural papers necessary, and became subscribers themselves; an agricultural paper has become as indispensable as a political one, and its arrival is always looked for with interest and pleasure. The prominent farmers of that neighborhood are now *readers*—several different publications are received; and when they meet, the comparative merits of the different modes of husbandry are freely and intelligently discussed. We would wish to see such examples as this more frequently imitated. When they become common, it will be a proud day for American agriculture. In such instances, we trace the true secret of improvement, for although the looker-on may at first sneer at the reader, he is sure eventually to imitate first the improvements he makes, and lastly his course of reading. We ask it then as a favor, of every friend to agricultural improvement, to bring a knowledge of farming periodicals to the notice of his neighbors—let them be induced to become subscribers—to read, to reflect on the means of improving their cultivation—and a point will be gained, which will afford a rational hope of rapidly increasing and permanent prosperity.—*Albany Cult.*

*Examine your Implements.*—It is well in this month to make a careful examination of your farming implements; ascertain what are wanting, what new repairs, what new ones are to be introduced, &c., that all may be ready when required for use. It is not good policy when the seed is sown, to find you must wait until a harrow can be constructed or your neighbor has done using his, before you can cover it; or when you are ready to plant or mow, to find that you have hoes without handles and broken snaths to your scythes. All are more or less dependent, but the practice of borrowing agricultural implements should be discountenanced as much as possible, since they are all so cheap that where they are wanted frequently, the old adage, that it is better to borrow than to buy, is fully reversed.—*ib.*

Slander is a leprosy that cleaves to all mankind. Where you can find one who would willingly arrest the progress of an evil report, there are five hundred who would more willingly spread it.—*Anon.*

He who exchanges his own good opinion for that of another, makes a miserable bargain.

The strongest armor is worn inside the bosom.

*STEEL ORE.—Important Discovery.*—In the town of Duane, Franklin co., New York, is a vein of magnetic oxide, distinguished from the other minerals of that region by its capacity of yielding, directly from the process of smelting, a substance possessing all the physical and chemical properties of manufactured steel. From the analysis it appears that the properties of the substance resulting from the smelting of this mineral are inherent, and not the result of any new or peculiar process of assay. However little the world may be prepared to give credence to the existence of such a mineral in the state of an oxide, the fact is now too well established to admit of skepticism, and no one who will examine the edge tools and cutlery of all kinds that have, during the past season, been cast from this mineral and sent out into most of the cities for samples, can do so great violence to his own senses, as to doubt any longer the existence of a *natural steel*, from which, by the simple mode of moulding and casting, razor blades, penknives, shears, plane irons, gouges, axes of all sizes and descriptions, and every variety of tools of the machinist and carpenter's shop, are at once produced, having all the properties and best qualities of the purest steel.

We have actually seen some samples of articles cast out of this newly discovered ore which have been brought to this city, and are intended, we believe, to be presented to the “National Institution.”—*National Intel.*

*Churning Milk in Mexico.*—We find the following in the *Albany Cultivator*: it may be true.

“Many patents have been granted for various kinds of churns in our Yankee land, which probably in most cases originated from those who were accustomed to the “good old way,” but it strikes me that the Mexican churn beats all your Yankee inventions for ease, pleasure and saving of time. The method, as communicated to me by Joseph Greenham, a merchant of Vera Cruz, is: to enclose two tin cans in a green cow-hide, the size of them to correspond to the quantity of milk: the hide will shrink on drying and adhere tight to the cans, and being placed one on each side of a trotting horse, it has the appearance of saddle-bags. When filled nearly full with milk, the Mexican has only to mount the steed and ride into town from Mediling to Vera Cruz, the distance eight miles: the motion of the horse effects the separation of the butter from the milk, and the rider has only to pocket the cash for his buttermilk and butter, and at his leisure wend his way home.

Yours,  
S. W. JEWETT.

Weybridge, Vt., Jan. 1841.

[The milk of Col. Jaques' celebrated Cream Pot cows has been converted into butter during its conveyance from his farm in Charlestown to this city.]

*To destroy Rats and Mice.*—The following has been recommended for this purpose, and is worth the trial:

Take equal quantities of powdered oatmeal and unslacked lime; mix them by stirring, without adding any liquid, and put a small quantity in a place infested by rats or mice; they will swallow this preparation, become thirsty, and the water which they will drink will slack the lime and destroy them.

Despise no one; for every one knows something which thou knowest not.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### KEEPING CATTLE WARM IN WINTER.

MR ALLEN PUTNAM—Dear Sir—I observe by the papers that the subject for discussion at your agricultural meeting this evening, is Live Stock. If I were present, I would say something on the importance of keeping neat cattle and sheep warm in the winter season; but as I cannot be there, I will address a few words to you on the subject; and if you shall regard what I write as calculated to make the farmer's stock more comfortable and more profitable to its owner, you may publish this letter in the New England Farmer.

When I commenced farming, I prepared a good barn-yard, enclosed with a close fence, and a well of water therein, covered with a shed. I used to turn out my cattle in the morning, and suffer them to remain out all day, unless there was a severe storm. The cattle were fed at noon with some coarse fodder spread on the snow in the barn-yard, or in racks under the shed. A plentiful supply of water was kept constantly in a trough in the yard. Now, sir, for years I thought that this was the best way I could manage. I have since adopted a different course. My cattle are fed several times in the morning, and carefully carded; and at about 9 of the clock are turned out to water. While the cattle are drinking, the stalls are cleaned out and littered, and in about one hour the cattle are again tied up. If the weather is stormy or very cold, they are permitted to return to their stalls as soon as possible; but if the weather is mild, they are suffered to remain out longer, but not more than two hours. They are fed in their stalls several times during the day, always giving them little at a time. In the afternoon they are again turned out and watered, and suffered to remain out as long as in the morning. The stalls having been again cleaned out and littered, the cattle are again tied up for night. Great care is taken to make the barn warm. When the weather is cold, the doors and windows are closely shut. In this way, the cattle being more comfortable, are kept at much less expense and thrive better. A cow will give more milk when kept warm than when exposed to the cold. Every farmer knows that cattle eat more in severely cold weather; and, notwithstanding, then cows give less milk; still few farmers take sufficient care to protect their stock from the severity of the weather. Hogs, also, gain more on the same food, when kept warm.

My business calls me often to ride through the county of York, and it is distressing to see seven eighths of the stock (working oxen excepted,) exposed to the severity of the weather in cold winter days, from morning till night, without shelter. Cattle so situated will take little exercise, but stand shivering with the cold, not being able to lie down comfortably on the cold, melting snow. It is a mistaken notion that cattle and sheep should be much exposed to severe cold weather to render them hardy. Some farmers say that they leave their cattle out, because their business calls them from home. This is a poor excuse. It would be much better to turn their cattle out for water only once each day, and tie them up immediately after drinking, than to leave them all day exposed to the open air. Then the humane farmer, when gone from home and exposed to the storms of our inclement winter, may feel some satisfaction in the re-

fection that he has discharged his duty to his live stock, by placing them in a dry and warm shelter. Respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. A. HAYES.

S. Berwick, Me., Feb. 18, 1841.

For the New England Farmer.

### ROT IN TURNIPS.

I have noticed several articles recently in the various agricultural papers, relative to the destruction of the ruta бага in the field by rot.

The disease alluded to is not confined exclusively to the ruta бага, but is not unfrequently the cause of serious and fatal injury to every species and variety of turnips now known. In the autumn of 1839, I had a yard containing no less than six distinct varieties, all of which, with the exception of a few that had been sown very late, in order to supply a vacancy occasioned by the ravages of the fly, were destroyed.

A field of ruta bagas, the same season, was also greatly injured by the same cause; and indeed I have never been very successful in raising this root, where I have manured with green or unfermented dung, unmixed, with a liberal quantity of ashes or unslaked lime. The best and most valuable crop I ever harvested, was a crop of ruta bagas sown in drills, 18 inches asunder, on green sward turned in in June, and manured with ashes and gypsum, in the proportion of half and half.

The roots were perfectly smooth and symmetrical—of an excellent flavor, and kept longer without depreciating than any I have ever raised.

There have been many curious speculations offered in order to account for this evil; but as yet we have had nothing but speculations, and no one can congratulate himself upon having discovered either the cause or a remedy for its effects. Whether the rot is occasioned by a radical or tropical affection, or whether it is confined exclusively to crops grown on soils that have been manured with unfermented dung, is a question I am unable to decide.

Windham, Me., Feb. 4th, 1841.

H. D. W.

### BERKSHIRE SWINE.

We last week inserted a communication from "One who prefers Form to Color"—and also copied from the Albany Cultivator an article, each highly approving of the Berkshire. Our readers must not infer that we coincide in opinion with all who furnish matter for our pages, or that we adopt the views contained in every article which we copy. Our purpose is, within proper limits, to furnish our readers with what may be said on each side of a question. The Berkshire swine have recently obtained great notoriety. Farmers from east, west, north and south are inquiring into their merits and defects. It is important that the true value of this breed should be determined. If any one can give us facts or opinions from sources which entitle them to any considerable weight, that tend to show that these swine are less valuable than some other kinds, or that crosses with them are better than the pure bloods, we shall be happy to lay their remarks before the public. We have apprehensions that Berkshires deceive the eye; that their roundness on the rib makes them promise thicker pork than the farmer finds when they are slaughtered. We learn from good authority, that on the belly and sides they are thin, compared with the cross of Berkshire and Mackay. Report says that butchers

and meat sellers dislike the pure bloods. If this breed possesses a peculiar aptness to fatten, and if at the same time the pork is worth less in the market, then the farmer must settle the question whether what he saves in keep is not to be accompanied by a diminished price for the pork, such as will prevent his being the gainer by changing his stock. Information upon the subject is solicited.—Ed.

### THE POUUREITE COMPANIES.

In December last, there was inserted in this paper a notice of affidavits forwarded by Mr Anthony Dey, relating to the relative value of poudrette, as manufactured by the New York Poudrette Co. and by the Lodi Manufacturing Co. The object of the affidavits was to show that chemical analysis proved the article prepared by Mr Dey to be much superior to that prepared by Mr Minor. Last week we inserted what Mr Minor called the farmers' analysis of his article. Accompanying that statement was a note intimating that the analyses made for Mr Dey might not have been conducted with entire fairness. We suspect there may be facts which would naturally prompt an honest man to conjecture that Mr Dey, or rather his agents, may have given too great a relative excellence to his article. Our object now is, to place Mr Minor, or the New York Co. on as good footing in our columns, as was formerly given to Mr Dey or the Lodi Co. Here we must stop: the private rivalries or differences of the parties we must refuse to make public. We may add our own conviction that those who order the article from Mr Minor, are more likely to obtain it, than those who apply to Mr Dey. We have ordered from him a small quantity for our own use, and Messrs Breck & Co. are expecting to receive in a few weeks, several casks for sale.—Ed.

*Utility of Select Seeds.*—Mr Gaylord, in the Albany Cultivator, very justly remarks, that "the seed that ripens first in the ear, and is separated with the greatest ease, is the most proper for seed, as these circumstances show it is the most mature. A farmer in one of the northern States a few years since, was in the habit of selling large quantities of seed wheat annually and at high prices, as his wheat was of a superior quality, very heavy and productive, and supposed to be a new variety. It appeared, however, that he had brought his wheat to that degree of perfection, by selecting some of the finest heads from a field in the first place, and then instead of threshing the whole crop, and using the seed promiscuously, he generally beat the sheaves over a barrel, by which only the best and most perfect grains were separated, and by repeated sowings had rendered the qualities so desirable, permanent."

It is reasonable to believe that every kind of seed may be improved by a similar process of selection.

It is too often the case that a family of sons and daughters are seen spending their time in idleness and extravagance, while their parents are laboring like slaves for their support.

The mind of a thinking man resembles the earth, beneath whose surface lie many precious seeds. Every rain calls forth buds, and every beam of the sun produces flowers.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### LIME—"ONE FIRE MORE."

MR PUTNAM—Permit me to second your recommendation in regard to the application of lime the ensuing spring, on the plan proposed by Dr. Jackson, as set forth in your report of his instructive remarks at the Seventh Agricultural Meeting.

It yet appears to be a mooted question with many of our practical agriculturists, whether this great chemical agent is capable of affording any important aid in improving the common methods of cultivation; and it would appear to be the surest way to settle its merits as a fertilizer, to adopt, *strictly*, as you observe, the recommendations of its distinguished advocate, Dr. Jackson, which are not only supported by science, but by the experience of many intelligent and persevering cultivators in various parts of our country.

Considerable disappointment has been produced heretofore in its application as a top-dressing, which the scientific reasons assigned by Dr. Jackson in his remarks, will prevent in future.

Upon the whole, with so much evidence in support of its utility, and with the satisfactory explanations afforded by science of the causes of its failure in certain cases heretofore, I think instead of abandoning its use, there are new inducements for farmers to proceed in their experiments with it. Let it have a *fair* trial, upon *scientific* principles, as proposed by Dr. Jackson, and I for one have no fears for the result. At any rate, let it not be condemned as worthless, before it has been put to the test its friends solicit. An article of so much general importance and of so high pretensions as an aid to agriculture, should not be spurned upon the mere unsupported suggestions of *any* man, more particularly of one so manifestly destitute of chemical knowledge as—[The severe personal allusions of our correspondent which follow here, though just, we have thought best to omit, as they might give rise to a warfare of an unpleasant character.] Such men, however, can do but little to impede the march of agricultural improvement or dampen the spirit of scientific inquiry which is now awakened. In their veneration for ancient error, they may despise the truths which modern science is revealing—but they cannot circumscribe the influence or prevent the effects of those truths, no more than they can

"Pluck his brightness from the sun,  
Or with polluted finger tarnish it!"

But I am digressing. Mr Editor, I would again urge upon farmers the propriety of testing the value of lime in the exact manner proposed by Dr. Jackson, and if success does not attend the trial, there will then be *reason* for dispensing with its use: In the encouraging words of our caption, give *One Fire More!*" and another will be unnecessary.

Before I close this, permit me, sir, to congratulate you on your success in your new capacity.—Under your charge, I consider the usefulness of the Farmer, as an *agricultural* paper, greatly enhanced; and am confident that the New England Farmer—the lord of an acre, alike with him who tills his hundred—could adopt no better means to increase his store of "this world's goods" and reap richer recompense for his toil, than by becoming subscriber to, (and a *payer for*.) your valuable weekly. I would not detract a hair's-breadth from the well-earned merit of your eminent predecessor in the editorial chair, but in justice to you must say, that if he was fortunate in being able to

please a *select* class of readers, you must be deemed *peculiarly* fortunate in being suited to please *the mass*; and the course which you marked out for yourself upon assuming the editorial duties, and which you have thus far so ably and faithfully maintained, is the course, depend upon it, sir, which will regain the Farmer its wonted popularity, and meet the unqualified approbation of the great majority of its subscribers. I am pleased to see that in your efforts to make a good agricultural paper, you are so well seconded by the aid of correspondents—and, wishing that their number may be augmented, and that the Farmer may grow in public favor as you advance in editorial experience,

I remain truly yours,

J. H. D.

P. S.—In one of the farm reports lately published in the Farmer, I noticed the opinion advanced as fact, that manuring corn in the hill has the effect to produce an extra quantity of stalks to the detriment of the grain. As I do not recollect having seen this question discussed in your columns, I would ask if this opinion is sustainable as fact? The stimulus given to corn in its early stages by the manure in the hill, lessens the chance of the crop being injured by frost, by hastening its maturity; and I submit whether, in the long run, this advantage does not counterbalance the evil of a disproportionate quantity of stalks. I should like the views of your correspondents, *pro and con*, in regard to the matter.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

### ON BREEDING BACK.

SIR—Conversing lately with two very intelligent friends and practical agriculturists on the tendency of all animals to "breed back," I was struck with the instances they related as having happened within their knowledge, and which carry back that tendency to a date far more remote than what I had contemplated as probable, or even possible.

The first said, "When I was a lad at my father's house, we had amongst our poultry a small rooster, of the bantam or feather-legged breed, with the feathers extending outside his legs like two small wings; he was kept until it was suspected that the breed of the other fowls might be injured by his cross, when he was killed; but, from that day to this, not a year passes without a feather-legged chicken amongst the poultry!"

The other said, "I once kept the variety of fowls called rumps: that is, fowls naturally without tails; but at length, determining to get rid of them, they were all killed right away: this was seventeen years ago, and during that time I have never had one of that sort upon my farm, but this year there has come a rump fowl amongst the chickens!"

And it is in this way, I presume, that the very frequent admixture of black, or spotted-faced sheep, are to be found in flocks where there have never been either ewe or buck of that variety for an age; but it must have been observed by every one, at all conversant with the rearing of sheep, that these mongrels, which have black, or dark-colored spots, are always the best sheep in the flock. And I know at this time, a remarkably fine pen of spring pigs, a cross between the Chester county and Berkshire black and white, each of which has the requisite number of white feet, &c., according to Albany statute; but two amongst them, and by far the best pigs, have a tinge of red mixed with the white—a proof that they are "breeding back" to their old

Berkshire blood. To this cause may also be attributed, I have no doubt, the varieties we so often find in corn, which, although selected with the greatest care, and planted far away from every other variety, will still be found to "sport" in a most surprising manner.

P. W.

### WHY DON'T HE DO IT.

When a farmer *knows* that a gate is better, and as a time and labor-saving fixture cheaper, than a set of bars and posts, and without calling on a carpenter he can himself make one—why don't he do it?

When he has no other fastening to his gates and barn doors than a rock rolled against them, and in a single evening after supper is able to make a better one—why don't he do it?

Or when he sees the boards dropping from his barns and out buildings, and like heaps of rubbish lying in piles about his premises, and need only nailing on again—why don't he do it?

Or if he is afraid of the expense of nails, and is always crying up the maxim of Dr. Franklin, to "save the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Dr. Franklin also said that "many men are penny wise and pound foolish," and he is not careful to think of the precept contained in the latter—why don't he do it?

If it is a saying of nearly half the manure of a farmer's stock by keeping them shut up in yards, instead of running at large through most of the winter—why don't he do it?

If he knows that many of his fields would be greatly improved by ditching, and by the removal of large stumps and stones—why don't he do it?

And when he knows that his pastures yield nearly double the feed, and of a better quality, if the bushes were all cut and subdued—why don't he do it?

And if he can add fifty per cent. to the product of his clover fields, and even his pastures, by the use of gypsum—why don't he do it?

And if it is cheaper, actually cheaper, to burn dry wood than green, and to use a stove instead of an open fire-place—why don't he do it?—*Farmer's Gaz.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

### CULTURE OF THE SUGAR BEET.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—I have tried during the four years past, various modes of cultivating the sugar beet. On our soils, which we call red land, but which I suppose you would call alluvial, the following plan I find the best. I work my ground until it is well pulverized, with a good supply of manure if it is poor. I then draw furrows about two feet apart, into which I put a reasonable quantity of manure. I then run my plough round both sides of the furrow, which will cover the manure and raise it on a ridge. I plant the seed from ten to twelve inches apart on the ridge. In this way I have been tolerably successful. Last year I had an extraordinary crop, but I did not take time to ascertain the number of bushels or tons to the acre. This year I had two acres, and got twentysix tons, though I do not call it more than half a crop, it having been a very dry season.

PETER DIEHL.

New Oxford, Penn.

Poverty wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things.—*Cowley.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1841.

EIGHTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE  
STATE HOUSE.

The President, Hon. Daniel P. King, informed the meeting that he had received a communication from Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, with a request that it might be laid before the body over which he presided. A portion of the communication, embracing the outlines of a plan for forming an association among the farmers of the Commonwealth for the purpose of employing one or more agricultural chemists, who should analyze soils, manures, &c. for each member of the association, and prepare a popular treatise upon the science of agriculture, having been read, the matter was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs Denny, of Leicester, Dr. Jackson, of Boston, and Collamore, of Pembroke, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The House of Representatives having prolonged its session until 7 o'clock, and the community in part being engaged in the celebration of the Fourth, the attendance at the Hall in the early part of the evening was so small, that the meeting preferred to receive the remarks of Mr Emerson on Forest Trees at some other time, and voted a meeting on the following Monday evening for that purpose.

A gentleman from New Bedford being present, Mr Randall, who has imported for his own use both Ayreshire cattle and Berkshire swine, he was invited to favor us with some account of them. He judges the Ayreshire to be second to none as dairy stock. We understood him to say that one of his cows from the first to the seventh of April, besides feeding her calf, made 7 lbs. of butter and furnished 3 pts. of milk daily for other uses. This cow never gave more than 20 qts. of milk per day. This breed do well on short feed; will thrive where the Durhams would dwindle. They are more easily kept than our native stock; and one, with the same keep, will get more milk and more flesh from the Ayreshires than from natives. He has a fine bull, Ro's Roy, out of a cow that has obtained the first premiums in Scotland, which he deems superior to any other animal he has seen. This breed are not larger than our New England cows. Feeds his stock mostly upon straw and 1 1-2 peck of roots per day to each animal. The bull thus kept, was thought by many, from his fine condition, to have been stall-fed. When asked by Mr Buckminster whether his Ayreshires resembled the stock owned by Mr Cushing, he replied that they do resemble Mr Cushing's, but yet differ from them. Would not volunteer to express any apprehension that Mr Cushing's are not pure Ayreshire, but as he has been questioned, gives the opinion that there may be in them some Clydesdale blood.

Mr Randall has imported two Berkshire sows and a boar. The writers for the Albany Cultivator would lead one to suppose that the real Simon Pures have 18 white hairs in the tail, three white feet and a little white in the face, and that all other parts are black. But his are of a red or brick dust color, mixed with black. They have done remarkably well; his boar is now at Mr Cushing's, (Watertown) where he trusts he will establish a good character.

The question was raised whether the Berkshires will cut up as well as other hogs. (Our article in another column was sent to the printer before the meeting.) Mr Colman had recently heard reports unfavorable to them, at which he was somewhat surprised. He said that Mr

Cushman, Representative from Bernardstown, had had consigned to him for sale by one of his neighbors recently, a very large hog, and a request was made that he should not let it be known that the hog was of Berkshire breed, because that would injure the sale. The report is abroad that the meat sellers in the market house were unwilling to purchase the large hogs recently sent to market by Mr Phinney. (We are not certain whether the last statement was made by Mr C. or by some other speaker.)

Mr Putnam deemed the question an important one, and stated that he had heard objections to this breed from sources which entitled them to much consideration.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, apprehended that our farmers might miss it, by running after new breeds and omitting the improvement of those that have long been in the country.

Mr Sheldon, of Wilmington, said he was the first man to drive swine from New York State to this vicinity. Got then the Grass breed; they resembled the Berkshires, but were not as good; did not cut up well. He cares little for the breed—he wants to see the animal—to see the make of him—and if he likes that, he'll buy him, asking no questions about his family name.

From a bushel of *cooked* meal he can get sometimes 12 lbs. of pork; but from raw meal he seldom gets more than eight. It is important to be very regular as to the hour of feeding; after you have fixed your hour, do not depart from it so much as five minutes. A man accustomed to his breakfast at precisely seven o'clock, can tell without a watch very nearly when that time comes; and the pig can tell as accurately. By this regularity you keep them from squealing. A hog that eats every thing—that is, one that gets a variety in his food—will do better than one that is confined to a single article of food, however nutritious that may be. In reply to the question whether the state of the tide at the time of slaughtering the hog has any effect upon the pork, Mr S. said that he had made extensive observations and was satisfied that the point could not be settled until we could discover some process by which we could kill one half of the same hog on the flood, and the other half on the ebb of the tide.

Col. Adams, of Newbury, said that he continues to keep the Byfield breed, but has crossed slightly with the Mackay. Likes the looks of a white hog with lopped ears and a clipped tail. Recently slaughtered two sows 20 months old, that had brought 15 pigs, and their weight was 825 lbs. His butcher, Mr Colman, of Newburyport, tells him that no Berkshire of equal weight will cut so thick pure fat pork, on the back, by one inch as his breed. An intelligent farmer in his vicinity who recently slaughtered Berkshires, finds the pork so indifferent that he will not eat it. Col. A. coincides with Mr Sheldon in regard to feeding at a particular hour.—In winter he feeds twice a day; in summer three times.

Mr Sheldon thinks that pork can be obtained cheaply by giving hogs as much as they will eat; he generally feeds three times a day; but one season an Irishman fed his swine five times a day; and they did better, slightly better, than in any other season. The worst course one can take is to give an animal *just enough* to keep him where he is: up to that point there is *no profit*—but the next kernel of corn, the first that adds to size or fat, you may get pay for. The troughs should be covered, excepting while the hogs are eating.

Mr Colman corrected a statement made by him on a former evening, when he informed us that Capt. Mackay brought from England the original of the breed that bears his name. They were brought by Capt. Tracy.

Mr Randall had tried, much to his satisfaction, a process of curing hams, described last season in the Albany

Cultivator. (We think it has been published in our columns before we had charge of the paper, but if not, we will soon give it an insertion.)

The Berkshires found more disparagers than praisers. Their comparative merits and defects are not yet fully known. Those who have them already and like them, will of course continue to keep them;—those who have fair hogs of a different breed, may do well not to incur much expense to obtain this famous kind, until their relative worth is better understood. The color of Mr Randall's hogs, taken in connection with a few facts observed by us the last season, creates a presumption in our mind that there may be a better variety of improved Berkshires than that obtained from the vicinity of Albany. We noticed in each of three litters of pigs last year, *one* pig of the red or reddish color, and in each instance that was apparently the best pig in the litter. Red with black spots is said to be the color of the genuine old English Berkshire; the *black* comes mostly from the Chinese black hog. And as those pigs were best in which the color of the old Berkshire shows itself, the inquiry is legitimate, whether the fashionable Berkshire of the day has not too much of the Chinese blood in him; whether one with less of that blood would not be better.

AGRICULTURE IN MAINE.

We are happy to learn that our brethren in the east have commenced holding meetings at the capitol. Judging from the reports given in the Maine Farmer and Maine Cultivator, the first meeting must have been highly interesting. There are intelligence and enterprize enough in that State, when they shall be brought to bear more directly and generally upon agriculture and upon the inducements there offered to its prosecution, to make Maine prominent among the agricultural States of the Union. More extensive cultivation of the soil, in connection with the lumber trade and operations would, we imagine, contribute essentially to the prosperity and comfort of her people. Our hearty good wishes attend those who have commenced laboring to awaken there a deeper interest in this most natural and highly important occupation.

CORN.

We are indebted to Lovett Peters, Esq., of Westboro for a truss of corn, which has the characteristics of a very good kind. We shall with pleasure comply with his request to use some of it on our own grounds.

Also, we have on hand a specimen of fine corn from Mr John Preston, of Danvers. Other varieties from various directions may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse.

We are indebted to Mr Peters, also, for a communication relative to the slavers in horses, which will be attended to at the season when that disease usually prevails.

BRISTLES IN ENGRAFTING MORTAR.

We learned a few days since from E. Phinney, Esq. that bristles, somewhat chopped up, cut say into three pieces each, will make a much more durable mortar than hair, whether for engrafting or plastering.

On Monday evening Mr G. B. Emerson was prevented by ill health from delivering his address upon Forest Trees. A discussion was had upon the Root Culture. Tomorrow evening, *Trees* will be the subject for consideration. Mr Emerson will be present if his health permits.

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date.—*Lacon*.

## 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 7.

March 1841.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	1 37	50	33	S. W.
Tuesday,	2 31	33	31	S. E.
Wednesday,	3 23	40	34	S. E.
Thursday,	4 23	28	25	S.
Friday,	5 9	21	22	N.
Saturday,	6 17	35	30	S. E.
Sunday,	7 35	42	35	N. W.

## BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer  
At Market 285 Beef Cattle, 880 Sheep, 12 yoke of Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, and 480 swine.  
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected. The premium cattle from Worcester county, which were exhibited in State street a few days since, were sold for a high price. We quote extra \$6 75 a 7 00. First quality \$6 25 a 6 50. Second quality \$5 75 a 6 00.—Third quality, \$5 00 a 5 50.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves.—No sales made public.

Sheep.—Dull Lots at \$2 50, 3 25, 4 00, 4 50 and 4 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 1-2c. for sows and 5 1 1/2 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS Herbs Grass, very little in market. Red Top, by the bag 60 to 70 c. Clover—Northern, very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 51 to 53—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White — Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 23 to 32—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00 Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firm 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY. per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14 CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS. 16.

POULTRY—Chickens 10 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 2 1-2—Geese 8.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Puled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, 6 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 35 to 10—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

## FRUIT TREES, MULBERRIES, &amp;c.

The subscriber offers to the public the usual very large assortment, comprising the choicest Fruit Trees, of every class, and embracing all the newest varieties. Also, an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, and the most extensive assortment of Splendid Dahlias, in the Union.

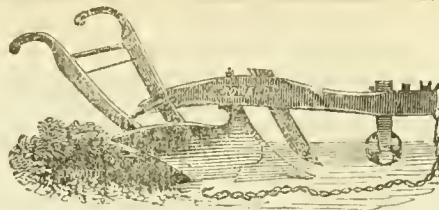
All these articles will be sold at a reduction to suit the times, and as cheap or cheaper than they can be elsewhere obtained. For the silk culture, are offered the finest varieties of Mulberries, which are the Circassian, Elata, Alpine, Multicaulis, and Broussa; all of which are very hardy except the Multicaulis and that withstands ordinary winters. The State of New York having now granted a bounty of 2 per lb. on Silk, and Massachusetts and Vermont having one the same, they will no doubt take the lead in this great national pursuit.  
WM. R. PRINCE.

Flushing, March 7th, 1841.

N. B. Priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant. Any persons who wish to establish silk plantations will be supplied with trees payable by a share of the proceeds.

## FARM WANTED

Wanted to purchase on credit or hire on a lease of five or ten years, a small but good farm in the vicinity of Boston.—The advertiser is engaged in rearing swine and makes large quantities of manure and has it in his power to keep a farm in a high state of cultivation. Any person having a place to dispose of or rent at a reasonable price may hear of a tenant by addressing  
JOHN GREY,  
Neponset Village, Dorchester.



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

Feb. 24.

## PURE SPERM OIL.



## EDMUND T. HASTINGS &amp; CO.

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1stly

## FRUIT TREES AND SCIONS FOR SALE.



The subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, offers for sale a very choice and extensive variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Red and White Dutch Currants, and Red and White Antwerp Raspberries.

Also, Scions of all the European and American Fruits which have been proved; all from fruit bearing Trees, packed in boxes with moss, and can be transported with safety to any part of this country or Europe.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, March 2, 1841.

1st May 1

## SITUATIONS WANTED

As Gardeners and Farmers. Apply at N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. March 3

## A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Braintree, ten miles from Boston, with a Dwelling House and large Cider mill thereon. The farm contains about 20 acres. Inquire of

Feb. 24.

NATHANIEL FAXON,

No. 53 North Market Street

## BERKSHIRE BOAR AND SOW.

The subscribers offer for sale a full blood Berkshire Boar and Sow, 18 months old, which they purchased a year since from N. C. Bement, which he warranted to be pure.

Feb. 24.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &amp;c.



3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees

4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots.

Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.

5000 Whitmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &amp;c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

Sugar Beet.

Mangel Wurtzel.

New Red Globe do } superior

Yellow do. } varieties.

Carrot Long Orange.

" Altringham.

" New White, extra fine.

Pumpkin, sorts.

Wheat—various sorts.

Barley, do.

Rye, do.

Potatoes, do.

Indian Corn, do.

Oats, do.

Ruta Baga.

Ballantine's New Royal do.

White Tankard Turnip.

Red do.

Red Round do.

White do.

White Globe do.

Green Round do.

Purple Top Hybrid do.

Ruckwheat.

Broom Corn.

Millet.

Puckthorn. } for Hedges.

Locust. }

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme

Sweet Marjoram.

Sage.

Summersavory.

Medicinal Herbs, &amp;c.

Sweet Basil.

Lavender.

Lemon Balm.

Anise.

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled, with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are re-tailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

## AN OX WAGON AND OX CART

Nearly new, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Inquire at No. 52 North Market Street, or at their Farm in Brighton. Feb. 24.

## WANTED,

An experienced Gardener, to whom liberal pay and constant employment will be given. Inquire of this office. Feb. 24. if.

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBA (1) & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1stly. Nov. 17.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## INTEMPERANCE.

O! that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains.—*Shakspeare*.

The following extracts of a letter from a father to his only son, in which he portrays the detestable crime of drunkenness and its shocking consequences, in striking colors, are taken from an old book :

"DEAR TOM—It is with the greatest concern I hear you have lately (more than once) been guilty of getting fuddled in company with some of your youthful companions; you can scarce think what a shock this account gave me. I know, my dear boy, you have a great flow of spirits, a lively imagination, and great good nature; but those qualities, instead of guarding you against that odious fault, are, I am afraid, most likely to hurry you into it. Other vices generally have their rise and take deep root in the meanest dispositions: drunkenness, on the contrary, is often, too often observed to flourish in the richest and most promising soils: this, Tom, is a principal reason why I feel for you. A social, good-natured youth, is drawn in by degrees: if he is lively, smart, and witty, his company is sought for by others: if wit in another captivates him, the company he doats on draws him to the tavern, and though he steps cautiously at first, he soon, from habit and example, loses all sense of what he is doing; the sense of danger daily wears off; fondness of company by degrees draws on fondness for liquor; he becomes more sottish, and consequently more stupid, till at last his understanding, (an understanding that might have done honor to his country, and benefited his fellow creatures,) becomes clouded and muddled, and instead of the promising expectations that his youth afforded, he becomes a burden to himself, and despicable to all the world.

Drunkenness, Tom, stupifies the senses, destroys the memory, blunts the understanding, fills men with diseases, and makes them incapable of business of any kind. That this is the consequence of habitual drunkenness, too many instances will evidence. What a despicable character that of a sot is, I need not describe to you; and depend upon it, every person who is fond of the company of toppers, is in a fair way of becoming a sot. If your inclination tends that way, check it immediately, nor deceive yourself with the hopes of having the power to conquer it whenever you please; in such a case habit daily adds new strength to the vicious bent: the brute part of us (appetite) soon possesses the whole man, and reason, which may be called the angelic part, becomes quite smothered and destroyed. You know, Tom, it is a common expression to say, He is as drunk as a beast. We do not suppose that beasts get drunk: we mean by it that man by inebriation drowns his understanding; and when his reason is gone, he is upon a level with, nay, really far beneath the brute, irrational creation. Brutes are certainly equally rational with such a wretch, if not more so, with the superior advantage of a sound body and an instinct to guide them.

I know the world is apt to laugh at the apprehension of any danger accruing from getting fuddled now and then; they think the consequence innocent and trifling—but they soon find themselves woefully mistaken. Getting fuddled is the high road to habitual drunkenness—the oftener you are guilty of it, the more you prejudice your

health and understanding, and the less capable you are to guard against that abominable vice: it steals upon you insensibly, and you are seldom conscious of the danger till you are incapable of resisting it.

Consider, my dear lad, the first deviation from the level paths of virtue, is the gradual, imperceptible descent: the entrance is bewitching, as it lies through the flowery regions of pleasure; but as you advance, the way soon becomes rougher and less pleasing; the prospect by degrees grows dreary, gloomy and frightful: each step you advance grows steeper and steeper; your power of resistance grows fainter and fainter, and you are hurried down, in spite of the feeble efforts you are then capable of making, into the gulph of shame and everlasting destruction.

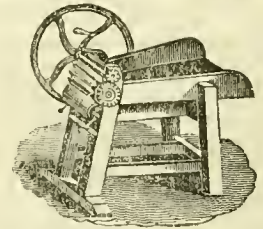
A drunkard is the worst of suicides: he is a deliberate, determined self-murderer; he hurries himself out of the world; and for the short time he crawls on the earth, he makes himself miserable by loading himself with racking distempers. Company, which he was so fond of, avoid and despise him, when he can no longer contribute to their irrational mirth; (for you must never trust to friendship commenced over a bottle,) and the only faint glimmering of pleasure he then enjoys, is when he is pouring down that liquid poison which first occasioned, and still increases his disorder.

As to the ridiculous custom of drinking healths, nothing certainly can be a greater enemy to health than it is.

I am far, Tom, from being one of that rigid class of mortals, who decry cheerfulness and mirth: I love mirth, you know I do; and cheerfulness (as the Spectator says,) is the very health of the soul; to preserve which, is one great reason why I would have you avoid drinking; for drinking is in reality an enemy to cheerfulness, good nature and mirth. In drinking, it is hard, nay it is almost impossible, to stop at a certain mark; and when you once go beyond it, you are hurried you know not whither; quarrelling, gaming, debauchery of all kinds, nay often murder, are the dreadful fruits of drinking; and in regard to conversation, Tom, I would appeal to yourself, whether, from the little you have seen of drinking, (I sincerely hope it is but little,) whether in your cool moments you would not have been ashamed of the words and actions which you applauded when warm with liquor. In a word, unless you most carefully guard against drunkenness in your youth, it will insensibly steal on you; it will make you miserable both in body and mind; it will prove an insuperable bar to your becoming eminent in any profession; it will make you odious to yourself, and despicable to others; and indeed, and in truth, I would rather hear of your being no more, than your becoming a drunkard. I shall conclude my letter with a little story I have somewhere read, and which I think much to the purpose.

A certain young fellow had been drawn into a contract with the devil, that in consideration of some important services from his diabolical majesty, the young fellow was to comply with one of three requests the devil should think proper to make him. It is to be observed, the devil had before tempted him in vain to commit several crimes; but the young fellow had hitherto withstood his temptations, and was still determined to refuse him in every thing but the one request he was obliged by his contract to comply with. When it came to Beelzebub's turn to command, he left it to the youth's choice either to murder his father, debauch his own sister, or get drunk. The young

man chose the last, as by far the least shocking; but when he had got drunk, the devil took that opportunity of tempting him (which till he was drunk he never could effectually do) to commit both the other crimes. Thus he was drawn in to commit all the devil wanted; whereas if either of the other had been his choice, he would probably have escaped so complicated a guilt."



## GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

## BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground hones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD

## BONE MILLS.

The subscriber offers for sale Bone Mills on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it of the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room. They can be easily kept in repair and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla, and will do the work in the best manner. Oyster shells, plaster, soap stone, bricks, bark, &c. may be ground by them.

Price \$20. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones, to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to William Aplin, No. 14 1-2 Westminster street, Providence, R. I., or to the subscriber.

Ground hones constantly on hand for sale.

WILLIAM CHASE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841.

## NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIA.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1841.

[NO. 37.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

## BERKSHIRES NO LONGER BERKSHIRES.

MR EDITOR—I am an old hog-breeder, and have always supposed that I knew a thing or two—but I confess that I am now all ashore on that subject.—The time was when a good hog was not measured by the number of white feet which he possessed, or the quantity of white hair that he sported in his tail, but by something of much more importance. I find, however, that we were all wrong—no Berkshire can be a Berkshire with less than three white feet and a white top to his tail—"so says the book, and therefore it is true."

Now, I have observed, through a long life, the truth of an old aphorism, which I used to write as a copy, when a boy at school—"what is violent is seldom permanent"—and the Merino, the Morus, and now the Berkshire mania, all are proofs of the truth of the old adage; they have all been too violent to be permanent, and should be held in remembrance, as a warning against future speculations.

Well, then, Berkshires are no longer Berkshires, but *improved* Berkshires! So they can now be black, red, tawny, white, spotted, and speckled, and yet be quite pure and perfect blood—in short, *improved* Berkshires—leaving the old breed quite out of the question—then I would say that Benjamin Cooper, of Camden, N. J., has about the best hogs in this country, and they deserve the character which I. G. has given them in page 382, vol. iv. of the Cabinet, the perusal of which account induced me to go and view them for myself.

It is a pity the game is likely so soon to be brought to a close, for I have half a dozen young friends, who were just ready to dash into the speculation, each prepared with his *Bement* or *Lossing*, and a pedigree as long as my arm, and all of the right color too, to a hair; but Mr Samuel D. Martin's letter, in the Franklin Farmer, has, or I am much mistaken, blown up the Berko-mania, and will quite spoil the trade. He admits that the genuine Berkshires were red, with black spots—indeed, that is undeniable—but he contends—which is as *deniable*—that they were a coarse hog, with large ears and curly hair, a great consumer, but that they would attain a large size, (now what on earth was there in such a hog desirable to breed from?) and, therefore, he would make it appear, that every good quality of the present improved breed, was obtained from the Eastern or Chinese hog, of which there were two varieties of colors, the white and the black. Professor Low, however, contends that the color of the *modern* Berkshire is still a reddish brown, with dark spots; many of them, he says, are nearly black, manifesting their near approach to the Siamese character, and sometimes they are black, broken with white, but not a word does he say of their being quite white; although he admits that from this intermixture it becomes, in many cases, difficult to recognize, in the present race, the characters of the true Berkshire—and yet Mr Mar-

tin has a white imported boar, of the *improved* Berkshire breed, although he does not claim for him that he is an original Berkshire, but that he is an *improvement* upon that breed, by the eastern crosses. But all this while Messrs Lossing and Wait attach great importance to their pigs' coming direct from Berkshire, and of being the *only* pure blood, although they have never imported, by any chance, any of the original red and black color; and they brand all those with contempt that are not black and white, with the given number of white feet and white hairs in the tail.

But Mr Martin says, although red and black was the original, and has always been the prevailing color of the real Berkshire hog, yet, *thirty years ago*, there were white and black ones amongst them, (he must then mean, I presume, amongst the original breed,) and that he considers it therefore perfectly idle to say, that in an animal that is white and black, a few hairs of the one or the other color, in this or that place, constitute a genuine or a counterfeit—and so say I—but this is robbing the milk of all the cream, for, as I have often seen, much more importance has been attached to their color than to any other qualification.

So then it appears that every one has been breeding his own *improved* Berkshires! And that, in short, Berkshires are no longer Berkshires! I shall, therefore, *no longer* expect to see people shelling out their dollars for very inferior pigs, merely because they have been bred by such and such gentlemen, without regard to much besides the color of the feet and tail! And it comes at last to this—a good hog, any more than a good cow, cannot be of a bad color.

Let it not, however, for a moment be supposed that I wish to detract an iota from the value of the Berkshires—they are most excellent as a cross with our own swine stock, and have done, and will do, infinite good; but, really, the nonsense which is bandied about in all sorts of ways and all about things of the most trifling importance, is perfectly surfeiting, and reminds one of the old couplet—

"Strange that such difference there should be,  
'Twi'x tweedle-dum and tweedle dee!"

JOHN DILLON.

## PORTRAITS OF ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet:

SIR—I wish to call your attention to the portrait of a Cotswold buck, as drawn from the life, and given in the number of the Albany Cultivator for the last month. This animal has been imported by that spirited breeder and improver, W. H. Sotham, whose perseverance and industry in the cause are above all praise. But, is it really intended we should suppose that the sheep is there faithfully represented? Then he is a nondescript, and reminds one of the build of a road-wagon as much as a sheep; for if the hind legs had been brought a little further forward, they would then have stood under the centre of the carcass, and have rendered the fore legs quite unnecessary; or, it might have been as easy to add a couple, to support the enor-

mous rump! As he now stands, he appears, as some one says, "a creature packed up in two parcels." And yet, Mr Editor, the "portrait" as it is called, is nothing more nor less than what we were led to expect, from the importer's notes of preparation, first from the other side of the Atlantic, saying that he was coming, and, on landing, that he had come, and had brought with him the pride of all England! having, as it would seem, contrived to bribe the English breeders to dispose of their best stock for the consideration of a few extra dollars, reserving to themselves their "fair to middling" only, to breed from hereafter! Now, I must say, I have never found that our English friends were so much like some of ourselves—such penny-wise and pound-foolish folks—as to sell their best stock; and, judging by some that I have seen imported, I am not inclined to believe that they have so far forgotten themselves as to dispose of their *best*, even to friend Sotham, either for love or money.

While reading the importer's account of his magnificent purchase, in the late numbers of the Cultivator, I could not but think that he wrote with a large quill, and was reminded of the boy whose father had always counselled him to "talk large," and who, on being asked what fish he had dined upon, replied, "a whale." And I have heard of an honest Hibernian, who, on going to England to work at the hay harvest, and receiving thirtyfive shillings for his labor, hurried back to Ireland, and meeting a friend, on landing, who was just going for the same purpose, told him he might just stay where he was, for he had brought away all the money with him! Now it would really seem as if our Albany friends were determined to keep all the finest and fattest things to themselves, and swallow us and our lean kine at a gulp! Assuredly they do talk very large, and make wonderful animals upon paper; but *our* stock will grow in proportions in spite of us, and a very large body will fit itself with legs sufficient to support the weight which they are destined to carry; nor have we been able to obtain them with a natural piazza at the rump, all ours requiring artificial shelter in stormy weather. But let not our friend Sotham suppose for a moment, that I wish to detract an iota from the praise that is due to him for introducing amongst us improved stock; he richly deserves all the credit and profit that he can possibly receive; but if he would draw with a more faithful pencil the delineations of his animals, and write with a *teetle* smaller pen, he would not be serving himself or the cause which he has so nobly espoused, with less efficiency, truth, or fairness.

But I am bound to do him justice in one very essential particular—he has disenchanting the spell which has been thrown around the profession of hog-breeding in the Eastern States, and worked the very mischief with the magicians themselves, with all their tomfoolery about three white hairs and feet! He says, "color, in Berkshires, is not hereditary; they vary in many instances, and I have seen the pure breed of all colors, amongst the best prize herds in England. To discard good animals for their color only, are quibbles that seem

to me profitless discussions, and too much like quackery to deserve notice." \* \* We may therefore set to work and breed good animals, without being compelled to go to Albany for chapter and verse, for it would seem, after all, that a good animal cannot be of a bad color! Friend Sotham, we thank thee for our cure. J. WESTLAKE.

#### PROJECT FOR PROCURING EXTENSIVE ANALYSES OF SOILS.

At the Agricultural Meeting on Thursday evening last, the committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, submitted a report, which report was accepted; and the secretary was instructed to cause the communication and report to be laid before the public in some public print. He here inserts them with much pleasure, in the pages which are under his control.

*Danvers, March 4th, 1841.*

DEAR SIR—I have lately been preparing a brief essay on the Science of Agriculture, for the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, now in the press. This has caused me to think much on the practicability of reducing, or rather elevating, this first of arts to an exact science, and on the means by which so desirable an object may be soonest accomplished; and I have been desirous of attending a meeting of the convention of agriculturists in which you preside, for the purpose of laying my views on this subject before them; but have hitherto been prevented by professional engagements, and perhaps shall be until the close of the session. I therefore address you by letter. Make such use of it as you may think proper.

How shall Agriculture be made a science? Undoubtedly in the same manner that all other sciences have been perfected—by systematizing all that is known of the chemical composition of soils, manures, and the philosophy of vegetation. And this must be done by some of the best chemists and naturalists amongst us—by philosophers in the closet and laboratory, and not by practical farmers in the field. These have, to be sure, to act an important part in this business. It is for farmers to collect facts for scientific men to generalize and work into the system, and to prove the correctness of, or overthrow every such system by experiments in the field. This may appear to the practical farmer all idle speculation. But is it so? Are not the laws of nature unchangeable, and when once known do they not conduct the operator unerringly to the accomplishment of his object, wherever natural forces are made to perform the work? Now chemists know, or can by judicious analytical experiments discover, the constituents of soils and the constituents of vegetables, and therefrom infer the wants of growing plants and point out the means of supplying them. The learned in vegetable physiology will be able to shew how far the laws of chemistry are modified or annulled by the principle of life in the vegetable. And the correctness of theories can be tested by growing plants in artificial soils in pots, and in natural soils whose composition is known, in the field. And the man of science, possessed of all this knowledge, can tell the operative farmer how to manure and cultivate his crops so as to obtain the largest product possible under the circumstances of the season beyond human control, such as temperature, showers, sun shine, winds, &c.; can point out the crops to which his soil is best adapted, with such manuring as he

is able to give it, and at the same time show him why and wherefore under such treatment his crops will not equal those of some neighbor, whose soil is different, or who can supply its deficiencies at a cheaper rate. From these considerations there seems to me no doubt but that to be the most successful agriculturist, a man must conduct his operations on scientific principles. And to do this, he must have his soils analyzed—his peat swamps and other depots of decomposed vegetable, or calcareous, or mineral matter analyzed—the adaptedness, or the contrary, of his soils to certain crops—taking into consideration the subsoil, exposure to sun, winds, &c. pointed out: and, always remembering that gold may be bought too dear, ascertain at what cost the deficiencies of his soil, be it of lime or any other constituent, can be supplied; and whether good economy warrants such an expenditure. All experiments in agriculture not based upon, and conducted according to, such knowledge, must be of but little value. And most of the statements of management of crops, &c. for which our Agricultural Societies pay liberal premiums, are worth little or nothing to other farmers, because the "sandy soil," the "clayey loam," the "manure" and the "compost manure" of the statement, are vague terms, conveying no definite idea of their constituents to any one who may wish to cultivate a similar crop on his own soil, with his own manure, which may be very different from those named in the pattern experiment. Hence the little confidence placed by practical men in "book farming." Because farming books are usually either deficient in essential particulars, or they are so technical that those unacquainted with the elements of chemical or natural science, cannot understand them.—Now there is but one way to remedy these difficulties. Books must be written in scientific language, which has always the same meaning. And those who would profit by them, must acquaint themselves with the elements of such science, which may be by men of ordinary education and capacity, easily accomplished.

It is to the head-work of scientific men that the world is indebted for nearly all great improvements in art. We may instance Navigation. Had it not been for the labors of mathematicians and astronomers in their closets, the science of navigation would have remained like the science of agriculture to this time, to be invented: and our mariners, like those of olden time, however skilful in managing their craft, would have been creeping along the shores of continents and islands, instead of traversing boldly the wide oceans and exploring unknown seas. The skill and knowledge of individuals, acquired by experience, must have died with them, they having no system by which they could communicate it to others. And every generation of seamen could become as wise and no wiser than their predecessors in their employment by the same means—by experience. So it is in agriculture. There are many worthy old farmers who have acquired a valuable fund of information in regard to the best means of cultivating their own acres, which they cannot communicate to others, at least so that others can apply the same practices to other soils with any thing like the same success. But all scientific knowledge can be conveyed from one mind to another with the utmost precision, so as to put into the possession of the pupil all that is known on the subject by his tutor.

But the question recurs, what can we do towards reducing agriculture to a science? Or how can

the agricultural community avail themselves of the knowledge which scientific men now possess in regard to the principles which should regulate the operations of husbandry? Can farmers, following such rules for analyzing soils and manures as have been published, analyze their own soils with sufficient accuracy to direct them to a scientific application of manures, &c.? Let the following plan of operations be considered as my attempt to answer these questions.

Let our first effort be to obtain the services of one or more of our best chemists, who shall devote all his powers and time to the analyzing of soils, manures, &c., to perfecting the science of agriculture, and preparing for publication a popular treatise on the subject.

As no appropriation is to be expected from our Legislature the present session to defray the expenses, let a subscription be opened and papers sent by members of your convention, when they separate, into all parts of the Commonwealth, with the understanding that all persons who will subscribe and pay in advance one dollar annually, or more, shall enjoy the privilege of having specimens of his soils, &c. analyzed by said chemist, and to have a statement of the constituents of said soils returned to him with the opinion of said chemist as to what is needed to render such soils most fertile; the value of specimens of peat muck, muck sand, marls, &c., and the treatment they need to make valuable manures for certain soils, describing such as would be most benefited by them, &c.

As soon as — dollars are known to be subscribed, let a meeting of the subscribers be holden at Boston or Worcester, to choose trustees to take charge of the funds, appoint the professor of Agricultural Chemistry, fix his salary, and prescribe his duties, and regulate and manage all the prudential concerns of the association.

All monies over and above the expenses of the professorship and incidental expenses, to be expended in printing the treatise above mentioned, to be distributed among the subscribers.

Agricultural societies might be admitted as subscribers, and be allowed the privilege of having all the soils and manures used by claimants for premium crops, &c. analyzed, on such conditions as the trustees might prescribe.

Into the laboratory of the professor, perhaps, students of chemistry might be admitted on terms prescribed by the trustees, mutually beneficial to the association, the professor and pupils.

It would seem that a plan which promises such a large return of the most valuable information for the small investment of money required, would meet with the approbation of the agricultural community and success. It certainly would be carried into effect immediately, should those who attend your agricultural meetings look upon its importance as I do.

The few thousand dollars expended by the Commonwealth in agricultural and geological surveys, will, in my opinion, be repaid with a thousand fold interest to the people of this Commonwealth, in the increased productions of agriculture. Take, for example, only one item of information, brought out and spread before the public in these reports, from Dr. Samuel L. Dana, of Lowell, concerning the food of plants and its abundance in peat muck, and the cheap means of converting such muck into a most valuable manure. And how shall we estimate the amount of benefit which will result to mankind from this source, when it shall be appre-

ciated by farmers generally as it deserves. On this subject I speak feelingly, and I think understandingly; for by following Dr. Dana's directions for making the geine of peat soluble, the produce of my farm has been doubled, at an expense which leaves the nett profits at least one third greater than before; and there are thousands of farms in this State equally well provided with this muck and equally well conditioned to be benefited by it as my own. And it is my firm belief that if all the farmers in the State would skilfully and understandingly regulate their operations by Dr. Dana's principles and rules, the agricultural products of the State, without any increase of labor, would be increased thirty per cent. the ensuing year. Now, if such benefits have been conferred on farmers, and through them on the world, by a man of science, who probably never turned a furrow in the field, it proves, I think, conclusively, the position with which I started, that it is scientific men whose aid agriculturists should now seek to systematize facts, and to invent, establish and perfect a science of agriculture, which shall guide and direct the operations of husbandry as safely and directly to their object, as the science of navigation does guide and direct the mariner to his distant port.

Yours, respectfully,

ANDREW NICHOLS.

Hon. DANIEL P. KING.

#### REPORT

*Of the Committee on the Communication of Dr. Andrew Nichols.*

Your Committee have read, with great interest, the able communication of Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, which was referred to them at a former meeting of this association, and are fully impressed with the importance of the subject therein considered.

Any feasible plan, having for its object the elevation of the art of agriculture to the rank of a comparatively exact science, will meet with their approbation and active co-operation.

That better methods may be devised for agricultural improvement than those which are now generally pursued, admits not of a doubt. A correct knowledge of the nature of soils and of manures of various kinds, and their adaptation to particular crops, is very desirable, and such knowledge would most certainly serve to advance the art of agriculture.

Experience is often fallacious; and when unaided by the light of science, important principles are sometimes overlooked by the experimenter. Hence we have frequent occasion to remark, that farmers from *experience* arrive at directly opposite results. This may be owing to some imperfection in the experimenter and sometimes to causes unknown or not appreciated by the experimenter, such as differences in the composition of the soils operated upon, variations in the seasons, &c. There is hardly an article used for manure respecting which there is not a difference of opinion among good practical farmers. This may be owing to errors of observation in some cases, but more frequently is due to an essential difference in the nature of the soil, compost or manures.

Your committee are of opinion that there is no subject of human knowledge more recondite than the science of agriculture. No other branch of art requires a more thorough knowledge of the sister sciences than this. It has not suffered from any

excess of book learning, but on the contrary stands greatly in need of more. Inaccuracies which would not be tolerated in any other branch of human learning, are allowed in this. Rude experiments and cruder essays, have unfortunately been considered sufficiently profound for this art.

Although many farmers are unacquainted with technical phrases, they are generally blessed with a sound understanding, and are able to overcome the trifling obstacles which a scientific nomenclature presents, and will value most highly such terms when they have become familiar with them, and discover their importance and use as means of conveying distinct and definite ideas from one mind to another. No branch of science or art has yet been able to exist without technical terms. The carpenter, mason, watchmaker, or blacksmith, like the astronomer, geologist or chemist, require a peculiar language in order to communicate their ideas to each other and to the world. "There is no *Royal* road to learning." The student of agricultural chemistry must labor like others before he can acquire a thorough knowledge of the science.

In order to comprehend the meaning of chemical terms, the farmer must pay some attention to the *elements* of the science, and then by the aid of such glossaries as should be contained in treatises of agricultural chemistry, he will be enabled to hold intercourse with the elements and know them by name and nature.

Your committee concur with Dr. Nichols in his suggestion as to the propriety of publishing a good practical treatise on agricultural chemistry and the physiology of plants. Such a work would have a valuable purpose in explaining the principles of the science and would prove very convenient to the farmer for reference, serving to refresh his memory on the subjects treated of in scientific works.

We are of opinion that farmers cannot make any trustworthy analyses of soils or manures without learning the principles of chemistry and serving a regular apprenticeship to the business. As soon should we think of advising the navigator to make his own sextant and chronometer, as to advise the farmer to attempt an analysis of his soils. The short-hand methods that have been published, will not shew the difference between barren and fertile soils. Nothing short of a most minute and rigid analysis will serve any useful purpose in agriculture, for the difference between an utterly barren soil and one in the highest state of fertility, does not often exceed four, and is more frequently limited to two per cent.; and the slight difference of composition cannot be detected by any rough experiments.

Now the farmer, even if he understood the art, has not the time, the books, nor the apparatus required for such delicate work; and he would find it very poor economy, and would soon abandon his researches as unsatisfactory and useless. The time required by an exact chemist for the thorough analysis of a soil, is not less than 14 days: more frequently a still longer period is required where the soil is complex in its nature. Single analyses, therefore, will rarely repay the chemist for his time and labor. In a well-regulated laboratory, where there is a sufficiency of apparatus, from 5 to 10 analyses may be carried forward together, so as to keep the operator constantly employed, and this is the only way in which the work can be economically performed.

Decided advantages then, will result from an association for the purpose mentioned in the letter of

Dr. Nichols, for the chemist would be supplied with a number of specimens at once, so that he could operate on them at once, and thus could afford to do the work at the lowest price.

It is suggested by your committee, that agricultural societies might pay their premiums on remarkable crops or on farms, in whole or in part, at the option of the successful applicant, by causing accurate analyses of the soils to be made at the expense of the society. Many distinguished agriculturists would prefer such information above any cash payment, for they would obtain a knowledge which would prove ultimately far more valuable.

It has been suggested that it would be useful to make known the usual cost of chemical analysis of soils. Your committee, therefore, append the following scale for the information of the association.

#### *Estimate for 100 specimens.*

1. The cost of merely separating the soluble and insoluble organic matters and determining their proportions in a gross way, \$1 per specimen.

2. For the proportional analysis of a soil containing six ingredients, the vegetable matters being destroyed by burning them off in a platina crucible, and the mineral ingredients and salts being accurately separated in proportions, according to the most recent methods employed by analytical chemists, \$10 per specimen.

3. To ascertain the precise nature and proportions of the organic matters in a soil, \$20.

4. A thorough analysis of a soil containing 12 ingredients, after the latest and best methods described by Berzelius, \$30 per specimen.

No chemist would desire to undertake such researches unless he received a number of specimens of soil at the same time, in order that he might work on as many as could be managed at once. Single analyses would cost double the amount above stated.

Your committee would suggest the propriety of instituting a regular course of lectures on the principles of Agricultural Chemistry, illustrated by experiments. Such a course might be delivered in Boston during the winter months, while the Legislature should be in session, and would afford to those who felt desirous of learning the facts and principles of the science, the opportunity for obtaining a knowledge of the subject at a very reasonable cost of time and money. If a class of 300 subscribers could be obtained, the tickets of admission would not cost more than \$1 each—the course consisting of a dozen lectures. Since it would be necessary to explain the general principles of the science, the course would present attractions to persons who are not especially devoted to agriculture, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of subscribers.

In addition to such a course, it would be desirable to employ a lecturer familiar with the principles of Botany, to give a number of lectures on that science, for the sciences being connected, one serves to illustrate the other.

The time may arrive when Boston will become the seat of a college devoted to the advancement of agriculture and the arts. Such an institution will, when once established, prove one of the most useful and popular schools in the country.

C. T. JACKSON, of Boston,  
NATH'L P. DENNY, of Leicester,  
HORACE COLLAMORE, of Pembroke,  
Boston, March, 1841. Committee.

From the Sussex (Eng.) Express.

### WHITE CARROTS.

We beg to draw the particular attention of our readers to an excellent letter from Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart., on the subject of growing the White Carrot, the value of which we can fully confirm, having this year (although the season has been very unfavorable) obtained highly satisfactory results respecting it. We were induced to experimentize on this root at the recommendation of the Hon. baronet, given last year.

*Knapp Castle, Nov. 3.*

SIR—Perceiving, on perusal of your last Express, your notice respecting the premiums offered for specimens of turnips and mangel wurtzel, with accompanying statements of their culture, I trouble you with the following practical statement in support of my last year's published opinion on the preference of the culture of the white cattle carrot over that of the parsnip for agricultural purposes, and which was made in consequence of a letter from a correspondent in the Lewes Advertiser, advocating the growth of the parsnip, in which 500 bushels per acre was stated as the produce. Conceiving that from my then crop of white carrots, grown on a very indifferent field, the yield of which was 100 bushels per acre without the green tops, that their culture would be more advantageous on stiff soils than that of the parsnip, with a return of about a moiety of the produce only, I laid a comparative statement of my crop before the public, that agriculturists of intelligence and spirit might try the results by sowing both sorts on similar quality of land. But satisfied as I am myself of the preference of the white cattle carrot on my farm over all roots fit for cattle, I again sowed four acres broadcast on land of better quality this year, and so far as experience shows in the raising and housing of about half my crop, there will be, as near as we can determine, 1300 bushels per acre, after separation from the green tops; and considering the depth wheace their nourishment is obtained, (in one instance no less than 3 feet 5 1-2 inches, and in several others nearly as deep,) I do not view it as a very scourging crop, especially considering the vast increase of nutritious winter fodder, with consequent economy of hay, for both fattening and lean stock, and especially milch cows, their cream and butter being as good and free from any ill flavor as when feeding on the pastures; and likewise looking to the great increase of farm-yard manure resulting from its consumption, to which may be justly added the clean, friable, and finely pulverized state in which the ground is left after the removal of the crop, particularly well adapted for ridging up during winter and sowing with barley and seeds in the ensuing spring, I do not hesitate to bring the results of my experience to your attention and consideration.

My first inducement to try the white carrot was the representation of Mr Eaton, M. P., whose father, I understood, obtained the seed from Holland; with a result on sowing it on indifferent land in Cambridgeshire, of 1000 bushels per acre, with which my crop in 1839 tallied very accurately; I led myself to believe (but from the dryness which prevailed after sowing my seed last spring, and the consequence of a fresh growth on rain falling after hoeing in summer,) that the carrots would have been of more equal size, and the amount of the produce possibly greater in weight and value. For

the cultivation of the white carrot, free-working deep soils, well and deeply drained and subsoiled are to be preferred; and the better heart the ground is in, and the cleaner the tilth, the greater will of course be the chance of a remunerative and beneficial crop. Mine were sown broadcast, 6 lbs. to the acre, costing, last spring, 1s. per lb.; but whether being sown in drills at proper distances, and ridged up, would improve the crop, I leave to the discriminate judgment of practical and more scientific farmers. I shall only add, that those who at my recommendation have sown the white cattle carrot, express their satisfaction at their adoption, and my neighbor, the Rev. William Woodward, of West Grinstead, having sown them on a small breadth of land, has had cause to be satisfied with the result equally with myself. You are welcome to make what use of my observations you think proper, accepting my excuse for sending them hastily, and I fear, rather incoherently written, my time being too much occupied to make a fair copy.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

CHARLES MERRICK BURRELL.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

### ON THE WHITE OR BELGIAN CARROT

*To Ph. Pusey, Esq., M. P.*—Sir—I am desired by my father to send to you the particulars of the crop of white or Belgian carrots on Lord Ducie's farm at Whitfield. The extent of the piece is 1 acre 36 perches, from which 64 cartloads of roots were taken. The average weight of a cartload was found to be 10 cwt. This gives 32 tons as the total weight of the crop, which is at the rate of 26 tons 3 cwt. per acre. The soil is a deep, sandy loam, belonging to the new red sandstone formation.

This is a heavier crop than any other on the farm. The seed was sown in the second week in April, on land which had been ploughed 10 inches deep. It was sown on the flat, in rows 18 inches apart, by the common Suffolk drill. The seed had been mingled with damp sand for several days previous, as well to sprout it partially, as to render it capable of being drilled, as carrot seed elings so much together. They are singled out when a fortnight old to intervals of 6 inches in the row, and two horse-hoeings, with a hand-hoeing whenever the weeds made their appearance, was all the cultivation they received.

The result is a crop not only much more valuable per ton than any other green crop we have, but also heavier per acre, and raised at an expense less by at least one half than that attending the cultivation of the turnip.

The crop on the land the year before was Swedes, which were carried off the land and sold. No dong of any kind was put to the carrots.

I am, sir,

Your most ob't serv't,

JOHN C. MORTON.

*Chester Hill, Nov. 18, 1840.*

*Note by Mr Pusey.*—This carrot, though it has been long grown as a field-root in Flanders, has been but very lately introduced into England; it is, however, much liked by those who have tried it in my own neighborhood. A farmer, Mr W. B. Harris, who has grown it for two years on a good free loam, gives me the following account of it—“On taking up my carrots and weighing them, I find they fall short of the quantity I grew last year.

Instead of the white carrots weighing nearly 32 tons per acre, they will only weigh 20 tons this year; and instead of the red ones weighing about 16 tons, they only weigh 12 tons this year. I have generally found the difference between the red and white carrot to be as follows (in all cases where I have weighed them and in all cases of inquiry):—The white generally exceed the red ones in weight from 8 to 9 tons per acre, when you take the average of the field, as I have done now. I attribute the failure in my crop this year to two or three things. In the first place, the land was not subsoiled; in the second, they were planted late, and the weather too dry; and in the third place, they were hoed too thin—they were hoed the last time with a bean hoe.” Even the diminished crop of Mr Harris, however, is very considerable, as it is equal in weight to an excellent crop of Swedes, and is twice as valuable. On some lighter land 16 tons of the white carrot were grown last year, where the red field-carrot gave a very poor crop. I ought to add that I have not succeeded in raising more than eight or nine tons myself; but this new root has in its favor the high practical authority of the Yoxford Fanning Club, who “recommend strongly the cultivation of the long white carrot, as it produces a heavy crop of good quality, and adapted to strong as well as mixed soil lands, will keep well, and is excellent food for cart-horses.” It has been stated to me that there are two varieties, and that the best of the two is that which makes a large portion of its root above ground. Sir C. Burrell has grown it in Sussex, and has found it very productive. Col. Le Conteur informs me “that in Jersey the prize crop of parsnips this year afforded 318 lbs. to the perch, or 23 tons to the acre, while the white carrot, a prize crop also, which he had cultivated experimentally, gave him 524 lbs. to the perch, or nearly 38 tons to the acre—an enormous crop,” he adds, “which, if equally valuable for butter as the parsnip, will of course supersede it, as his parsnip crop in the same field, cultivated alike, only produced 16 1-2 tons, which, nevertheless, was a very fair crop.”

PH. PUSEY.

From the Yankee Farmer of Dec. 12, 1840.

### WHITE CARROT.

Last year (1839) I imported 50 lbs. White Altringham or Flanders carrot seed, and sold it to farmers in different parts of the country, who have returned favorable accounts of it.

The carrot is only recently introduced from France, where it was first brought into notice by M. Vilmorin, and is now pretty extensively cultivated. One great advantage which it possesses is, that from the comparative shortness of its roots, and their above-ground habits of growth, it is well adapted for shallow soil which has not depth sufficient to grow the large-rooted varieties. A friend in New Bedford who had some of the seed, thus writes: “I have exhibited some of the carrots in our market and our farmers are much pleased with them. I consider them a valuable acquisition to our list of roots and a most fortunate cross—I say cross, for my impression is, most decidedly, that the work of amalgamation has been secretly going on between the parsnip and the carrot, and no act of the legislature can prevent it.—The same number of men that harvested 82 1-2 bushels of the Orange carrot in one day last year, have this year harvested 184 bushels of the White, and from this

reason: the white grows out of the ground from 2 1-2 to 6 inches, so that they can easily be drawn from the ground. You may send me 15 lbs. of fresh seed next year." C. P. BOSSON.

*Remarks by the Editor of the Yankee Farmer.*—We were requested by Mr Bosson to make an experiment on the White carrot and compare it with the Orange and Yellow Altringham. We sowed a few drills of each kind, side by side, in a light sandy soil, without manure, on the 26th of May. After sowing these drills we mixed the different varieties of seeds together, and sowed a few drills more.

It was evident from observation, after the carrots had attained any size of consequence, that the white carrots were the most productive; and when they had attained a full growth the difference was still more apparent. We should have measured the product of each kind and learned the difference with precision, but owing to extremely dry weather, some of the seed failed and the plants came irregularly, so that this method could not have been a fair test.

On digging the carrots where the mixture of seeds was sown, we were astonished to see so great a difference between the white and other varieties, as we supposed that the white being partially out of the ground, exhibited on a superficial view, more difference than there really was.

We have just examined this mixed lot, and we find that the largest yellow or orange carrots are only 15 inches in length, and 7 inches in circumference, and only a small part are this size, and these are as large as could be expected in a soil rather poor in condition and without manure, and in a season extremely dry.

But with all these disadvantages the white carrots are of a noble size; about two thirds in number are quite large. The longest are two feet in length and a good number 18 inches long. The largest are over 8 inches in circumference, and the greater part are from 7 to 8 in circumference.—These are but very small ones. Take the lot together, the white carrots are more than twice as large as the others.

The white carrot grows partly above the ground like the mangel wurtzel, so that they may be pulled with much more convenience than the other varieties. Some of them were six inches above the ground.

We have been particular in our remarks on the white carrot, as we consider it a superior root—one that will yield a large and profitable crop from a rather poor soil, and one that is sufficiently hardy to bear up against unfavorable circumstances.—Though we have given the facts in the case that show on inspection double the amount from the white carrot, we would not recommend its culture with a view that there will, under all circumstances, be so great a difference.

We made an experiment six or eight years ago, with two varieties of the white carrot—the better the same as this—and the produce was great. We sowed the 20th of June, which was late, and on that account the produce was probably 25 or 30 per cent. less, but the yield was at the rate of 600 bushels to the acre. The land was in good condition, but not extremely rich.

Farmers, try this carrot: we can assure you that it is superior in its yield, and if a crop of roots can be increased 10 per cent. by a new variety of seed, it is well worth while to try it. This excess

will pay far more than all expenses for seed, and the trouble of an experiment.

According to European authorities, the white carrot, as Mr Bosson has stated, is suited to shallow soils, as it grows partly out of the ground; but we think that it is also well adapted to deep soils, as it penetrates as deep or deeper than other carrots.—In the lot which we have named, allowing that the longest was six inches above the surface, then it extended 19 below, which is more than the length of the other kinds; so besides the extension above the surface, the white carrot penetrated deeper than the other varieties.

For the N. E. Farmer.

#### NEW WHITE FIELD CARROT.

ALLEN PUTNAM, ESQ.—Dear Sir—We last year received a small quantity of the seed of a new variety of carrot—the White—which I am inclined to think will prove a valuable acquisition to the country, although I am not prepared to state confidently the comparative value of this with the Long Orange, either in regard to the quantity that may be raised per acre, or to quality; for no trial between the two has been conducted by me with proper accuracy. But I should judge from growing a few on our place at Brighton, the last year, that the new White will prove more productive than the Long Orange. We received the seed quite late—about the middle of June—it was sowed upon a piece of ground that had not been very deeply pulverized nor highly manured, and of which the subsoil is very hard. The plants when young suffered severely from drought, so that I did not anticipate much of a crop; but in this I was disappointed. In August the plants began to make a vigorous growth, and by October had grown very large. The crown of the root projected several inches above ground and was greenish, while the part below ground was pure white.

If any are disposed to make trial of this variety, seed can be obtained at our store, No. 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK.

[We have given in the foregoing articles, nearly all the information we possess relating to the white carrot. Our readers will judge for themselves whether enough is here given to make it desirable to procure seed of this variety. Our object is simply to give publicity to what those who have raised this root think of its productiveness. In regard to this, as well as most other new things, the desirable course is, that numbers should try it, but the common farmer should do it at first on a limited scale.—ED.]

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION

Announce to the public, that their *Third Exhibition* for the encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic arts, will be opened at Quiney Hall, in the city of Boston, commencing on Monday, Sept. 20, of the present year.

One of the most important objects of the Association, as stated in their charter, and embodied in their constitution, is the encouragement of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts; and it is generally conceded that this can in no way be so well accomplished as by public exhibitions, held at stated periods, thus placing in one view the aggregate talent, skill and inventive genius of the country, especially in this prolific age of improvement.

The exhibitions of 1837 and 1839, were eminently successful, and the trustees believe, gave very general satisfaction to the vast number of contributors who availed themselves of the facilities offered for an exhibition of their several productions. Many new, useful, and important articles were thus, for the first time, made generally known to the community; at the same time were obtained the opinions of skilful judges on their intrinsic merits, and those opinions were communicated to the public, in the official reports of the judges. The success attending the two former exhibitions, and the beneficial results to the several contributors, encourage the hope that the third will surpass them, in the number, variety and excellence of the articles offered.

The officers and trustees for the year 1841, having been vested by the Association with full powers to make the necessary arrangements, respectfully invite manufacturers, mechanics and artists, the ingenious and scientific, to offer for exhibition and premium, articles in every department of art, science and taste; choice specimens of native skill and ingenuity, useful labor-saving machines, implements of husbandry, and new models of machinery in all their variety; in fine, every species of article for any useful or ornamental purpose, made of wood, stone, metal, or other material. The products of the loom in silk, cotton, wool, hemp, flax or hair, and all articles devised by female ingenuity, or wrought by their industry, will have a proper place in the exhibition.

Medals (of gold or silver,) or diplomas, will be awarded for all articles of merit, deemed worthy of such distinction; and the officers pledge themselves that strict impartiality will be observed in their distribution, and that competent judges shall be appointed, who in no case will be competitors for premiums on articles exhibited.

In the fullest confidence that this notice will meet the early attention of the manufacturers and mechanics of Massachusetts, as well as of our sister states, (whom we shall be proud to meet in this glorious field of competition,) the managers will make such arrangements as shall insure a fair and full opportunity for a display of every article which may be entered on or before the 15th of September; and although they will not exclude such articles as may be afterwards offered, yet they cannot promise them so conspicuous a place in the exhibition, as those will have which are earlier entered.

WM. WASHBURN,  
Superintendent.

*To Color Madder Red.*—For 10 lbs. flannel or yarn, take 3-4ths lb. cream tartar and 3-4ths lb. alum; pound them fine and boil 15 minutes in sufficient rain water; then add a little cold water and put in your cloth and boil it 3 hours, stirring it often; take it out and air it well, throw away your alum water, put in a sufficient quantity of water so as not to crowd your cloth; then put in 3 lbs. madder, and heat it over a moderate fire as hot as you can bear your hand in: then put in your cloth and keep it stirring 3 hours at the same heat. Then take out your cloth and add 2 quarts of soap and stir it up well, put in your cloth for 20 minutes, and then it is ready for scouring. The cloth or yarn should be well washed and put in the alum water while wet. The cost will be but 6 cents per yard.—*Cor. Alb. Cult.*

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1841.

### ANALYSIS OF SOILS AND MANURES.

We insert today a communication from Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, to the farmers' meeting, and the report of a committee upon the same. Whatever may be thought of the practicability of Dr. Nichols' plan, he deserves high praise for the effort to accomplish a great good. Such an effort will not be labor thrown away. It has brought an important matter directly before the agricultural community. It has elicited a report containing valuable facts and suggestions. The subject will be widely considered. Many minds will strive to mature a practicable plan for procuring the desired analyses. We invite attention to the subject, not doubting that means can be found to extend the benefits of science to practical husbandry, more widely than they have hitherto been enjoyed.

Let it not be imagined that our wish to extend the lights of science, implies a belief that the light which experience gives to the practical farmer, ought to be shorn of a single beam, or that the paths which it discloses are to be hastily abandoned. We value most highly the teachings of experience, and we respect a strong attachment to old ways and old opinions. But we dislike that *blind* attachment which will perceive no proof, however clear, that a new may be better. We like observant eyes, candid reasoning, and openness to conviction, accompanied with that caution or prudence which will require *proof* that change would be improvement, before it will make changes to any great extent. We like much that habit of mind which inclines the farmer to ask *why* the courses he pursues are good. We would encourage it; and when that habit is formed, the chemist will be consulted for many answers; his replies will give light that may render the teachings of experience more intelligible and beneficial. Let science come as far as possible to the aid of art.

### NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On the evening of Monday, last week, the President being absent, Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, was chosen President pro tem. Mr Emerson being prevented by ill health from addressing us upon Forest Trees, the meeting proceeded to discuss the subject of "Roots and Fruits as food for Live Stock."

Mr Colman commenced by remarking that the cultivation of vegetables for stock, had not been very much attended to generally in this country. Some farmers, however, had practiced it to a considerable extent. Potatoes he judged to be an excellent article for swine, while carrots are good for horses and cows. The ruta baga was introduced or at least brought to general notice in this country, by Wm. Cobbett, about 1812. This notorious man, whatever might be his merits as a cultivator, could make a good story. This root has been much cultivated in New York. From 7 to 900 bushels to the acre are large crops here. In New York the crop has been larger.

Mr Putnam, of Danvers, stated that the farmer would desire to know the cost of raising roots and their worth. He comes from a town where onions and carrots are raised somewhat extensively, and had made some observations as to the cost of cultivating an acre. Thought that people not acquainted with the business may over-estimate the labor. After the manure has been put on and ploughed in, three men with a horse or a yoke of

oxen to the plough, will rake and fit for the reception of the seed, an acre per day. Let the ploughing go on, and let the stones, lumps, stalks, &c. be raked into the furrow, and when the plough comes round again it will bury them all. One man will sow the acre, with rows from 15 to 18 inches apart, in about one half a day.—About 18 days work, on an average, will be required to hoe, weed and thin the acre. This is on the supposition that the surface is flat and that the rows are about 15 inches apart. He knows not whether it is best to sow on a flat surface or in ridges. More labor is required on the flat surface. An ordinary crop is about 500 bushels. Let the manure cost \$40, and the labor \$22 50, and let the improvement of the land offset the interest on the land, and this root can be raised for about 12 1-2 cents per bushel. It is valuable to the farmer as a means of working off his coarse fodder, while he keeps his cows in milk, and keeps them also in good condition. Whether it makes much saving in the quantity of hay, is questionable. By its contributions to both quantity and quality of the manure heap, it is highly valuable. In the neighborhood of cities, and wherever there is a market for milk in the winter, he thinks the root culture good economy for the farmer.

Mr Burckminster, Ed. of the Cultivator, stated that we have much to learn. There are some points on which we want light. It has been a common statement that plants with the broad flat leaf, extracting much nourishment from the atmosphere, do not exhaust the soil. This opinion prevails not so much among common farmers, as others. Many of his correspondents doubt its correctness. Capt. Moore, who obtained the first premium on farms from the State Society, obtained 800 bushels of ruta baga from an acre one year, and only 200 from the same land the next year. This seemed like great exhaustion. He has seen it stated that two bushels of ruta baga are as good as a bushel of grain, but he doubts its correctness.

Mr Stanley, of Attleboro', has a kind of turnip which he has not seen, excepting in his own neighborhood. It is called the Peruvian, the seed having been obtained from Peru. It does well on poorish soil—grows quite large: he plants 15 or 18 inches apart. This turnip will keep well in his cellar far into the summer. It is white—grows large—is excellent in quality, and keeps remarkably well.

Mr Putnam, of Danvers, stated in reference to the ruta baga as an exhauster of the soil, that he had seen its effects compared with those of carrots, beets, &c. upon a crop of corn the following year. In the early part of the season, the effects were quite unfavorable, but they lessened somewhat as the corn was maturing. The second year the grass was best on the part of the piece where the corn was lightest, and where the turnips had grown. Barley, in the only instance in which he had seen it following turnips, did well. In England it is thought that their soils have been much improved by the turnip husbandry. There, Indian corn is not cultivated. This crop suffers—but grass and barley, as far as his limited observations extend, do not suffer from the previous action of turnips upon the soil.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, inquired whether the improvement of the soil in England referred to, was not owing mainly to the fact that the soil is manured and trodden by the sheep while consuming the crop of turnips on the field; and asked also, whether the manure is in fact *any better* when cattle feed upon roots in part, than when they feed upon hay?

Mr Stanley inquired whether it would be a good way to renovate a light soil, to plough in a crop of turnips?

Mr Colman remarked, in reference to the worth of carrots, that an experienced man in Berkshire county,

who kept a large number of horses, has said, that as food for horses, he would rather have 100 bushels of carrots and 100 of oats, than to have 200 of oats. Mr C. values them highly for horses; has raised them for ten cents per bushel, getting 600 bushels to the acre. He would plant in ridges and plough between them. To avoid weeds, he would have the manure old and fine; would plough in the first crop of weeds—would sprout his seed—sow rather late, and thus save labor in tending the crop. His ridges he would make 27 to 30 inches apart, and put either one or two rows on a ridge.

Mr C. thinks ruta bagas and cabbages great exhausters of the soil. Would sow in beds and transplant.—Roots may be kept for winter by making a long heap in the field and covering it with earth; leave one end open, a first, and make vent holes through the top with a crow bar: you must give them ventilation at first, or they will spoil; afterwards close all up; take out at the south end as they are wanted for use.

(To be continued.)

### TENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On the evening of Thursday, last week, Hon. B. V. French, of Braintree, was in the Chair at the agricultural meeting. After the committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Nichols had reported, and their report had been referred to the secretary for publication, George B. Emerson, Esq. occupied the floor during the remainder of the evening, in remarks upon forest trees. His communications were rich in facts, interesting in manner, and highly instructive. We have no space for reporting them at present.

### LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

We understand that Mr John Owen, Cambridge, has in press an American edition of Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, with copious notes and an introduction explaining the first principles of chemistry, technical terms, &c., by Professor Webster.

### DURHAM CATTLE.

On Saturday last there was exhibited in front of the State House, a pair of Durham steers, coming five years old, belonging to Hon. John Wellea. Their weight is 3400 lbs. They are small bodied, but fat and well formed.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The insertion of the articles relating to the analysis of soils, obliges us to defer the communications relating respectively to "The Proper Quantity of Grass Seed," "The Wheat Insects," "Berkshires" and "Lucerne."

### MORE LEXINGTON HOGS.

We learn from the Daily Advertiser, that Mr Phinney sent into the city last week another lot of twelve fine hogs, from 6 to 11 months old, weighing in the aggregate 4086 lbs.; average weight 340 1-2 lbs. They were purchased by Mr Geo. Munroe, corner of Ann and Flee streets.

### Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, March 6, 1841.

J. L. F. Warren, Esq., of Brighton, exhibited the following Apples—Monstrous Pippin, Old Fall Peat main? Wellington, and one sort unknown. Also, Isabella Grapes, in a fine state of preservation. Specimens of an apple supposed to be Pennock's Re Winter, were exhibited by Chief Justice Parker, of New Hampshire.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

**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 14.

March, 1841.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	8	31	39	34	W.
Tuesday,	9	24	37	32	N. W.
Wednesday,	10	24	42	31	W.
Thursday,	11	30	33	30	N.
Friday,	12	17	28	20	S. E.
Saturday,	13	29	33	24	S.
Sunday,	14	18	29	31	N.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1841.**  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 225 Beef Cattle, 320 Sheep, 10 yoke of Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, and 690 swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle—Sales quick at last week's prices, viz. extra \$6 75 a 7 00 First quality \$6 25 a 6 50. Second quality \$5 75 a 6 00.—Third quality, \$5 00 a 5 50.

Working Oxen—Sales \$65, \$72 and \$85. Cows and Calves, \$20, \$23, and \$28.

Sheep.—Lots at \$3 00, 3 75, 4 50, and 5 00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold from 4 1-16 to 4 1-4 for sows and 5 1-16 to 5 1-4 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 6.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed — by the bag 60 to 65 c. Clover—Northern, very little in market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 51 to 59—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 48.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 23 to 32—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firklin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14 CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 16.  
WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.**

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.  
2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees.  
4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pound's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots.  
Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.  
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

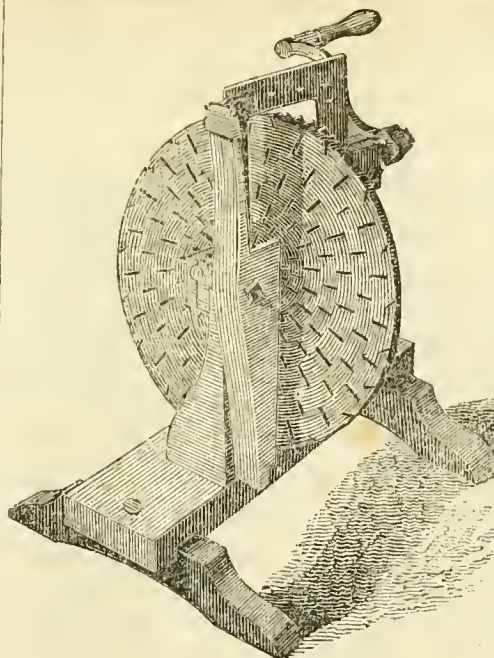
Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

**AN OX WAGON AND OX CART**

Nearly new, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, Inquire at No. 52 North Market Street, or at their Farm in Brighton. Feb. 24.

**WANTED,**

An experienced Gardener, to whom liberal pay and constant employment will be given. Inquire of this office. Feb. 24. tf.



**CORN SHELLER.**

CAUTION, the public are hereby informed that the subscriber has letters Patent for his improved CORN SHELLER, and all infringements on the same will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. The above machines are for sale at J. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. C. WILLIS.

March 14th.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

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

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

March 17.

**FRUIT TREES AND SCIONS FOR SALE.**

The subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, offers for sale a very choice and extensive variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Red and White Dutch Currants, and Red and White Antwerp Raspberries.

Also, Scions of all the European and American Fruits which have been proved; all from fruit bearing Trees, packed in boxes with moss, and can be transported with safety to any part of this country or Europe.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, March 2, 1841.

1May1

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.**

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

A new Descriptive Catalogue of all these fruits will soon be ready, and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale. These ripen in succession in the order named:

Jargonelle,	Aug.	Duchesse D'Angouleme,	Oct. Nov.
Summer Franereal,	Aug.	Gloux Moreau or the	Oct. Nov.
Bartlett or Williams' B.	Sept.	D'Aremberg of the	
Chret,	Aug. Sept.	French,	Nov. to Feb.
Beurre D'Amalis,	Sept.	Easter Beurre,	Dec. to Apr.
	Oct.	Clion, or LeCure, very	
Napoleon,	Oct.	large, for cooking	
Louise Bonne		only; a prodigious	
D'Avranches,	Oct.	bearer, Bourgimestre	
Marie Louise,	Oct. Nov.	of Boston.	Winter.
Passé Colmar,	Nov. to Feb.		

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

N. B. A few trees of "Van Mons' Leon le Clerc Pears," supposed to be the best in the world; also, "Pitt's prolific Marie," or "Surpasse Marie Louise." These cost high—these Pears alone must, therefore be charged at extra prices, or \$2,50 for the former, and \$2,00 for the latter.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

**FRUIT TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.**



The subscriber offers to the public the usual very large assortment, comprising the choicest Fruit Trees, of every class, and embracing all the newest varieties. Also, an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, and the most extensive assortment of Splendid Dahlias, in the Union.

All these articles will be sold at a reduction to suit the times, and as cheap or cheaper than they can be elsewhere obtained. For the silk culture, are offered the finest varieties of Mulberries, which are the Circassian, Elata, Alpine, Multicaulis, and Broussa; all of which are very hardy except the Multicaulis and that withstands ordinary winters.

The State of New York having now granted a bounty of \$2 per lb. on Silk, and Massachusetts and Vermont having done the same, they will no doubt take the lead in this great national pursuit.

WM. R. PRINCE.

Flushing, March 7th, 1841.

N. B. Priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant. Any persons who wish to establish silk plantations will be supplied with trees payable by a share of the proceeds.

**FARM WANTED**

Wanted to purchase on credit or hire on a lease of five or ten years, a small but good farm in the vicinity of Boston.—The advertiser is engaged in rearing swine and makes large quantities of manure and has it in his power to keep a farm in a high state of cultivation. Any person having a place to dispose of or rent at a reasonable price may hear of a tenant by addressing JOHN GREY, Neponset Village, Dorchester. March 10.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

As Gardeners and Farmers. Apply at N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. March 3.

**A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,**

Situated in Braintree, ten miles from Boston, with a Dwelling House and large Cider mill thereon. The farm contains about 20 acres, Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, No. 53 North Market Street. Feb. 24.

**BERKSHIRE BOAR AND SOW.**

The subscribers offer for sale a full blood Berkshire Boar and Sow 18 months old, which they purchased a year since from N. C. Bement, which be warranted to be pure. Feb. 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO

**FOR SALE.**

A small House in Medford containing nine rooms, with a barn, &c., and near the depot of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. For terms, apply to JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises. 3w\* March 16.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## REMEMBER THE POOR.

Remember the Poor!

It fearfully snoweth,  
And bitterly bloweth;

Thou couldst not endure

The tempest's wild power  
Through night's dreary hour,  
Then pity the poor!

Remember the Poor!

The father is lying  
In that hovel dying  
With sickness of heart.  
No voice cheers his dwelling,  
Of Jesus' love telling,  
Ere life shall depart.

Remember the Poor!

The widow is sighing,  
The orphans are crying,  
Half starving for bread;  
With eagerness speed ye  
To succour the needy,  
Their helper is dead!

Remember the Poor!

The baby is sleeping,  
Its cheeks wet with weeping,  
On its mother's breast,  
Whose cough deep and hollow  
Foretells she'll soon follow  
Her husband to rest!

Remember the Poor!

To him who aid lendeth,  
Whatever he spendeth  
The Lord will repay;  
And sweet thoughts shall cheer him,  
And God's love be near him,  
In his dying day!

**TO YOUNG MEN.**—There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of other's prosperity may outshine him, but we know, that though unseen, he illumines his own sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is not a virtue—but he does resist and conquer. He hears the sarcasm of the profligate and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, and he heals the wound with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, if it lead to sin: the atheist who says not only in his heart but with his lips, "there is no God," controls not him, for he sees the hand of a creating God and reverences it, of a preserving God and rejoices in it. Woman is sheltered by fond arms and guided by loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience—manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced tower. Happy is he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of christianity.

Onward, then conscientious youth! raise thy standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awake it in that cause; never let it be said of thee, he helped to swell the tide of sin, by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not a small drop into a polluted current.—Awake, arise young man! assume the beautiful

garments of virtue. It is easy, fearfully easy, to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength, then; let thy chivalry be aroused against error: let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—*Southern Rose.*

**PATRIOTISM.**—The British had taken possession of a beautiful and very valuable house, belonging to Mrs Jacob Motte. Lieut. Col. Lee waited upon her, and informed her that in order to dislodge the enemy, he was afraid it would become necessary to burn the building. She instantly replied, "The sacrifice of my property is nothing, and I shall view its destruction with delight, if it shall in any degree contribute to the good of my country." This was not a mere boast: Mrs Motte with her own hands furnished the arrows that were to convey the combustible materials to the roof.

This was one of the many acts of female patriotism exhibited during the American revolution.

**STEALING UPON CREDIT.**—A farmer in Connecticut, having lost several of his sheep, discovered after a while that they had been "hooked" by a neighbor; and without taking any other means of redress, sent him a bill to the amount deficit, which was paid without amurmur. The next year his flock was thinned in the same way, and on a much larger scale; and, with good reason, suspecting his kind neighbor of being the pilferer, he sent him a bill as before for the amount lost, at which the neighbor demurred, alleging that he had not stolen one half the number, and that some *unprincipled villain* had been *stealing upon his credit!*

**USE OF FALSEHOOD.**—A jury who were directed to bring in a prisoner guilty, upon his own confession and plea, returned a verdict of not guilty, and offered as a reason, that they knew the fellow to be so great a liar that they did not believe him!

**READY WIT.**—A boy having been praised for his quickness of reply, a gentleman observed, when children are so keen in youth, they are generally stupid when they advance in years. "What a very keen boy you must have been, sir?" replied the child.

An itinerating dentist lately called at a house and applied for business. "Don't you want your teeth drawn?" said he to the owner. "No." "Don't your wife?" "No." "None of the children?" "No." "Can't you give me some sort of a job?" says the dentist. "Why," says the gentleman, "I have got an old *cross cut saw*, the teeth of which are out of order. You can have *that* job, if you'll fix 'em."

"Why is the letter D like a ring?" said a young lady to her accepted one day. The gentleman, like the generality of his sex in such a situation, was as dull as a hammer. "Because," added the lady, with a *very* modest look, "*we* can't be *wed* without it."

A young lady having borrowed a dictionary, was asked upon returning it how she liked it. She replied, "The words are truly beautiful—but I don't think much of the *story.*"

"John, you dog, are you into *them* sweetmeats again?" "No ma 'n—the sweetmeats *is* into me."

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 3 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

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

## FIELD SEEDS

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price #0 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBA (L) & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1stly. Nov. 17.

## NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion. JOS. BRECK & CO.

## WHITE CARROT.

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Globe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety.

Feb. 10.

JOS. BRECK &amp; CO.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

## A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

N. E. FARMER.

### NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

We continue our report of the discussion on the subject of "Roots and Fruits as food for Live Stock."

Mr Colman has done but little with the sugar beet; but the mangel wurtzel he has had experience with: his cows suffered from the use of them. More milk was obtained in consequence of their use, but the cows were thin. Some farmers have found no harm result from using them freely. One practical farmer on a milk farm, had found the blood beet as good as any root for making milk. He thinks an animal that gets roots does not require so much hay as one that gets no roots, though it is possible that the roots would increase the appetite and that as much hay, if furnished, would be eaten. Feed sheep upon turnips and the secretions of urine become great; the manure from them is good and large in quantity, if they are properly littered. He would not sow for root crops until the season is well advanced; as late as near the middle of June is a good time for many of them.

Mr Buckminster thought the suggestion in regard to late sowing valuable. He prefers the parsnip to the carrot. The sheep, he said, is a great gourmandizer; and the manure from them is miserable, wretched stuff. Is not increasing the quantity of urine by roots, like increasing the cider by putting in water? Is there any more strength or goodness in it?

Mr Colman thought the passage of food through the system changes its nature. The Deerfield farmers consider four bushels of potatoes equal to one of grain. All food for swine should be cooked—for sheep the cooking will not repay the expense. For cattle generally, the cooking is not profitable.

Mr Sheldon, of Wilmington, thinks that ruta bagas and roots generally exhaust the land too much. He would rather have a cord of manure from the sheep than from any other animal. He had found it a good course to plant potatoes after corn: the land is not to be ploughed; put your manure and seed between the hills; then split the hills, and thus cover the potatoes; this will give a better crop than to plough the land thoroughly. Four bushels of potatoes for making beef are equal to one bushel of grain, and they make the animal heavier and better than any other food; that is, when fed on these they are better than good judges suppose they will prove to be when slaughtered. They should always be washed—dirt is no benefit as food for cattle. Pumpkin seeds should not be given to cattle.

Mr Lathrop, of South Hadley, said that he tops his ruta bagas in the field and lets them lie there two or three weeks, until they are dry and a little wilted; and then they will not heat in the cellar. Frost will not hurt them, if it comes out from them where they lie in the field.

Mr Mosley, of Westfield, said that he has never planted a turnip or a Rohan. Potatoes he raises for his stock, and gets from 3 to 500 bushels per acre. Watches his neighbors in the root culture,

and is ready to adopt their course as soon as it shall appear to him better than his own.

Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, stated that the manure from sheep is very good. Carrots for stock he values highly. Ruta baga is very good food for dry stock. Half a bushel of mangel wurtzel per day to a milch cow will produce daily from two to three quarts of milk. Give a cow four quarts of meal per day for two or three years, and it will destroy her milking properties. The Oakes cow and two others in Charlestown, were ruined as milkers in this way. A bushel of meal and a bushel of shorts are better than two bushels of meal for permanent feeding. Potatoes, when steamed, are very good feed. The finest mutton he ever saw was fattened upon this article. Swine will do well, fed upon pumpkins. Ruta bagas, though good for stock, are great exhausters of the soil.

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

N. Bridgewater, March, 1841.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

SIR—In April last, as you may recollect, I obtained of you four quarts of seed corn, of the kind exhibited by you at one of the farmers' meetings in the State House, in February, 1840, and promised to communicate to you the result. On the 12th of May, the corn was planted on a gravelly loam, which had been planted with potatoes the year before; ploughed twice and harrowed; manured at the rate of 31 horse cart loads to the acre; two thirds ploughed in—the residue put in the hills, which were about 3 1-2 feet apart each way—on 106 rods of ground. The seed was steeped in a solution of saltpetre, which was probably too strong, as not more than two thirds of the corn sprouted; by which means the crop was much lessened. The corn was hoed three times, but not hilled—harvested the latter part of September, when it was well ripened. The produce was at the rate of 65 bushels to the acre, 75 pounds of ears reckoned a bushel. This crop, though not a remarkable one, was better than is usually obtained by me or my neighbors, with the same amount of manure and labor.

This corn (which I shall call the Putnam corn,) so far as I can judge from one year's trial, is, in my opinion, preferable to the Dutton, or any other variety with which I am acquainted, for a strong, warm soil. Part of the same field was planted with the Parker corn, manured and cultivated in the same manner, but fell considerably below the other in the produce.

The seed of the Putnam corn will be furnished to others in this vicinity who are desirous to try it the approaching season; and further trial will better develop its qualities. J. PERKINS.

[Our correspondent and friend need not apply our name to the corn above described; for neither we nor any other Putnam, to our knowledge, is entitled to any credit for forming or improving it.—We presume that it is the same essentially as the corn known in many places as the "Red Blaze." We think, also, that one variety of the Brown corn,

(for we have seen two, each purporting to be the genuine Brown,) may be the same. It is an eight rowed corn, with very large kernel—the color varying somewhat, but always inclining to red. We have been well acquainted with it for many years. It is rather late, and its stalk is large; but we know of no other corn equally productive on soils not cold and which are in a good condition as to fertility. We have raised it by the side of the Phinney, the Dutton, the Parker, and various others. When tried by the half bushel, this has invariably given a crop that exceeded any other by 10 to 20 per cent. The last season we had two thirds of an acre planted with Parker corn, having the same treatment and as good a chance in every known respect as the Red Blaze, and the latter yielded about 80 bushels to the acre, while the former gave only about 65. There was no perceptible difference in the size of the stalk or in the time of ripening. Before harvesting, the difference was apparently but little. When the husking commenced, a much larger number of the ears of the Parker corn were small, than of the other kind. The corn was thick on the ground—about 20,000 stalks to the acre.

We have a conjecture, founded upon a hasty observation of different fields, that if not more than 13 or 14,000 stalks are put upon the acre, that the Parker may be as productive as the other. That is, we presume that the Red Blaze will bear planting thick better than the Parker. This is an opinion founded on such limited observation, that we wish it to have no other effect than merely to induce farmers to ascertain by experiment, whether there is not a difference in the effect of close planting upon different varieties of corn, even when those varieties are alike as to the size of the stalk and the time of ripening. We think there is, and the fact, if it be a fact, is worth establishing.

Notwithstanding our good opinion of the Red Blaze, we do not recommend it excepting to those who have warm lands and manure well.—Ed.]

For the New England Farmer,

### THE BERKSHIRES.

MR EDITOR—I perceive that a writer in your paper of the 3d inst., has made me a victim of his "grey goose quill," having come down at me with his hammer of facts, in such a "neck-or-no-joint" way, that I apparently soon shall be among the things that were; the more especially, as I am ready to admit that facts are stubborn things, and also will cheerfully accede to him the credit of truth and accuracy in the experiments that he specifies; but there are always two sides to a story, and I am not altogether without experience in Berkshire hogs, having in May last bought of Messrs Breck & Co. a boar, then a weanling, of fine form, but in my estimation, bad color. He has had from that time to this present date, what I call good food for store hogs, viz: in summer, squashes boiled with meal, four times a day; in the shorter days of autumn and winter, beets, carrots and turnips, boiled with meal, three times a day—and

now he weighs—what think ye?—why 135 lbs.; which, calling his weight when purchased 25 lbs., gives a gain of 110 lbs. in about 275 days!! Now your correspondent may be satisfied with such growth, but I am not, nor should I be even though it was a white hog. But I have other objections to Berkshire hogs: it is eighteen months before they mature, and should you attempt to fat them sooner, you make but a waste of provender, for although they appear round, plump and fat, they cut up but miserably, as a neighbor of mine can testify, who tried the experiment. It appears to me that to raise pork with the greatest profit in our vicinity, it should be pigged the first of April and slaughtered the first of February, and it should at that time weigh from 200 to 250 lbs.; and if it is nice, handsome, white pork, it will readily bring the one half of a cent per pound more than overgrown hogs of twice the size; and you escape feeding in the spring months, when your help is wanted for other purposes, when roots are often scarce, and there is no green food.

A BEGINNER.

Boston, March 4, 1841.

### GRAFTING.

Grafting is usually performed in spring. Professor Thouin has described forty modes, but the following will answer all general purposes.

*Whip grafting or splice grafting.* This mode is practised principally on small stocks; and it succeeds best when the scion and stock are of an equal size.

The scion, which consists of the young wood of the former year's growth, is cut to the length of about four inches. This and the stock are each to be cut sloping for an inch or more, and tongued. Tonguing consists in cutting a slit in the middle of the slope of the stock in the scion downwards, and a corresponding slit upwards; both are now to be nicely joined, so that one of the sides at least, if not both shall perfectly coincide, and to be securely bound with a wet bass matting string, and covered with composition, or with grafting clay. As soon as the scion and stock are completely united, the string is to be removed.

*Cleft grafting.* This mode of grafting is usually practised on stocks from one to two inches in diameter. It is thus performed. The head of the stock is carefully sawed off at a part free from knots, and the top pared smooth; with a thin knife split the stock through the centre, to the depth of about two inches, and insert a wedge to keep it open for the reception of the scion. The scion is to be prepared in the form of a wedge; with an eye if possible in the upper part of the portion thus formed; perfect success is the more certain when this is the case. The scion is now to be carefully inserted, so that the inner bark of the scion and of the stock may exactly meet. Large stocks require two scions, one on each side; sometimes four are inserted. The whole is now to be carefully covered with composition, or grafting clay, except two or three eyes of each scion. This mode of grafting is equally applicable to very small stocks, but being weak must be bound with a cord of bass matting.

*Saddle Grafting.* This mode of grafting is performed chiefly on very small stocks—it is much practised by Mr Knight. The upper part of the stock is prepared in the form of a wedge, by two sloping cuts, one on each side. The scion is prepared by slitting it upwards, and paring out the middle part of each side to a point. When the stock and scion are of an equal size, the adjust-

ment may be perfect; but if unequal, one at least must exactly meet. The whole is secured by a string of matting and covered with the composition, or clay. The string however is to be removed when a perfect union has taken place.

*Root grafting.* This operation is often performed on grape vines, just below the level of the surface, by the usual mode of cleft grafting. It is also performed on pieces of root, where suitable stocks are scarce.

*Side grafting.* This mode is sometimes practiced on those parts of a tree where a limb is wanting.—There are two ways in which it is performed,

1st. The scion is prepared in the same manner as for splice grafting, and the bark and wood on the side of the stock is cut sloping and the scion being adjusted as carefully as possible, it is bound and covered with clay.

2d. The scion being cut sloping as in whip grafting, a cross cut is made in the side of the tree on the top of a perpendicular slit; the bark of the tree above the cross cut is pared down slanting to the wood. The bark is now raised as in inoculating, and the scion inserted, and bound fast, and covered with clay.

*Grafting by approach.* This is often practised on trees and shrubs which succeed with difficulty by other modes. The tree to be grafted must be growing very near the tree which is to furnish the grafts. The limb or limbs of each tree which is to be thus united, must be pared with a long sloping cut of several inches, nearly to its centre; and the parts of each tree thus prepared, are to be brought together, and firmly secured by a bandage of matting, so that the bark shall exactly meet at least on one side and covered with clay or composition. When a complete union has taken place, the trees are separated with a knife, by cutting off the stock below the junction.

*Grafting Clay* is made of one third part of fresh horse manure free from litter, one third of cow manure, and one third of good clay, with a small mixture of hair well beaten and incorporated several days before using.

*Grafting Composition* is made of three parts of resin, three parts of bees wax, and one part tallow, melted together; when well mixed, it is poured into water and worked up like shoemaker's wax by hand. This composition may be spread while in a melted state pretty thickly with a brush on very strong brown paper. This paper is to be cut into small strips of suitable size, and is very thickly applied. In cool weather, may be instantly warmed with the breath, so as to become adhesive.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

### CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among farmers respecting the best method of cultivating orchards; but the practice may be divided into the following three methods; 1st, leaving them unploughed, but pasturing them more or less, either with all kinds of stock, or with hogs only; 2d, ploughing every year, and raising crops of annual grain, or pasturing them in the green state; or, 3d, subjecting them to the usual rotation of crops, in all respects as other uplands. I propose to give my views briefly, of the advantages and disadvantages resulting from each of these modes, as applicable to orchards in clay soils, from which my experience has been principally derived: in such soils the roots of the trees generally extend farther

around the stem than the branches do, and are found nearer or farther from the surface, as the plough has been more or less frequently used, but, generally, the larger roots are in the subsoil, below the depth to which the plough penetrates. In the first, or non ploughing mode, we find the ground covered with fibrous-rooted perennial, or annual grasses, the roots of which require, for their full support, all the rain that falls and can be retained a sufficient time in the soils in common seasons; but the roots of the tree also require, for luxuriant, or full growth, probably the whole of the rain that falls, and that can be rendered available; and being lower in the ground, and thus deprived of a portion of the moisture by the grass, they are obliged to contend with the grass-roots for the moisture in the soil proper; thus there are two sets of roots in the upper soil, each requiring, in dry seasons, all the available moisture present; the consequence is, that the fruit, not having sufficient nourishment, grows slowly, and much of it drops prematurely, neither acquiring the proper size nor sufficient ripeness; and the grass (if of the fibrous-rooted perennials) not seeding, on account of being closely pastured, extends itself by its creeping roots, and though its necessities, multiplies them indefinitely, making little growth above ground, and that suitable for pasturage only.

In the second mode, that of ploughing every year, and raising and ripening annual crops of grain, it must be obvious, that for a part of the time we escape the disadvantages of the first method, the crop sown not requiring the whole moisture and strength of the ground, until considerable growth has been made, during which time the moisture will have full, free, and easy access to the roots of the trees, the soil, or surface, being loose from recent ploughing—but after the crop sown has attained half its growth, and from that time till it is entirely ripened, the struggle will be in some measure as before, but, I think, generally more favourable for the fruit; nay, I believe that both the grain and the fruit will suffer less, and that neither will be so imperfectly supported as in the first method; for owing to the loose and open state of the ground, the moisture will penetrate deeper to the roots of the trees, passing first through the soil in which the roots of the grain are foraging; and much more will be absorbed by the ground, and less will run off, in heavy rains, than when the ground is covered by a close-cropped, short covering of grass; in addition to which we are entitled to presume that grounds annually cropped will require and receive frequent manuring. Of these methods, when no crop is taken but the fruit, I shall take notice hereafter.

The other, and most common method, that of subjecting orchards to the usual rotation of crops, seems to combine the disadvantages of both the preceding methods, and to preclude the possibility of the tree accommodating itself to its circumstances, which, in ordinary cases, it does in some degree.

Among the many provisions which Divine Wisdom has made for the continuation of vegetable (and, I believe, animal) species, there is one that is, in some measure, connected with this question. It has been observed that vegetables that have suffered great injuries, frequently produce fruit or seeds in large quantities; thus, fruit trees that have been blown down, and have had part of their roots torn out of the ground, frequently bear more fruit than before they suffered injury; yet it must be remem-

bered that this fertility, so evidently designed for the continuation of the species, is commonly the last effort of the vital energy of the plant, and the exhaustion produced by the perfecting of the fruit, usually terminates in death. Now I believe that when orchards are ploughed, after having remained in sod many years, it frequently happens that some of the trees, and sometimes many of them, after being thus mutilated by the plough, produce large quantities of fruit and then dwindle away, leading the owners to the conclusion that the ploughing was productive of the best effects to the orchard, but that afterward, some cause, with which they were not acquainted, destroyed or injured it. The foregoing remarks apply principally to clay soils, or those in which the roots of trees penetrate downward with difficulty, and which are, in general, not the best situations for orchards; there are loose soils, of various kinds, in which not only the roots of trees pass down freely, to the utmost limit of their natural growth, but, owing to the openness of soil and subsoil, the water that falls sinks so as to leave the *grass roots* without sufficient moisture, but furnishes it to the *roots of trees* during a long time, in which it percolates slowly till it reaches the remotest limit they have attained. These are hungry and poor soils for farming, but valuable for growing timber; and, in some of the best varieties of these soils, orchards produce fine fruits in great abundance.

To close: I believe the only crop that should be taken from the orchard should be *the fruit*, and that it should not be cultivated with grain or grass, with a view to obtain crops, and consequently not subjected to the rotation system. The question then remains, Should the orchard be ploughed, or not? I believe trees may live to the natural extent of life and produce well, under either mode of treatment. If the non-ploughing system is adopted, the grass that grows should not be mown or pastured, but be permitted to fall upon the ground; and it would thus retain the moisture nearly in the same way that fallen leaves retain it in forests, which seems to be nature's method of storing and furnishing moisture gradually to the roots of trees. Hogs should be permitted to range through the orchard at times during the period that the unripe fruit falls, as they destroy injurious insects, and prevent their increase. If the method of ploughing every year is adopted, I would prefer to do it in the spring, as soon as the ground was in good order, and then sow with oats and clover seed; when the oats were about half grown, or rather less, pasture them close, with cattle, and then take out the cattle, permitting the hogs to range occasionally, as before. The clover will cover the ground so as to afford some protection from the summer's sun and winter's cold, and when ploughed in the succeeding spring, will aid in enriching the ground; and this in some soils will (with the lime that should occasionally be spread upon the surface, after harvest) be sufficient to keep it fertile. In other soils it will be necessary to add manure periodically; but whether the ploughing or non-ploughing system shall be adopted, the fertility of the soil must be kept up by lime and manure, when necessary. A. W. C.

#### WORKING BUTTER.

It has been a custom in our family, time out of mind, not to use any water in working butter, under the impression that the latter would be injured by such contact, and disposed to become rancid. Instead therefore of washing out the buttermilk, it

is carefully worked out with a wooden ladle. The following extract from the account of the Holstein dairy system, will explain the whole affair:

"The churning being completed, the butter is taken off by means of a large wooden ladle, and carried in a tub directly to the butter cellar, where, in a large trough, very smoothly polished off inside and provided with a plug hole at the lower extremity, the butter is slightly worked, and salted with the purest salt; then moulded with a wooden ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left for some hours to drain. In the evening it is thoroughly beat, or rather slapped.

"The butter in Holstein is seldom if ever washed, as water is believed not only to rob it of its richness and flavor, but as being itself susceptible of putrefaction, and inimical to the preservation of the butter."—*New Genesee Far.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

#### EXTRAORDINARY SECRETION OF MILK.

MESSRS EDITORS—Having seen an article in the Cultivator of November last, with the caption, "Extraordinary Secretion of Milk," and having been personally knowing to a circumstance somewhat similar to some of those mentioned in that article, I have thought best to give a brief sketch of the facts. Many years since, I was directed by an uncle, with whom I was then living, to turn a two-year old colt into a back pasture, by which means she would be not only out of sight, but alone and apart from any other domestic animal. At this time the grass had begun to show quite a green appearance, it being about the middle of May. In about six weeks from this time, I discovered quite an enlargement of the udder; supposing the cause to proceed from some injury, I hastened to inform my uncle, who with myself and a third person, repaired to the lot without delay, and after a thorough examination, could find not the slightest injury whatever, but on the contrary, free from every appearance of having had an application of means being used calculated to produce milk; and which was proved more fully by the exertions on the present occasion of stripping, which was continued for some time before the milk came; from this time until late in the fall after, she was milked daily, giving a quart at a time by actual measurement, when with some care she was dried off.

D. P. S.

#### GOOD SENTIMENTS.

Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism and virtue.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

All the energy of the hero and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

If you separate science from agriculture, you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Few persons consider the importance of *small savings*. The trifling sum of ten cents a day saved or wasted for thirty years amounts to ten thousand and ninety-five dollars without interest.

The journeyman mechanic, who saves two hundred dollars a year, and keeps it at compound interest, may at the end of nine years set up for himself, with a thorough knowledge of his trade, and of men and business in general, and with a clear capital of nearly twenty three hundred dollars.

A man who saves one hundred dollars each year, from twenty one, and in like manner keeps it at interest, will have at fifty-five, *over ten thousand dollars* to support him in old age, dispose of by will or otherwise leave to his heirs.

Let me not be supposed to advocate unnecessary parsimony or avaricious hoarding. I envy not the sordid miser—whose god is gold—the selfish oppressor of the poor—the friend of none, respected by none. His heirs wish him dead, and will soon quarrel over and scatter his accumulated hoards. He knows it, and is really more wretched than the well fed pauper.

On the other hand, extravagance—a waste of property—is unjustifiable even in the rich. They are accountable to God for their conduct and the use they make of money; they have no moral right to annihilate it. They need not give it away to support the idle, this would be worse than wasted, it would be criminal; but they can give employment to the industrious and remunerate them fully for their labor. Parents that waste a thousand dollars a year in extravagance, probably to ruin their own children, would do well to consider how much good that sum might do in supporting and educating twenty orphan, neglected, or morally exposed, children.

#### LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

We are gratified to learn that the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly have reported a bill for the benefit of agriculture. Its provisions are such as will, we are inclined to believe, meet the approbation of the great mass of our farmers. It appropriates the sum of seven thousand dollars, to be distributed to the County Agricultural Societies in the ratio of \$50 to each member of Assembly, and the balance of the appropriation, \$600, to the State Agricultural Society—the money not to be paid to the several societies until they have raised an equal sum. If this bill shall be passed, and we cannot doubt but what it will be, it will give a new and powerful impetus to agricultural improvement. Small as the sum appropriated is, it will have the effect to bring into existence associations for the advancement of agriculture in all our counties, and their action will be extended to every town, so that, more or less, every individual may participate in the benefits to be derived from these associations.—*Albany Cult.*

*An excellent Potato Pudding.*—Take eight ounces of boiled potatoes, two ounces of butter, the yolks and whites of two eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream, one spoonful of white wine, a little salt, the juice and rind of a lemon; beat all to froth, and sugar to taste.

Be indulgent to other's faults, but implacable to your own.

For the New England Farmer.

### WHEAT INSECTS.

Wheat, barley, corn, and other grains, are subject to the attacks of many different kinds of insects, the history of which does not seem to be so well known as it ought to be, to enable us to provide effectually against the ravages of these insects. Although much has been written on this subject by naturalists in foreign countries, their writings are not generally accessible here, and we are obliged to depend for information mostly on our own observations and resources. Naturalists seldom have sufficient opportunities for making the necessary investigations and experiments; for these they must look to the farmer, who will be able to furnish valuable materials, if he prepares himself for the task, by previously obtaining such a general knowledge of the habits and transformations of insects, as will qualify him to become a careful and accurate observer. It is with a view to excite further attention to the history of these insects, and with the hope of procuring, thereby, more full and correct details respecting the habits of those which are injurious to wheat and other grains, that I propose to make a few remarks upon some of them.

Wheat is exposed to injury from insects in three ways: by those that devour it after it is stored in barns and granaries; by those that attack the ears while growing; and by those which prey upon the roots, the stems, and the leaves of the plant.

Several kinds of insects are found to be very destructive to stored grain in Europe, and some of them have also been observed in this country. One of these is the grain-weevil (*Calandra granaria*), properly so called. This, in its perfected state, is a little hard-shelled beetle, of a pitchy red color, about one eighth of an inch long, with a slender snout bent downwards, and a rather narrow and slightly flattened body, apparently consisting of two nearly equal portions, the anterior of which is the thorax or chest, and the hinder one the abdomen, on the top of which are the short wing-covers. This little beetle lays its eggs in wheat after the latter is housed, putting only one egg into a single grain. The young, hatched from the egg, is a little white grub, without legs. It burrows immediately into the grain, devours the substance within, leaving the hull only untouched, and remains concealed till it has finished its work of destruction, when it turns to a chrysalis, and soon afterwards to a beetle like its parents, and then comes out of the hull, and, after pairing, provides for another generation of weevil-grubs. So prolific are these insects, that a single pair may produce above six thousand descendants in one year. It is said that our stored wheat and corn are infested by these destructive weevils, or by some insects closely resembling them; but to what extent I have not yet been able to ascertain. If persons who have noticed these weevils will send me specimens of them in the beetle state, it will enable me to determine whether they are the same as the grain weevils of Europe.

Another beetle (*Trogosita mauritanica*), about one quarter of an inch long, of a chestnut-brown color with a flattened body, a short thorax and large head, is found among grain in Europe, where it is called *cadelle*. The young of this beetle are long, somewhat flattened, whitish grubs, narrowed towards the head, which is brown and horny, and armed with powerful nippers. They have six legs under the fore part of the body. When fully grown they measure about three eighths of an inch

in length. These grubs devour stored grain in Europe, and often do much damage to it; but I am not aware that they have been found in our own granaries.

The most destructive insects to stored grain are the young of a small moth (*Tinea granella*), the depredations of which are often carried to an alarming extent. The grain moth has a tuft of white hairs on its head; its wings cover its back like a sloping roof, but they are a little turned up behind, and are edged with a deep fringe. The upper wings are marked with grey, brown, and black, and have the lustre of satin; the lower or hinder wings are blackish. Its length, when the wings are closed, is between three and four tenths of an inch, and the wings expand six tenths of an inch. It lays its eggs on the grain in May, June, or July, sometimes early and sometimes late, according to the season, and the young are hatched in a few days afterwards. These young insects gnaw into the grain, covering the hole with a little web, and afterwards fasten together several grains with silken threads, so as to form a larger cavity, lined within with silk, in which they live. Thus wheat, barley, rye and oats, all of which they attack, will be found full of lumps of grains cemented together by these corn-worms, as they are called; and sometimes the whole surface of the grain in the bin will be covered with their webs. These worm-like destroyers are really caterpillars, of a cylindrical form, tapering a little at each extremity, and provided with sixteen legs, the first three pairs of which are conical and jointed, and the others fleshy and wart-like. When fully grown they measure from three to four tenths of an inch in length, and are of a light ochre or buff color, with a reddish head. In August or September, they get into cracks, or around the sides of corn-bins; and each one makes itself a little pod or cocoon, within which it remains through the winter. In March or April following, they take the chrysalis form; and three weeks afterwards the shining brown chrysalis forces itself part way out of the cocoon, and bursts open at one end, so as to allow the little moth therein confined to come forth.

The foregoing account will probably enable the readers of this paper to determine whether these destructive insects are found in our own country.—From various statements, deficient however in exactness, which have appeared in some of our agricultural journals, I am led to suspect that this corn-moth, or an insect exactly like it in its habits, prevails in all parts of the country, and that it has generally been mistaken for the grain-weevil, which it very far surpasses in its devastations. Many years ago I remember to have seen oats and shelled corn (maize,) affected in the way above described, and have observed seed-corn, hanging in the ears, to have been attacked by insects of this kind, the empty chrysalids of which remained sticking out between the kernels; but for some time past no opportunity for making further investigations has offered itself.

There is another grain-moth, which, at various times, has been found to be more destructive in granaries, in some provinces of France, than the preceding kind. It is the *Angoumois moth*, (*Alucita cerealella*, of Olivier,) apparently identical with the *Ceophora granella*, of Latreille.\* From an interesting little book of this insect, by Duhaenel du Monceau, and from Reaumur's "Memoires," I gath-

\*Also named *Tinea Hordei* and *Ypsolophus granellus*, by Kirby and Spence.

er the following particulars. The Angoumois moth, so named from a part of France where it was first noticed, is, in its perfected state, a four-winged insect, about three eighths of an inch long, when its wings are closed. It has a pair of curved feelers turned over its head. Its upper wings are narrow, of a light brown color, with the lustre of satin; they are folded over the body lengthwise, and horizontally above, but droop a little at the sides: the rest of the body is ash-colored. This moth lays its eggs, which vary in number from sixty to ninety, on the ears of wheat, rye and barley, most often while these plants are growing in the fields, but sometimes also on the stored grain. The little worm-like caterpillars, as soon as they are hatched from these eggs, disperse, and each one selects a single grain into which it burrows immediately at the most tender part, and remains concealed therein after the grain is harvested. It devours the mealy substance within the hull, and this destruction goes on so secretly, that it can only be detected by the loss of weight in the grain. When fully grown, this kind of caterpillar is not more than one fifth of an inch long. It is of a white color, and has sixteen legs, resembling those of the corn-worm already described. It has also, just behind the head, two little horns, and two short bristles at the end of the body. It turns to a chrysalis within the hull of the grain, having previously gnawed away the inside of one end, so as to provide for its future escape; and, in due time, it changes to a moth, and comes out of the empty hull.

It forms no part of my present purpose to state what are the means to be employed for checking the ravages of insects in stored wheat and other grain. I apprehend that this subject is well understood by our farmers and millers. My object will be answered if the foregoing plain descriptions will enable other persons, who enjoy opportunities which I do not possess, to ascertain by careful observation whether any of these destructive insects are found here; and I trust they may be induced to make known the result of their observations. It will be perceived that, of the four insects herein described, only one has any claim to the name of grain-weevil or wheat-weevil. It is to be hoped, therefore, that hereafter this name will be confined to the true culprit.

T. W. HARRIS.

Cambridge, March 10, 1841.

(To be continued.)

For the New England Farmer.

### PROPER QUANTITY OF GRASS SEED.

MR A. PUTNAM—Dear Sir—In the report of the Committee on Farms, in which it became my duty to express their opinion and decision, as published in your paper of the 17th February, it was therein expressed that in the statements of the eleven applicants for premium, there was a deficiency in the quantity of seed applied to the land, when laid down to grass. There was, in every instance, less, and in most cases much less, than there should have been.

This was doubtless to the disadvantage of each cultivator; for had the quantity of seed been enlarged, the crop of hay would have been greater, as the condition and culture of the land was such as to make this evident to the committee. In fact, the sufficient use of grass seed has been a matter of long neglect with farmers. It is little over half a century since many farmers thought and expressed an opinion that nature would do this herself, and

without aid. The failure from dry seasons and the injury often done the smaller grass seeds by fermentation and bad preservation, tended to keep alive this unfortunate opinion.

Experience has, however, given us better instruction, and we find that when blessed in the season, he that sows abundantly shall reap in full proportion.

I was led to think that my individual suggestions would be in more proper place if separately made, rather than if otherwise connected. More especially as I had another object in view.

A few years since, when in England, I applied to a well accustomed and intelligent seedsman in London, and requested him to give me in writing an account of the quantity of seed used by farmers in laying down their lands to grass. The original paper he handed me, you have herewith. The notice he takes of tares and beans is immaterial; so also the account he gives of the quantity of St. Foine and Lucerne seed used where the quantity is lessened one half by being sown in drill. These two latter grasses have not succeeded, in my efforts of culture. It cannot indeed be expected that we should be able to procure any better substitutes for the grasses long familiar to our farmers.

The prevailing spear grass (if I may so call it,) which the English use with clover in laying down their grounds, is denominated rye grass; the quantity used is one bushel thereof with 14 lbs. of clover for an acre.

It may not be amiss to add, that in England the use of clover for turning in as a benefit to the soil, is of very extensive practice.

In the most inquisitive research after the herds grass in many parts of England and Scotland, I found but one spire which resembled the herds grass; this I brought home with me; but its resemblance was faint and diminutive—not distinct.

I have thus given you the information in detail which you requested of me, for such use as you may see fit to make thereof, and am, with much respect and regard,

Yours, truly,

JOHN WELLES.

*Boston, March 10, 1841.*

The following is a copy of the original paper furnished by the London seedsman, alluded to in the foregoing:

"Tares, 4 bushels; St. Foine, 4 or 5 bushels; Lucerne, 10 lbs. per acre, if broadcast—if drill, half the quantity; clover, 14 lbs., and rye grass 1 bushel; beans, 6 1-2 bushels, in drills."

From the Albany Cultivator.

#### A REMEDY FOR THE GRAIN WORM.

*Messrs Gaylord & Tucker*—Western Vermont was very noted for raising grain, especially wheat, from its first settlement until about the year 1820, when the grain worm was first discovered in rye, barley, summer and winter wheat; its ravages were more confined to the wheat crop of the winter variety. This formidable enemy came more and more numerous, until after repeated trials we were obliged entirely to abandon wheat raising. No remedy appeared to present itself whereby we could gain any success. It is but a few years since those who have cast their wheat upon the ground in the fall have been successful. The spring varieties are now more generally sown; which happens about the 15th of May, to carry the

ripening process beyond the reach of the fly, and summer fallows are going out of date.

In 1837, I tried an experiment which proved successful in avoiding the depredations of the grain worm; since then I have not cultivated the winter grain, and therefore have not again tried the remedy. As soon as the calyx or envelope of the kernel was formed and while the wheat was in blossom, I prepared some boys with traps and hired them to catch an animal well known in these parts by the name of skunk. They caught two of these noxious animals, which I hung up in two different parts of my wheat field about the height of the grain heads; and the result proved on strict examination that within a circle of several rods around these animals, no larvæ or grain worms could be found, and at the same time in other parts of the field, some considerable intrusions of the worm were noticed; but they did not infest this field of three acres to that extent that they did others in the neighborhood. The contrast as I suppose was occasioned by the strong effluvia that spread in all directions over it. I have also noticed that flies never prey upon the carcass of this animal as they are well known to do upon other dead flesh; and I should suppose that all animals that were endowed with but a small share of instinctive common sense, and were blest with but small olfactory organs, would shun the powerful weapons of this animal without one salutation.

The skunk is an animal which we frequently find in the fields, probably the same species and about the size of the pole cat; its hair is long and shining with one or two stripes from the head along the back and tail, clouded with white, the remainder black; it has a long bushy tail; lives and burrows in the woods and hedges, and often under barns and out-houses. When undisturbed, this animal is without any ill scent or disagreeable effluvia; but when attacked, the skunk discovers his singular but effectual method of defence. It emits a fluid of the most nauseous and intolerable scent that has ever been known: so odious, subtle, penetrating is the ill-scented matter, that there is no animal that can long endure it, or will venture to approach him when he is throwing it out; it infects the air all round; with the wind it may float a mile or more. No method has ever been found to extract the scent on which the fluid has been thrown; time, earth and air, after a long period afford the only complete remedy. This ill-scented fluid is an unctuous yellow matter contained in two tumors or bags attached to the abdomen, at the termination of the back bone, and surrounded in such a manner by circular muscles that on contraction the fluid is forced out with great velocity and force.

I have taken out these bags, and have no doubt they may be preserved any length of time by drying, or put them in glass jars in which any quantity of twine might be enclosed; by pressing the sack, the cord would become incorporated with the matter; then at, or just previous to the appearance of the wheat fly, which is about the last of June, while the grain is in the blossom, or milk, string this scented cord around and across the grain fields in different directions, and it would thoroughly incorporate the whole field, and I have no doubt form a safe and effectual barrier in preventing the encroachments of the wheat fly, and many other winged insects.

The above I cheerfully present for your consideration, with liberty to publish, hoping it may be of

some use to the public directly or indirectly, by leading the way to a more pleasant if not efficacious remedy to prevent the ravages of so formidable an enemy.

Yours, SOLOMON W. JEWETT.  
*Middlebury, Vt. Jan., 1841.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

#### SPROUTING GARDEN SEEDS—RAISING ONIONS.

*Messrs Editors*—The approaching season will soon resume the interest in the field and garden, and it may not be unprofitable at this time to consider what will be the best course to pursue. The following statements are advanced as proof of the very great advantage derived from the simple process of sprouting garden seeds before planting. The positive knowledge of its benefits is derived from six years practice. There is no difficulty to be apprehended if the same judgment be exercised that is required in the common operations of the garden.

First, soak the seeds in water from six to twenty-four hours—some seeds being slower to admit moisture than others, is the difference in the time required. After soaking, drain off the water, and mix the seeds with a sufficient quantity of earth to absorb the moisture remaining on the seeds; stir them often, that they may vegetate evenly, and keep them in a moderate degree of warmth and moisture until they are sprouted, when they are ready to be put into the ground. If the weather should be unfavorable, put the seeds in a cool place, which will check their growth.

The advantages of this practice cannot be better shown, than by relating the management and improvement of the onion crop in our own garden.—The culture of the crop in 1840, was as follows:—Just before the approach of the preceding winter, there was a light dressing of fine manure put on a piece of land designed for onions, containing 2 1-2 acres, and the same ploughed. It remained until a thaw in the winter; it was then ploughed again; the frost was not all out of the ground; it was consequently left very rough, and more of the soil was exposed to the frost, which was beneficial. It was left in that situation until the time of sowing. In April, as soon as the soil was sufficiently dry, the ploughing was commenced, and the second day at night the sowing was finished, with seed prepared as before stated. In one week the onions were up, rows were soon visible nearly twenty rods, and no weeds yet appeared. The operation of stirring the soil with rakes and hoes was then commenced, and the weeds were not suffered to grow during the summer. (It is a mistaken notion that it is not time to hoe a garden until it is green with weeds.) The first of September the onions were harvested, and the product was over two thousand bushels of fine onions from two and a half acres.

W. RISLEY.

**WET FEET.**—How often do we see people tramping about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people when they return home, sit down by the fireside and permit their feet to dry, without changing either their stockings or shoes. Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking, and rheumatism and inflammation, which enable the doctors to ride in their carriages. We entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.—*Medical Adv.*

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841.

### TENTH AND LAST AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr Geo. B. Emerson, of this city, who has been employed by the Commonwealth to collect and disseminate information relative to the Forest Trees of the State, informed the meeting that he had long been interested in the subject; for more than twenty years he has been accustomed to take his recreations, in roaming the forests and studying their constituents. These forests have been his benefactors in point of health and enjoyment. Once our domain was almost an unbroken forest. He laments to see it so rapidly wasting away, and would rejoice to see new forests rising up in our midst. Compared with the *native* trees of old England, Massachusetts is rich in what her soil produces. We have given to the mother land more than 500 varieties of trees and shrubs. A long table was here given by Mr E. of the number of oaks, maples, &c. of Mass. and those of England. We omit the table, but give the footing of the columns, which shows that our *tall timber trees* amount to 56. While those that are *natives* in old England number only 27.

He has no belief that our 360,000 acres of unimprovable lands, are in fact unimprovable. Some of our trees would grow on every soil. The most unpromising sands in France have been made to grow the pine. There is no such thing as absolutely barren sands; the rains and snows will deposit something favorable to vegetable growth wherever they fall. The pitch pine is best suited to the sandy plains. Our bare and rocky hills would bear the larch. The Duke of Athol has covered 10,000 acres of such land with the larch. Our wet marshes or meadows are the most difficult to operate upon, but these will bear the white cedar, which may be introduced by simply sowing the seed.

*General uses of the Forests.* Climate is affected by them. As the forests are stripped away the climate becomes drier. Our streams dry up as the woods—great reservoirs of water—are removed. These woods prevent the escape of water by evaporation; they soften the climate. They are conductors of electricity from the clouds, and thus are contributors to the fertility of the soil. Over a bare country the winds have nothing to break their force, and consequently sweep with violence. A bare hill gives no protection, while one covered with trees breaks the force of the wind. By their annual deposits of leaves and wood for decomposition, the forests contribute steadily to the fertility of the soil. As fuel, our forests are worth to the Commonwealth \$5,000,000 annually. Their worth as timber, and as furnishing materials for furniture, &c., are well known.

We desire that the briefness of our report may not lead to the inference that the address was not deemed worthy of more extended notice. We were much fatigued by the labors of the day, and feel unable to make our notes as full as usual. And so many days have elapsed since the meeting, that we fear our memory may not serve us faithfully if we attempt to draw from that alone. The remarks of Mr E. were both interesting and instructive.

Dr. C. T. Jackson remarked, that he had very recently learned a curious fact, which might be appropriately stated. Chemists in France have found that by cutting down a tree when the sap flows freely, coating the end where it has been cut with pitch or some other similar substance, boring with an auger to the heart of the tree

near the butt, and pouring into the hole a colored liquid, that the liquid will be carried up by the sap vessels, and will color the wood and the leaves. In this way you give any color you choose. Linseed oil was thus diffused through the wood in one instance, and it was found to add much to the durability of the timber.

### EDUCATION OF SHEEP.

We were highly pleased a day or two since, by hearing an intelligent farmer from New Salem state, that the dispositions of sheep in regard to leaping fences and rambling, are *the results of education*. On his farm, sheep have fed quietly for thirty years, in a pasture enclosed by a common stone wall, and have never shown any disposition to get out. One of his neighbors thought he must have exercised the powers of a witch over the flock, to make it so contented. And what, reader, think you was the process by which he charmed them? It was simply confining them to a yard in the winter. His flock are of his own raising. They have *never* been allowed to leave their pen in the *winter*. Where permission to do this is granted, especially when snow is on a part of the ground, and is deep and solid under the walls, the sheep pass from place to place with ease, and find the rich spots in the fields; as the snow wastes away gradually, they learn from day to day to leap higher, and when the snow has entirely disappeared, they have so practiced and learned the arts of climbing and jumping, that a common stone fence is no barrier against their reaching the spots where the best feed is to be found. After this it is exceedingly difficult to keep them where you would have them feed. A young flock, with no badly educated old ones to lead them astray, will never give you trouble, if you do not shamefully neglect your fences, or suffer the sheep to roam when the snow-banks reduce the height of the fences.—Is there not good sense in this farmer's advice to his brother farmers, that they *give their sheep a good education*?

### COMPARATIVE WORTH OF POTATO AND ROOT CROPS.

An intelligent farmer from beyond the Connecticut river, with whom we have had a pleasant acquaintance as an associate in legislation, has left with us the following questions, which we should be happy to have any one of our correspondents answer.

Can there be raised more *weight* of roots, such as turnips, ruta bagas, sugar beets, &c., than of Merino or other prolific potatoes on the same quantity of ground? If so, how much more.

Which will fatten the most, make the most beef or pork, pound for pound?

Allowing the fact that you can raise more weight of roots than of potatoes, is not the additional expense of cultivating the roots, and of cutting them up so that the stock can eat them, more than the extra profit, to say nothing of the injury done to the land by the roots?

### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Being released from any farther duties at the House, we hope to do better for our readers in future than we have been able to thus far. To those who have been associated with us in legislation, we give an invitation to call upon us at our office whenever they may be in the city; to furnish us with any matters that may be useful and interesting to the farming community; to say among their neighbors and friends whatever they may honestly think of us and of our paper, in connexion with the farming interests; and if any of them find it convenient and agreeable to say a word in favor of our

paper, and to obtain subscribers for it, we shall esteem their good word and their labour in our behalf a personal favor.

### OBJECTS OF AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(From Mr Huntington's Address before the Essex Agricultural Society.)

The direct and main object of our union, under the form of a society, is to improve, and extend, as far as may be, the agricultural resources and wealth of the county. This object cannot be fully accomplished, until all its members, and especially the practical farmers, consider it a personal and imperative *duty* to bring out and place upon record in our annual publication, all the valuable results of their experience. \* \* The wisdom of the world is founded on the experience of the world. This is emphatically true of the art which it is our design to promote. Every farmer, who pursues his calling with that zeal, enterprize and intelligence, which all men should endeavor to bring to the prosecution of their lawful business, will learn *something* every year, which it is important that others should know. That something should be communicated for the common benefit. The lights of experience and true knowledge should not be suffered to expire in one's own breast, but should shine forth on our published records for the illumination of the general mind. To this end, let every farmer who has good reason to believe that in any one thing he is wiser this year than he was the last, bring up here a brief narrative of the matter, to whatever branch of husbandry it may relate; and if this duty should be fully discharged by our intelligent yeomanry, abstracts might be prepared for publication, from such narratives, which would be of invaluable service in advancing the agricultural interests of the county. \* \* If our farmers will bring out to the public view, from time to time, the results of their own experience, the boundaries of knowledge will be enlarged, and an actual progress will be made in the promotion of this great and paramount interest of society. \* \* I cannot press this subject too earnestly on your attention. I believe this to be the great sphere of our usefulness as a society. Not looking to premiums or gratuities, as the objects of our labors, but to a greater recompense of reward, the consciousness of having discharged our whole duty, let us press forward, in the anxious endeavor to extend the boundaries of a just and true agricultural knowledge, to be applied in making our own ancient and honored county the garden and ornament of the State—rich in its various and useful productions, and the home of a contented, moral, intelligent and thrifty yeomanry.

*Sowing Grass Seeds.*—If there is one point of husbandry more than another in which farmers are generally defective, it is the niggardly way in which they use grass seeds in their tillage. If any seeds are sown, not more than half the quantity required is often used, the fields are left bare, and the unoccupied ground becomes a fit place for the vile weeds that are ever ready to spring up, where the husbandman does not anticipate them, by giving the earth something more valuable.—*Alb. Cult.*

Times of general calamity and confusion, have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.—*Lacoin.*

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them;—such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money—for the purpose of circulation.—*Id.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Masa. in a shaded North-ealy exposure, week ending March 21.

Table with columns for date (March 1841), time (7 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M.), wind, and temperature readings for Monday through Sunday.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 265 Beef Cattle, 15 yoke of Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 525 Sheep, and 920 swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz. extra \$6 75 a 7 00. First quality \$6 25 a 6 50. Second quality \$5 75 a 6 00.—Third quality, \$5 00 a 5 50.

Working Oxen.—Sales \$70, \$85 and \$100. Cows and Calves.—Sales \$22, \$27, and \$30. Sheep.—Lots at \$3 00, 3 75, 4 25 and 4 75. Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-8 for sows, and 5 1-8 for barrows. At retail 3 and 6. About 200 fat hogs were at market 3-4 of which remain unsold at the close of the market.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 69—old 55 c. Clover—Northern, very little in market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 50 hu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 51 to 53—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 48.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 30 to 31—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 6 c.

HAY, per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8. EGGS. 16.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do, unwashed, 10 to 14—Beangai Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

FARM FOR SALE.

The estate owned and occupied by the late NATHAN HAGAR, situated in Weston, about 13 miles from Boston. The buildings consist of a large two story dwelling house, two barns with sheds adjoining, a carriage house and wood-house, with a cider mill under the same, and other necessary out buildings, and two wells of good water, with about 60 acres of excellent land well watered and under a good state of cultivation; suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and woodland, with a large orchard of grafted fruit trees in bearing condition, enclosed by substantial stone walls. Also, if desired, a wood lot adjoining, containing about 25 acres, part of which is covered with heavy timber, and a part with a thrifty growth of young wood. For particulars, please apply to E. W. & J. B. HAGAR, Philadelphia Packet Pier, Commercial street Boston, or to NATHAN HAGAR, March 24, 1841. eop31\* Weston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

As Gardeners and Farmers. Apply at N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. March 3.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Braintree, ten miles from Boston, with a Dwelling House and large Cider mill thereon. The farm contains about 20 acres. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, No. 63 North Market Street. Feb. 24.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his Selected Collection, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

Warren's Seedling Melthea, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$5 00 per hundred plants.

Melthea Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants. Keen's Seedling.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hautbois.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

Early Virginia.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

English Wood.—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN. Nonantum Vale, Brighton. March, 24.

WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic. Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c. Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & Co. Nos. 51 and 52; North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP. Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

WANTED,

A farmer, who is qualified to carry on a small farm in the vicinity of Boston, and who has, also, a knowledge of gardening,—he must be a man without family. Apply at No. 6 West street. 2w March 24, 1841.

CLOVER & RED TOP.

50 tierces and 100 bbls. Prime Clover. 200 Bags Redtop, new seed. 50 hbls. Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by J. BRECK & Co. March 24

FARM WANTED.

Wanted to purchase on credit or hire on a lease of five or ten years, a small but good farm in the vicinity of Boston.—The advertiser is engaged in rearing swine and makes large quantities of manure and has it in his power to keep a farm in a high state of cultivation. Any person having a place to dispose of or rent at a reasonable price may hear of a tenant by addressing JOHN GREY, Neponset Villoge, Dorchester. March 10.

FRUIT TREES AND SCIONS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, offers for sale a very choice and extensive variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees, Grape Vines, Goosecherries, Red and White Dutch Currants, and Red and White Antwerp Raspberries. Also, Scions of all the European and American Fruits which have been proved; all from fruit bearing Trees, packed in boxes with moss, and can be transported with safety to any part of this country or Europe. ROBERT MANNING. tMayt Salem, March 2, 1841.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

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

Table listing various agricultural implements such as Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, Common do., Cultivators, Greene's Straw Cutters, Willis' do., Common do., Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, Common do., Willis' Seed Sowers, Vegetable Cutters, Common do., Hand Corn Mills, Grain Cradles, Ox Yokes, Doz. Scythe Stones, Austin's Rifles, Cast Steel Shovels, Common do., Spades, Grass Scythes, Patent Snaths, Common do., Hay Rakes, Garden do., Manure Forks, Hay do., Pair Trace Chains, Truck do., Drail do., Tie up do., 50 doz. Halter do., 1000 yards Fence do., 25 Grind Stones an rollers.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

A new Descriptive Catalogue of all these fruits will soon be ready, and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale. These ripen in succession in the order named:

Table listing fruit varieties and their ripening times: Jargonelle, Summer Franceal, Aug. Oct. Nov.; Bartlett or Williams' B. Chret, Aug. Sept. Gloux Moreau or the D'Aremerg of the French, Nov. to Feb.; Beurre D'Amaulis, Sept. Easter Beurre, Dec. to Apr.; Napoleon, Louise Bonne, D'Avranches, Marie Louise, Passe Colmar, Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. Duchesse D'Angouleme, Oct. Nov.; Gloux Moreau or the D'Aremerg of the French, Nov. to Feb.; Easter Beurre, Dec. to Apr.; Clion, or LeCure, very large, for cooking only, a prodigious bearer, Bourgmeestre of Boston, Winter.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

N. B. A few trees of "Van Mons' Leon le Clerc Pears," supposed to be the best in the world; also, "Pat's prolific Marie" or "Surpasse Marie Louise." These cost high—these Pears alone must, therefore be charged at extra prices, or \$2,50 for the former, and \$2,00 for the latter.

WILLIAM KENRICK. Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season. Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees. 4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's. 30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots. Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds. 5000 Wilnot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced. 2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND. Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

CORN SHELLER.

CAUTION, the public are hereby informed that the subscriber has letters Patent for his improved CORN SHELLER, and all infringements on the same will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. The above machines are for sale at J. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. C. WILLIS. March 14th.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE PRESS.

BY MRS. ARDY.

Oh! the wondrous Press has a magic sway  
In its great and giant force,  
To the east and west it bends its way,  
And it takes o'er the seas its course;  
Gay dazzling stores may the good ship fill,  
In the pride of vain excess,  
But it boasts a treasure more precious still,  
In the wealth of the mighty Press.

The son of genius, unsought, unknown,  
May his heaven-born themes pursue,  
Their brightness gladdens himself alone,  
For his friends are far and few.  
But see, in the ranks of fame he stands,  
Lo! thousands his lays possess,  
And his name is blazoned in distant lands,  
Through the aid of the mighty Press.

The poet's numbers, the scholar's lore,  
Cast their radiant spell o'er all;  
Those strains are couched in the cottage poor  
That enchant the lordly hall:  
And the Book more holy than all besides,  
Which alone can truly bless,  
To the heathen shines as a lamp and guide,  
By the power of the mighty Press.

Alas! that a scene so bright, so dear,  
Should a dark reverse disclose;  
Alas! that a boon so great, so dear,  
Should be ever linked with woes;  
But the lawless doctrines of men profane  
To the world their guile address,  
Proving to thousands a snare and bane,  
Through the sway of the mighty Press.

Yet the summer-sky has its wintry doom,  
And the rose reveals a thorn,  
And evil must ever mix with good  
In a race to evil born;  
We must bear the pangs of a thwarted will  
Where we fondly hoped success,  
We must sigh o'er the mass of social ill,  
Diffused by the mighty Press.

Yet the light of Faith let us humbly seek  
To illumine our dangerous road,  
Let us deem all knowledge poor and weak  
That would lead our hearts from God;  
Then may we welcome instruction's tide,  
As it flows our land to bless,  
And greet with unmingled joy and pride  
The gift of our glorious Press.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840.

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## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARDO & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1stly. Nov. 17.

## NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion. JOS. BRECK & CO.

## WHITE CARROT.

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Globe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety. Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS

Sugar Beet.	Ruta Baga.
Mangel Wurtzel.	Ballatine's New Royal do.
New Red Glohe do. } superior	White Tankard Turnip.
Yellow do. } varieties.	Red do.
Carrot Long Orange.	Red Round do.
" Altringham.	White do.
" New White, extra fine.	White Glohe do.
Pumpkin, sorts.	Green Round do.
Wheat—various sorts.	Purple Top Hybrid do.
Barley, do.	Ruckwheat.
Rye, do.	Broom Corn.
Potatoes, do.	Millet.
Indian Corn, do.	Blackthorn. } for Hedges.
Oats, do.	Locust.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
Sage.	Leimon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

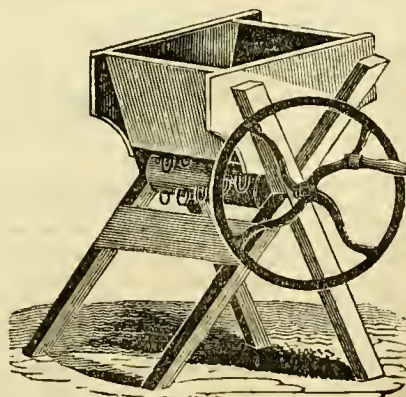
Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

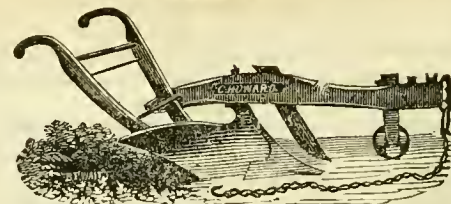
Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

## WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

Feb. 24.

## PURE SPERM OIL.



## EDMUND T. HASTINGS &amp; CO.

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1stly

## AN OX WAGON AND OX CART

Nearly new, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Inquire at No. 52 North Market Street, or at their Farm in Brighton. Feb. 24.

## FOR SALE.

A small House in Medford containing nine rooms, with a barn, &c., and near the depot of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. For terms, apply to JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises 3w\* March 16.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1841.

[NO. 39.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## FARM BUILDINGS.

MR EDITOR—Sir—I have often seen the remark in your valuable paper, that every man had a right, and was called upon to exercise that right, of giving information and making inquiries about the different and better modes of cultivating the soil, erecting buildings, raising animals, &c. Feeling, sir, that you are ready and willing to bestow any information in relation to the great principles of farming, and are happy in so doing, I take the liberty to ask you a very few questions.

I have, sir, been looking around among my buildings and the buildings of my neighbors, in my own town and vicinity, and I see much extravagance in buildings, even in those for our animals. I see good and costly barns for our cattle, warm stables for our horses, and good, tight and comfortable shelters for all our animals except swine. And where do I find our swine? Some in a miserable mud-hole under a building open to the north winds; some in the corner of walls or fences with a few loose boards thrown over them, with flat rocks for a floor, and a few loose, round or sharp rocks for a bed, cemented together with frozen earth; and some in the open fields, with no shelter at all, except the blue sky over their heads—and finally a great proportion of them in a most miserable condition, in comparison with the condition of our other animals. This state of things ought not to exist. These beautiful, noble and most profitable of all the farmer's animals ought not to be so treated, because they occasionally, in doing their whole duty, happen to get their noses a little dirty. And, sir, for my own part, so far as I shall have further care of these fine animals, I am resolved to give them better treatment, and build one of the most comfortable buildings for them that I can put together; and this not only for their own comfort but my interest; for I am satisfied, from experience, that half a bushel of corn will make nearly as much pork when given to a comfortable pig in a warm pen, as a bushel when fed to an uncomfortable one, in the frozen mud. And now, sir, the questions which I propose to ask, are these, viz:—Do you believe with me, or do you imagine even for a moment, that it makes any difference what kind of a building swine are kept in, as it regards their growth and expense of keeping? and if so, what shall be the shape, size and situation of the best constructed building? shall it be so situated and constructed that the swine shall always be kept in the shade, even if kept warm, or shall they have an opportunity to lie where, during the winter, they can feel occasionally the warm rays of the sun? and any other information in relation to a place for keeping swine, taking into consideration the growth and keeping of the same, without regard to the expense of the building, will greatly oblige one, and I presume benefit many of the subscribers for your paper.

Grafton, March 15th, 1841. A FARMER.

These questions of "A Farmer," and the implied opinions are very acceptable to us. He has touched upon a subject of no small practical moment.—If warmth and comfort contribute materially to the growth of swine, there can be little doubt that it is good economy to furnish them with this kind of nourishment.

We have seen something of the benefits of keeping shoats or store pigs warm in the winter. Formerly, at our home, the swine were kept in cold pens, but for several years past they have fed and slept on the floor of a very warm barn, and at their pleasure have gone down into the cellar beneath to work over the manure from the cattle. This cellar is closed, and comparatively little frost is ever found in it. Here the pigs exercise in comfort as much of the time as they choose. When a night is severely cold, they remain below and sleep upon the horse manure at one end of the cellar. And now you will ask what is the effect of such a place upon the growth of the swine? We answer, that it has been the settled belief in our family for years, that the increased growth of five swine in the winter months, will pay the annual interest on \$100. Here the swine never can see the sun. But we believe it is desirable that they should. Were one constructing the pen, which should be the most favorable to the comfort and the consequent growth of his hogs, he would probably mistake, if he furnished them no opportunity to enjoy the pleasure which they obviously take, when basking in the rays of a bright winter's sun. We should say, generally, to each farmer, contrive in the cheapest way which your buildings and the grounds around them permit, to keep your hogs comfortable, and to let them work in manure or muck which is not frozen. A warm nest, good air and exercise are all desirable. But our correspondent has asked how we would build, setting aside all regard to the expense of the building. We are not sorry that the question has been put; for there is an original plan in our brain, which we are ready to make public, though it will be thought too costly by most farmers. It is difficult to describe a building in words so as to make one's self understood; should we fail in this attempt, we shall be happy to be questioned upon points which we do not render intelligible.

On a spot of ground, *sloping to the south*, dig in upon a level until you get a face 8 or 10 feet high. Build a good stone wall at this face; also at each end build such a wall twenty feet in length. On these three walls lay the sills of your building. The posts on the north side are *not* to come back to the face of the north wall by three feet: your building will be seventeen feet wide. Let the posts be four feet high. The roof is to be filled in the summer or autumn with the materials to be used in winter for litter. This litter is to be dropped down through a hole directly over each nest; this hole must be kept covered to prevent the cold air from descending; and for the convenience of covering, it might be well to make a curb four or five feet high around each hole. The litter, when you fill the chamber, will be placed immediately around these curbs or

board funnels. When you have put down litter enough for the day, throw a fork full over the hole and let it remain as a cover until more is wanted. These same chimnies uncovered in summer, will serve as good ventilators.

You have thirteen or fourteen feet from the bottom of the cellar to the beam. At about the centre of this space run timbers from one end of the cellar to the other. The north or innermost timber must be three feet from the wall. Another timber running the whole length and being ten feet in front of the first timber, will give the foundation of the floor on which your hogs are to feed and sleep. Let the four northern feet of this floor be a passage way in front of the pens. The remaining six feet may be divided into pens of twelve feet in length; six feet for a nest and six for the eating pen. From this eating pen, let stairs or steps (planks with cleats spiked across them) lead down to the bottom of the cellar, landing near the south side. The cellar must be divided into pens of twelve feet width; to each pen let there be a door in front sufficiently large to admit the cart; above this door have large glass windows to admit the sun. These cellar pens are now 20 feet deep; but I would have them partitioned off by movable planks, leaving 12 feet in front and eight in the rear.

Now let us look at the three feet of cellar along the north side, which are not covered: here fix a row of bulk heads, or sloping doors, through which you may tip down in the autumn, loads of muck and soil, and whatever else you may wish your hogs to work over during the winter. This will be retained in the smaller or inner division of each pen, lying partly under the floor on which the hogs eat and sleep, and may be thrown over for them to work upon from day to day. This is for winter work. But when your pens have been cleared in the spring, remove the partition across the pen, let the hogs run back to the north wall out of the reach of the sun. Give them materials for manure through your slanting doors on the north side. Here let them do their summer's work. These bulk-heads should be well covered in winter with hay, sea-weed, or some other suitable material for the prevention of cold. The windows in front might require blinds in summer. At one end of the building should be a cellar for keeping roots and cooking the food; and perhaps a steam pipe running immediately under the sleeping pens might be advisable. The whole building should be nearly frost proof.

We have here given a description of our fancy hog pen. We fear the description may not be intelligible; but if a pen be built in accordance with our idea, it will be warm in winter, cool in summer, and will let the process of manure making go on at all seasons. Whether it would be worth its cost, we have not fully considered.—Ed.

It is much easier to ruin a man of principle, than a man of none; for he may be ruined through his scruples. Knavery is supple, and can bend; honesty is firm, upright and yields not.—Lacon.

## WHAT! BERKSHIRES AGAIN?

Yes, reader, Berkshires again. It is a *fat* subject. Some lover of "good pork" who hails from "Down East," has sent us not only a *well formed* communication in "black and white," (genuine Berkshire colors,) but he has enclosed and franked the veritable white hairs from the tip of a genuine Berkshire's tail, (and, by the way, these white hairs are not exactly white, but are in color like the light streaks in the bird's-eye maple table on which we are writing, excepting two of them, which are *black*.) and thus has he furnished us an unerring standard by which we may test the right of every specimen of swine that comes within our ken, to take the name of genuine *improved Berkshire*.—It is an invaluable present. We heartily thank the donor; his favor will help us to many a hearty shake of the sides, as we go from sty to sty to determine which of the solar rays are reflected by the natural ornament of the posterior excrescence of every hogship and pigship in our whereabouts. With the greatest good will and glee imaginable will we devote ourself to that healing of our diseased correspondents, which a sight of these *real Simon Purcs* will at once effect.

Should this "Lover of Justice and Good Pork," (an acquaintance of ours in the winters which we spent at the capitol of Maine, if we *guess right*.) find it convenient to favor us with communications from time to time, he will not merely confer a favor upon us personally, but will help us to make this paper deserve the high compliment which he has paid to it in his closing sentence.

Berkshires have attained such notoriety, that their comparative excellencies and defects should be fairly and fully stated to the public. We willingly admit articles either for or against them, which purport to contain instructive facts or observations. We find much amusement in the conflicts of opinion, and are disposed to indulge our correspondents to the greatest extent, which justice to other topics will allow.—Ed.

*Down East, March 19th, 1841.*

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Sir—Having been born in Boston, I cannot divest myself of some regard for that city and its inhabitants, and even for those of the whole State of Massachusetts. It is therefore with alarm that I perceive such strong symptoms of rabidness exhibited by some of your correspondents in the columns of the *New England Farmer*. To read the last number of your paper, one would almost suppose the salvation of the world depended upon the stock, and more particularly the pigs, of Massachusetts being equal to those of New York,—that the good people of your State were afflicted with monomania, and his Satanic Majesty had appeared to them in the shape of a Berkshire hog. It may be, Mr Editor, caused by the color; for some animals, you know, have a natural antipathy to particular rays—the cock turkey, for instance, cannot abide the sight of red, and evinces it by his great gobbling; and possibly those gentlemen are such thorough-going anti abolitionists, that they cannot endure black, when exhibited to their eyes even in the hair of a hog. I am rather inclined to this last opinion, as the rage of their fever has evidently been much greater since the cut given to the abolitionists in the address of the President.

The white hairs in the tails of Mr Lossing's pigs, are the principal spectres that haunt their minds or flit before their visions, and as we farmers place great faith in old saws or proverbs, and there

is a well known one, that "a hair from the same dog will cure," I have taken the liberty to procure for and enclose to you some of the real Simon Pure hairs from the tail of a full-blood, to be by you administered to those unfortunate persons, trusting that your sense of humanity will prevent your delaying even for a moment (after their reception,) so important a prescription.

The uncharitable might think that those good citizens of Massachusetts were influenced a little—a *very little*—by fear they should not be able to make quite so much out of their Mackay and their Berkshire pigs, if the public were led to doubt the purity of their blood, and believe that a better breed could be found in Albany.

As I am a Massachusetts man by birth and a Maine farmer by adoption, I cannot be suspected of any prejudice in favor of New York. Having Massachusetts Berkshire and Mackay pigs, as well as some from Mr Lossing, (with the white feet and white hairs in the tail,) I have had, and still have, a good opportunity to judge of the value of the different breeds, from their aptitude to fat and their shape; and in justice to Mr Lossing and from regard to the interests of the farmers generally, (without caring a pin for those of a few breeders of pigs *for sale*.) I must confess that, although the Massachusetts Berkshire, Mackay and Bedford breeds of hogs are fine, the Lossing Berkshire is evidently a very different and much superior animal. The points I should point out in which they excel are, a rounder barrel, a rounder, fuller ham and shoulder, broader back, thinner head, less cheek, and smaller feet, legs, tail and ears—I say nothing about color, for whether blacks or Essex greys is to my mind of no importance, as long as it is, as in the case of the Berkshires, confined to the hair, and has not given any taint that cannot be scraped off. As to the white hairs, a few more or less may be of consequence on the head or beard of a bachelor, but I think of not the slightest on the body or tail of a hog.

That you may not suppose I have been imposed upon in the pigs I have mentioned as Massachusetts Berkshire and Mackay, I would remark that they are from the stock of Mr Phinney, of Lexington, a gentleman whose character is too well known to admit of such a suspicion.

In short, sir, no person who has ever examined one of Mr Lossing's pigs, can believe that these who have berated them in your paper ever saw one of the pure blood. The Berkshire they speak of, must be of a very different kind, and if any of the pure blood "did not cut up well," the owner slaughtered them when not half fatted, deceived into the belief that they were fit for the knife by their very superior shape.

Not being a breeder for sale, but only having a very few for my own use, my object is to obtain the most profitable hog—one that will give the greatest weight of clear pork, lard and ham, from the least quantity of food; this I am confident I now have in the Lossing Berkshire; but if any of your subscribers or correspondents have a kind superior to the Lossing, not the Massachusetts Berkshire, I should be very desirous to obtain a pair, and should consider him or them as having conferred an incalculable benefit upon their country by its introduction.

I cannot close this letter without returning you my thanks for the goodly proportion of valuable matter contained in your paper, and expressing my opinion that it is now fully equal to what it was in

its most palmy days, under the editorship of Mr Fessenden.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE AND GOOD PORK.

For the *New England Farmer*.

## WHEAT INSECTS.

(Continued.)

Since my former communication was written, I have found some interesting "Observations concerning the Fly-Weevil that destroys wheat, by Col. Landon Carter, of Sabine Hall, Virginia," in the first volume of the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia." The description, given by Col. Carter, of this insect, and of its habits, corresponds very nearly to that of the Angoumois moth, or *Ceophora cerealella*\*; but his history is deficient in some particulars, which are necessary to prove the identity of the American and European insects.

Of the insects that are injurious to wheat in the ear, or while it is in a growing state, the best known is the *wheat-midge*, or *wheat-gnat* (*Cecidomyia tritici*), of Europe, an account of which has been given by Mr Kirby, in the "Transactions of the Linnean Society of London." This midge or gnat resembles a mosquito in form, but is exceedingly minute, being only about one tenth of an inch long. Its body is orange-colored; its two wings are transparent like glass, and are fringed with short hairs around the edges; and the long antennæ, or horns, consist of little bead-like joints. This insect appears in swarms in the fields, when the wheat is in blossom; and, by means of the long retractile piercer at the end of its body, it thrusts its eggs within the chaffy scales of the flower. The young insects hatched from these eggs are little orange-colored maggots, tapering towards the head, and blunt at the hinder extremity, with the rings of the body somewhat bulging at the sides. They have no feet, but move in a wriggling manner, and by sudden jerks of the body, like some other maggots. Mr Kirby does not seem to have known with certainty in what way these maggots injure the wheat, and suggests that perhaps by eating the pollen they prevent the impregnation of the grain. It would seem, however, from recent observations, that somehow they abstract the nourishment from the grain, so that the latter does not fill; but whether by sucking it immediately from the grain, or from the base of the germ, (the latter seems most probable,) is not yet satisfactorily ascertained. In consequence of their depredations the grain becomes shriveled and abortive, and in some seasons a twentieth part of the crop is thereby lost. By the first of August they come to their full size, descend to the ground, and go into the earth to the depth of half an inch; here they probably remain inactive through the following winter, and turn to flies or gnats in the spring, when the wheat is about to blossom.

An insect much like the foregoing, and known in its maggot state by the name of "the grain worm," has been observed for some time past in the northern and eastern parts the United States, and in Canada, and its ravages have gradually extended in various directions from year to year. The *maggots* (which I have seen) agree exactly with the description given of those of the wheat-fly of Europe, and they attack and destroy the grain precisely in the same way. The *fly* has not yet fallen under my notice. Several essays on

\*See *New England Farmer*, March 24, 1841, page 300.

the history of these insects have been published in the 17th volume of the "New England Farmer," and I have received from a lady in Hopkinton, N. H., some additional and interesting information respecting them. A more extensive series of observations, conducted with care, and with a due regard to dates, is still wanted to complete the history of these depredators. They are said to attack wheat, rye, barley, clover, and timothy-grass. The lady above referred to, states that none of the insects could be found in a field of bald wheat, growing side by side with fields of rye and bearded wheat, where the orange-colored maggots abounded, though all these plants blossomed at the same time. It appears also, by various statements, that very early and very late wheat escape, and hence that the fly is limited in the period for depositing its eggs. It is therefore important to ascertain at what time the flies begin to appear, and at what date they generally disappear, and whether, during the whole of this period, they are engaged in laying their eggs. These dates may vary somewhat in different years and places; but a course of observations, in successive years, will afford the means for fixing upon the average dates. The next point to be determined is, the length of time required by the wheat-maggots to come to their full growth, and the size that they attain. After the feeding state is over, do they drop out of the ears to the ground, or do they let themselves down by threads after the manner of canker-worms? Some persons have stated that they undergo their changes and are transformed to flies in the ears of the grain, where their empty shells have been observed. Is not this an accidental exception to their usual habits, and do they not generally go into the ground about the time that the wheat is ready to be harvested? Do the maggots undergo a change of form immediately after this time, or do they remain torpid, motionless, and without change, till the approach of spring? What is the form of the insect in its chrysalis state, or just before it turns to a fly? The writer will be very glad to see specimens of the insects, taken while they are in the torpid and chrysalis state, and preserved in spirit.

It is said that these maggots or grain-worms are found in the heads of clover and of Timothy-grass as well as in wheat-ears: and some persons have supposed them to be the same as the "clover worms," which have been seen spinning down from lofts or mows where clover has been stowed away. This point might be easily settled, if any person would take the trouble to keep some of these clover-worms in a covered vessel, partly filled with earth and clover-heads, till they go through their transformations. I am inclined to think that these spinning clover-worms will turn out to be distinct from the wheat-insects.

Two kinds of flies have been noticed in wheat-fields by some of our farmers; one, the true wheat-fly, with an orange-colored body and without a projecting piercer; the other, "a changeable reddish or green fly," with a piercer folded under its belly. The latter uses its piercer for conveying its eggs within the chaffy scales of the wheat-ear; it is said also to lay its eggs in some kinds of berries. A complete history and description of this second kind of fly, and of its young in all their states, might throw some light on that of the true wheat fly; and it is to be hoped that some careful person will turn his attention to it, and favor the public with the result.

T. W. HARRIS.

Cambridge, March 24, 1841.

#### EXTRACT

From Robert Henderson's *Treatise on Swine*.

(Published by request)

"Of all the sorts of hogs I have seen, and that is not a few, I would give the preference to the Cheshire, or rather the Berkshire hog. This kind will grow to a good size, is easily fed, small boned, and of a handsome make. Some of them are brown, spotted with black; but many of them are of a singular reddish color, and I have seen droves of them that, when the sun shone on them, appeared of the color of gold. Their ears are not large, and bend slightly forward. I wish very much to see them introduced into Scotland; and am certain they would be more profitable than any other species. Until that can be accomplished, I can recommend the second or third cross from the white Cumberland boar with the black Guinea, Siamese or China sow. They are spotted black and white. Mr Culley speaks well of the Berkshires."

Broomhill, near Annan, Scotland, 1814.

From the Albaay Cultivator.

#### DISEASES OF SWINE.

MESSRS EDITORS—Is there no remedy for diseases in swine? I have lost twenty valuable pigs in the course of the last six months, by blind staggers, consumption, (sometimes with and sometimes without cough,) protruding of the rectum, and many without apparent cause. I have looked to books in vain for information. Last week three beautiful, healthy Berkshire pigs, as handsome as I ever saw, and two emaciated, unhealthy animals, in three different pens, were attacked on the same morning, and all the remedies known, which I considered as mere quackeries, were resorted to, and in a few hours some, and in 24 hours all, fell victims to it. I wish every man that takes the Cultivator, would send all his pig and cattle remedies for general condensation and arrangement, and see if we can learn any thing by it. I conceive the appointment of scientific men by the State to note the different diseases and experiments for cures, would be of more service to us than the bestowal of the same amount of legislative aid in any shape whatever.

R. L.

We have found charcoal one of the best preventives of disease in swine. They will eat it freely, if placed within their reach, and we have never known hogs attacked with disease when occasionally fed with it.—*Eds. Cult.*

#### DECAYED TURNIPS.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet:

SIR,—Seeing many inquiries as to the cause of the rotting of a turnip crop, without the least appearance of the disease externally, and having had much experience in the raising root-crops of various kinds, I would say, the evil arises from a wet and retentive subsoil. Four years ago, I sowed a fresh broken up piece of land with ruta бага; it had been in wood, and this was the first cultivated crop that had been raised upon it. The plants came well, and flourished for a season, when some of them began to turn blue, and they were then soon full of the animal, called familiarly, the plant-louse; others, however, retained their healthy appearance, while their internal parts were one mass of corruption; and it was curious to observe, on

putting one's foot on a large healthy-looking turnip, and full of foliage, how suddenly the whole superstructure would crush down into complete rottenness, the shell not being more than half an inch in thickness. On examining the tap-roots of many of them, they were found rotten, although the disease had not extended, in some cases, to within several inches of the bulb, while the effluvia which arose, from many, even of the comparatively sound-looking roots, was convincing proof of incipient decay. Many of the roots, to appearance perfectly sound, were packed away for winter provender, but I believe I may say, that not one of them proved in reality so, and no cattle would touch them.

The winter following revealed the truth, for, on examining the land, it was found to be full of stagnant water to within a few inches of the surface; since then, it has been drained and well cultivated, and I have no idea that the crop of turnips which I intend to grow upon it the present season, will decay on the land. Should they, however, deceive me, I will tell the truth, and inform you of the result, "right or wrong."

JOHN STURGES.

P. S. A writer in the Yankee Farmer complains that many of his diseased turnips were injured by grubs. I beg to say this would not have been the case, had not the turnips been first diseased.

#### FACTS.

"Facts are stubborn things."

1. A poor farmer will be a poor man.
2. A large manure-heap makes a full granary.
3. Intelligence to plan, industry to execute, and economy to preserve—prosperity follows.
4. Ignorance, idleness and waste are followed close in the rear by distress, poverty and want.
5. The interest and happiness of the owner of all domestic animals are promoted by kind treatment, full feeding and cleanliness. Try it.
6. Poor tillage, poor crops.
7. To raise an abundance of grass is the foundation of all good husbandry, and should be the first and last effort of every person who desires to be a successful and prosperous farmer.
8. Plants derive their nutriment from the soil, and every crop removed takes away part of its productive power, which an honest farmer will take pleasure and derive profit from restoring as soon as possible.
9. Those who trespass on the kindly disposition of the soil to produce crops, without making adequate returns to it, are soon brought to judgment.
10. A wise man will spread neither his manure nor his labor over more ground than will enable him to attain a maximum result.
11. Postponing doing right, is doing wrong.
12. A well-cultivated garden is the most profitable part of a farmer's domain.—*Farmer's Cab.*

What majesty there is in the christian's death! What a glory in his hope! As the rivers roll the smoothest the nearer they approach the ocean; as the rose smells the sweetest when dying; as the sun appears most glorious when setting, so it is with the christian.—*Buck.*

Pride is the first thing that overcomes man, and the last thing that man overcomes.—*St. Augustine.*

[The following communication has been sent us by the author, for publication in our columns: it appeared originally in the Albany Cultivator.]

### REMARKS ON ORNAMENTAL GARDENING,

*With a Plan of a Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Garden.*

Horticulture, after all that has been said and written, deservedly, in its commendation, is but an embraced department of the more enlarged science of Agriculture. It is the *great*, on a *reduced* scale: to a certain extent, it is the practical cyclopaedia, as well as the model-farm of the agriculturist.

Alas! how few properly study, how few in our country through want of merited reflection, duly appreciate the value of the kitchen garden. It has not been so in all places or times; though necessarily imperfect, because, like mathematics, its utmost point of excellence seems forbidden to human attainment. Our great proto-father enjoyed in his first garden, a satisfaction denied to the most fortunate of his descendants, a happiness unattainable by his children; for the garden of Eden was made, not by human hands,—it was the work of God.—When Adam was driven from his first home of indescribable bliss, he, by the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow, made his little garden in other and less fruitful soil. In all times, and by all generations since, the hardy husbandman has had his garden. It is a matter of surprise, that while sciences of later birth have advanced almost to perfection, horticulture, perhaps the most necessary to man, has been comparatively so neglected and unimproved, and to our shame, so especially in this land of freedom. "Sat prata biberant," said the Mantuan bard, in allusion to the practice of irrigating land, which prevailed in Italy, near two thousand years ago, as a means of fertilizing the soil; yet how little is it at this day pursued, even in the land of Cincinnatus.

The inhabitants of Holland, proverbially industrious, have indeed almost made their country a garden; and to the application of irrigation, above all other causes, they owe that great abundance which is the almost invariable reward of great assiduity. The Hollanders have brought their industry to the land of their adoption, but they have left much of their skill at home.

In Britain, the attention of the people is, by the peculiarity of the general policy of that nation, much diverted from the cultivation of the soil, yet agriculture has not been much neglected there; and, so far as attended to, it has been honorable to the nation. Industry has been greatly aided by the application of scientific principles. In the application of these principles to horticulture, the Englishman has, in very many instances, approached a perfection worthy of the imitation, and still more of the rivalry of the American.

How happens it that so little attention is given to Horticulture in the United States? The people are industrious; they are intelligent: and much is done for the promotion of science in its various departments; but it must be confessed, although it may cause a blush, that horticulture is shamefully neglected. True, every farm-house has as its adjunct, a kitchen-garden; but what a garden! Would you walk through it—there is no walk there; or if there be, it is hidden by the crops, perhaps of vegetables, perhaps of weeds, or more probably, an unseemly commixture of both. Would you partake of some desired portion of its fruits,

the chance is you cannot reach it without trampling on some other fruit which you do not need. Over beds of earth carelessly piled up, seeds of various kinds are frequently thrown, as if the entire crop, like that of the field, were to be reaped during a single gathering time. Neither ornament nor convenience, nor even actual profit, seems to enter into this garden without a plan. The farmer acts as if he would not waste on the "little patch," the labor which would be more profitably employed in the wide extended meadow, or the large cornfield. Here rests the error. There is no other acre on the farm, which produces so large a return as that of the kitchen garden, nor is there any other acre on the farm, which will produce so large a return of profit in proportion to the labor and capital expended. The farmer instead of saying, "I am expending too much on this spot," might better say, "I am expending too little." The kitchen garden in truth, is the proper school of the agriculturist. There he will learn the great value of properly prepared compost, without which his garden will produce a scanty crop; he will there learn that manure, in order to secure its utmost benefit, must be buried beneath the surface, and not thrown loosely on the surface; he will there learn the great value of irrigation. The principles of the kitchen garden are in many instances applicable to the farm generally, and may often be adopted with great advantage.

A well furnished garden embraces the choice specimens of both nature and art, carefully selected and judiciously and harmoniously blended together—assisting nature to improve her own productions.

The amateur will not only collect from every quarter the beauties of nature, and arrange them to the best advantage; but calling to his aid the ornamental arts, he will heighten their effect by suitable displays of rural architecture; he will embellish his garden with jets and fountains, and with appropriate specimens of sculpture; and the pencil of the artist will give delight to his evening walks with pleasing transparencies. He will also avail himself of the treasures of Conchology—"perhaps none but the department of Flora, can vie with this in variety, symmetry of form, and in richness of coloring."

The head of a family, if he cherishes the social virtues, will prefer his home to any other place. It is like a centre of gravity to all his pleasures and attachments to life. If you see a good vegetable, flower and fruit garden attached even to an otherwise humble cottage, there can scarcely be a doubt but that that cottage is the abode of happiness—that home is the most pleasing place to its occupant.

The God of nature paints the flowers of the field most exquisitely, and gives us powers to discover and admire their inimitable beauty. "Do you know," said the amiable Wilberforce, as he was sinking under the infirmities of old age, opening on some flowers shut up in a book—"Do you know that I am very fond of flowers?—the corn, and things of that kind, I look upon as the bounties of Providence—the flowers I look upon as his smile."

"Your voiceless lips, oh flowers! are living preachers,  
Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book,  
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers  
From loneliest nook!"

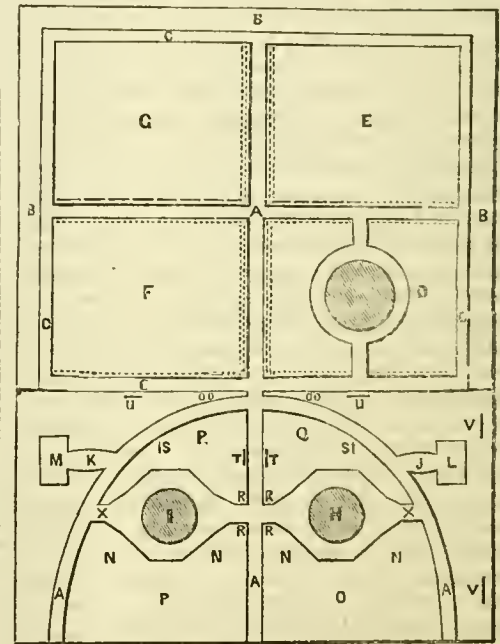
To conclude:—In gardening, as in all other subjects, a plan is necessary to success; and having been frequently solicited by Messrs Cultivator, and

by other friends in this and the adjacent counties for something of the kind, and considering this the proper season to commence preparatory operations, I herewith present a diagram and description of a garden, which, if it answers no other good purpose, may be the means of procuring a better from some other source.

Little has been published in our country on the subject of gardening as an art of design and taste; and the publications of Europe not being suitable to our wants, it is proper to make a beginning and devise that which may suit ourselves, our country, and our climate. ALEXANDER WALSH.

Lansingburg, Feb. 1, 1841.

(Plan of a Garden—Fig. 1.)

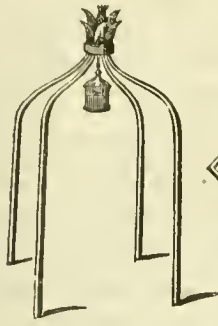


DESCRIPTION.

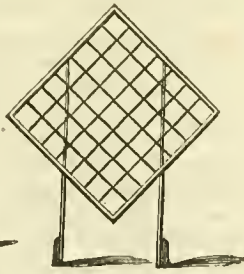
The garden and pleasure ground I would describe, is of an oblong form, 165 feet by 120 feet, with one end next the north side of the house, (fig. 1.) A walk 5 feet in width, A A, of a semi-elliptical form, passes from the north hall door to the principal rear building on the west, extending in its course to the north 60 ft.; a walk of 5 ft. in width extends through the centre from south to north, 159 ft. A A, and is crossed at right angles by another of the same width 47 feet from the north edge of the ellipsis; walks of 4 ft. width C C C, surround the four squares. The walks graveled; formed rising at the centre to the height of the beds, with a descent each side, of an inch and a half to the border, which border is composed of bricks laid edgewise, the outer side flush with the soil, the inner side an inch and a half above the lowest part of the walk. H and I two mounds 12 inches diameter, 3 feet 6 inches high, enclosed by octagons, leaving a walk 4 feet in the narrowest part, with openings of 6 feet to the centre walk and ellipsis; the mounds enclosed with brick, placed endwise, inclining to the centre, and sunk 3 inches in the ground; the enclosure filled with soil; each mound has growing in its centre an evergreen tree. H covered with evergreen periwinkle, *Vicia minor*, and I covered with variegated periwinkle, *Vicia minor fl. alba*.

At the proper season, green-house plants and also shells, will be prettily accommodated around

the mounds; of the latter, I would recommend *Strombus gigans*, *Triton variegatus*, and *Haliotis asisna*. The more rare and beautiful shells may be appropriately assigned to the summer-house.

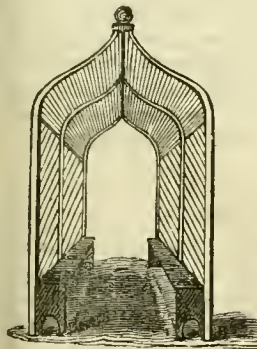


(Fig. 2)

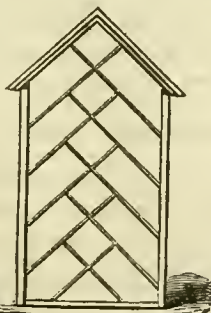


(Fig. 3)

XX two seats, each occupying 2 ft.—J and K passages leading to summer-house and green-house—L summer-house—M green-house—N N N N four Grecian pedestals for urns, statues, and heavy mineral specimens—R R R R four small columns, 9 feet high, connected in the centre at the top, with a hook under the centre (fig. 2), for suspending a lamp or bird-cage—grapes trained over the frame—S S two fixtures for transparencies—T T two seats (fig. 4), surrounded by an arched arbor 10 ft. high, thrown over the walk, ornamented on one side with honeysuckle, on the other by climbing Boursaut rose—U U two ornamental frames, 4 ft. 6 in. square, (fig. 3), may be covered with a variety of our native clematis—V V two structures 9 ft. high and 3 ft. 6 in. wide, (fig. 4), 4 feet from east fence, covered with American Bitter-sweet, *Celastrus scandens*.



(Fig. 4)



(Fig. 5)

The ground on the outside of the elliptical walk, east, a grass lawn, diversified with fruit and ornamental trees, commencing next the walk with the lowest shrub, and rising to the east in gradation to the largest tree. Many of our beautiful native flowers and shrubs are found to thrive under the shade and drip of lofty trees, and may here be planted in occasional groups.

The ground on the west side of the elliptical walk, grass lawn, shrubbery and filbert bushes, to the extreme west of the green-house.—O and P fruit and ornamental trees and native shrubs—R native flowers—Q tulips and late flowering exotic plants—O O diminutive rustic alcoves, from thrifty growing plants of upright privet, *Ligustrum stricum*, formed by placing a platform of light boards 2 ft. 6 in. from the ground, and 3 ft. long, and 1 ft. 6 in. wide, on the twigs of the privet; those in the centre of the platform to be trimmed off close to the under side, and those on the back and sides to be led up round the platform, entwined and arched;

the door to be constructed from the twigs in front, and an opening left 2 ft. 6 in. high, which is the height of the dome.

This described ornamental pleasure ground, containing some hundreds of trees and shrubs, possessing the color of green in common, yet differing in both the shape and shade of the leaf, add much to adorn this spot by their variegated moving foliage, light and shade.

D E F and G four principal compartments, each 43 ft. 6 in. by 43 ft.—D has a circle in the centre 26 feet in diameter, a parterre for annual flowers; in the centre a sun-dial; a walk 4 feet wide surrounds the circle, and from it north and south; the residue of the ground D allotted to Dahlias, &c.—E, F G, compartments for culinary vegetables, strawberries, and an occasional plum tree—B B B outside borders 6 ft. wide, for currants, gooseberries, raspberries, &c.; in the centre of the north border a small board suspended, labelled, "Waste not, want not;" near which bee-hives.—..... borders for small flowers on the south and north side of D and F.—..... borders south side of E and G for foreign grape vines and herbaceous perennial flowering plants. On each side of centre walk, trellis for native grape vines; posts 7 feet high with 5 rods of wire crossed at equal distance; at the southern extremity of trellis, a light arch, on the back or north side of which, may be inscribed, "With clustered grapes He crowns the vine." At the northern extremity of trellis, an arbor thrown over the walk 12 feet long, more for ornament than use; grapes in our northern latitudes ripen better on the open trellis.

Candytuft, *Iris umbellata*, a good annual border flower: Dwarf Iris, *Iris pumila*, and yellow flowering stone crop, *Sedum aizoon*, pretty biennial bordering.

On a subject embracing such variety, it is not best to be more minute on border or other plants, as the collection and selection of plants, and the invention of other ornamental decorations, will afford amusement to the man of taste, and to him this pleasing occupation must be left.

"Oh sages! think on joy like this,  
And where's your boast of apathy."

From the New Genesee Farmer.

HOOF AIL—ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

MESSRS EDITORS—I observed in one of your papers, an inquiry respecting the cause of the disease called hoof-ail in cattle; and having paid some attention to the subject, I will cheerfully give you the result of my observation and the prevailing opinions here, which you are at liberty to publish, if you think they will be of service to any of your readers.

In the winter of 1836-7, this disease made great ravages among the cattle in this vicinity. Freezing of the feet was at first assigned as the cause; but many proofs to the contrary soon led to the abandonment of this opinion, and ergot was substituted as the mischievous agent.

I believe it is an opinion well established that ergot of rye, or *Secale cornutum*, has given rise to gangrene in the human species. This circumstance and the similarity which exists between it and the disease under consideration, afford good reason for the belief that the causes may be similar.

Ergot may sometimes be found in large quantities in June or spear grass—whether it differs in its chemical properties from ergot of rye, I am not

able to say—presume it does not materially. This grass, as is well known, is apt to run out timothy and clover, consequently it grows in excess in old meadows, and to the ergot growing on it, the disease is attributable. I have made many inquiries, but never found a case occurring where the animal had not been fed on hay containing it.

I will mention a few facts in confirmation of this opinion. Mr W. had 50 head of cattle fed upon hay mown from old meadows—the greater part of which was June grass. Only one of the 50 escaped the disease. A tenant upon the same farm, kept his cattle within 20 or 30 rods of the preceding, but fed them upon hay of marsh grass, and they escaped the disease. Mr C., on the adjoining farm, had some June grass among his hay, but not so much as W. Only two or three of his cattle were affected, till the latter part of April, when, being out of hay, he procured some of W.; and in a few days five of them had the disease. Another neighbor, Mr B., had wintered his cows well, but in spring, being out of hay, he also procured some of Mr W.; and before long, all that had eaten it became affected with hoof-ail. Mr K., on an adjoining farm, fed his cattle on straw, and none of the disease appeared amongst them. Dr. Stimson says he fed his cattle on hay containing a large proportion of June grass. Good attention was given them, but many became affected with the disease; and it continued to increase until he stopped feeding the hay, and gave them turnips and other food, after which no more hoof-ail appeared.

I could mention numerous other cases, affording conclusive evidence that this disease is caused by ergot on June grass—but I fear it will make this communication too long to enumerate them. I will remark, that in this section of country, (Upper Canada,) this grass had an abundance of ergot growing upon it last season; and consequently we may expect to see cattle affected with hoof-ail again this winter. Indeed it has already made its appearance amongst my father's stock. He commenced feeding a lot of hay found to contain ergot, to some calves, on the 2d or 3d of December; and on the 12th, nine of them had the disease. We immediately changed their food and cut off the points of their hoofs, so that they bled freely. They are now doing well.

This treatment generally effects a cure, unless the disease has been of long standing. The disease rarely affects the fore feet. I have never seen an instance, but have heard it asserted that it will sometimes occur.

Respectfully, yours,  
St. George, U. C., Jan., 1841.

N.

Oftentimes, extravagant praise is bestowed on a light, loamy land farmer, who has not a stone or other obstruction on his land, and which has been well tilled by his predecessor for the last generation—while the stony-land farmer, with equal skill and who exercises ten times the laborious exertion, is passed unnoticed by superficial observers.

It is not known where he who invented the plough was born, nor where he died; yet he has effected more for the happiness of the world than the whole race of heroes and conquerors who have drenched it with tears and manured it with blood, and whose birth, parentage and education, have been handed down to us with a precision precisely proportionate to the mischief they have done.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1841.

**LUCERNE.**

In answer to our correspondent who recently inquired whether it would do to sow lucerne broadcast, we reply that we have been consulting authorities upon the subject, and have inferred from our reading that it may be well to sow in drills and weed the crop, yet that this method is not essential. Several writers distinctly recommend sowing broadcast; and we trust that our correspondent will not abandon his purpose to try this grass. We have never cultivated it, and cannot therefore say any thing in reference to it excepting in the words of others:—the following is from the editor of the *New England Farmer*, (Mr Fessenden,) May 1, 1833:

"**LUCERNE.** Columella estimated this plant as the choicest of all fodder because it lasted many years, and bore being cut down four, five or six times a year. It enriches, he says, the land on which it grows, fattens the cattle fed with it, and is often a remedy for sick cattle. Columella's observations were adapted to the climate of Italy, and lucerne is not so productive in colder countries. Loudon says, though lucerne was so much esteemed by the ancients, and has been long cultivated to advantage in France and Switzerland, it has yet found no great reception in England. 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 it is for these and other reasons, ill adapted to enter into general rotations.

"The soil for lucerne must be dry, and inclining to sand with a subsoil not inferior to the surface; unless the subsoil be good and deep it is not fit for lucerne. The ploughing should be deep, and thorough, and English writers advise to bury a coat of manure a foot below the surface. Such is the practice in Guernsey, where lucerne is highly estimated.

"Capt J. Swett, of Roxbury, has cultivated this grass to good advantage. In September, 1831, this gentleman sent a sample to the Mass. Hor. Soc. and observed, 'This grass is of the fourth crop this season, and according to my estimate has produced at the rate of about 3000 lbs per acre, each crop, when cut and dried. I have raised this grass the last three years, and find that my horses and cows like it much. I prepare my land in the following manner: have it ploughed twice, harrowed well, and all the weeds and rubbish taken from the land, then sow about 30 lbs. of seeds to the acre.'

"The quantity of seed made use of in Europe is from 15 to 20 lbs. to an acre, though Mr Swett thinks more would be better. The Hon. Robert R. Livingstone has cultivated lucerne with much success. He advises, as the result of his experiments, 1. Never to sow on ground which is not perfectly pulverized; 2. Not to sow till the ground has acquired a degree of warmth friendly to vegetation, viz. in May; 3. To sow with no crop that will probably lodge; 4. If sown with buckwheat, to apply no gypsum or other manure till the wheat is off; 5. If the quantity sown is small and the farmer can afford to lose a crop to give the ground one turn in the autumn, another in April, harrowing fine, and a third the beginning of May, and then if the weather be mild and warm, sow, if the ground be in perfect tilth; otherwise give it another ploughing

"When lucerne turns yellow it should be mowed, and the plants will come up free from disease."

**SPRING WORK.**

We believe that the fertility of most of our soils is very materially affected by faithfully preparing them for the reception of the crop. The more we stir and pulverize them in the spring, the more productive they will prove. This is the general rule. There may be exceptions. But the rule and not the exceptions, must be made the basis of reasoning and advice. Some hints as to the way in which the working of the soil may add to its fertility, will, perhaps, be acceptable to our readers.

Particles of earth, or particles of earth and manure, that have been in close contact with each other for a year, have exerted nearly all the chemical action upon each other that they are capable of furnishing. So long as they remain together they will change but slowly. But if you break-up the soil thoroughly, crush the lumps, and stir the whole mass well, then new particles are brought together, to exert new chemical actions upon each other; and to change each other into food for plants. Furthermore, such treatment of the soil, prepares it to receive in all parts the action of water, air and warmth. If spots are left unploughed, the rains will work off from these sidewise through the softer spots that have been ploughed; and in the hard places neither air nor warmth can work freely. These important agents in carrying on the processes of vegetation are therefore less available in a hard and lumpy field, than in one that is mellow and well pulverized.

From these positions, it must be inferred that we recommend, faithful ploughing, rolling and harrowing. We request farmers to ask themselves, whether in their haste to dispatch their spring work, they do not often suffer themselves to put in a crop before they have prepared the soil as well as good and profitable husbandry requires. When ploughing the land for spring grains, if you take so wide a furrow as to leave a part of the soil unturned, or if when the plough is thrown out by cornstalks or a stone, you fail to "back up" and go over the unploughed space again, then we believe that you do not take the *most profitable* course. Let the ground be well ploughed. Then, if our advice be taken, the roller will be applied on all soils that have tenacity enough to be at all lumpy. Break down the lumps or confine them by using the roller, and then a well loaded harrow will do its work of pulverising to very great advantage. It is well to harrow both ways. A double harrowing and a subsequent rolling will ordinarily cover the seed sufficiently. The roller is apparently a very important implement, which should come into more general use. It gives to the lands a very smooth surface, it facilitates the germination of seed by bringing them into close contact with the soil, and in the heat of summer it is believed to be very serviceable to the young grass that had been sown among the grains. A farmer in Wenham, where most of the stubbles were killed the last summer, informed us a few days since, that he *apparently* saved his by having rolled his ground in the spring.

We believe it to be good economy in this vicinity, to sow hay seed with grain in all cases, whether one intends to lay the land down or not. The growth of clover is worth for feed in the autumn and for manure to the land the following season, more than the cost of seed.

Our original remarks in most cases are suggested by our observations upon a particular farm, and in this neighborhood. Of course they must not be understood as designed for universal application. Each reader must look at the peculiarities of his own climate and soil, before he can properly judge whether our advice is suited to his wants.

There is at present considerable difference of opinion

as to the comparative worth of northern and southern clover. We doubt not that a larger crop of northern than of southern can be obtained the first year; but we have as little doubt that where the southern has been sown with other grasses, that the second and third crops of hay will be larger than where the northern was raised. We have not facts enough within our own observation to enable us to give a preference to the one over the other in point of eventual profit.—There may be difficulty the present season in obtaining northern seed, for much of that which comes from the North, is supposed to have been carried there from the South. If the farmers should find themselves furnished with southern when they have asked for northern, we trust that they will not forget this suspicion, and will not be hasty in blaming the seedsmen of this vicinity, who do the best they can to obtain northern, and yet are fearful that they may be imposed upon.

**TOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**

On Wednesday of last week we had the pleasure of visiting a few farmers in Attleboro', who have formed an association for the purpose of increasing their knowledge of agriculture. They hold monthly meetings for discussion, and are collecting a library. Such associations will necessarily tend to make this important pursuit more intellectual and interesting. They have commenced a good work, and we trust that the inhabitants of other towns will copy their example. On the day above mentioned we, at their request, addressed the people of the place upon a few of the common, everyday matters of husbandry, and were sorry to be obliged to quit them abruptly; at another time we will gladly tell them what the cars would not wait for us to say then.

The light soils of that region would be vastly improved by copious dressings from their abundant bog holes and wet meadows. These meadows, many of them, may be very easily rendered vastly more productive than the surrounding uplands. When the farmers there turn their attention more to the draining and cultivating of their wet lands, they will find the labor more productive than that which is bestowed upon such soil as they are accustomed to cultivate.

**OUR CONFESSION.**

Conscience has been troubling us for some weeks in relation to inquiries proposed by a correspondent near Fall River, who was confined to his bed by a fractured limb. When his letter was received, we felt it a duty to reply soon. But his inquiry whether the waste from a calico printing establishment might be rendered serviceable as a manure, we were unable to answer at once; we hoped by taking time to learn something upon the subject that might enable us to give a definite answer; but we have gained nothing by the delay. Our *conjecture* is that too much copperas and other substances injurious to vegetation are contained in this waste, and that it will be expensive fitting it for manure. A small quantity might be tried by using lime freely with it.—Our confession must go still farther. We are sorry to say, but must say, that we have lost the communication and do not distinctly recollect the other inquiries proposed. If our correspondent will favor us again, we will endeavor so to use him that he shall have less cause of complaint than he has at present.

We have received the Premium List of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, for 1841, and will give it an early insertion. The Society's annual Cattle Show, &c. will take place at Pawtucket, on the 6th of October 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 Northernly exposure, week ending March 28.

March, 1841.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	22	25	41	35	S. E.
Tuesday,	23	35	55	60	S. E.
Wednesday,	24	31	60	47	N. W.
Thursday,	25	36	58	46	S.
Friday,	26	36	66	50	W.
Saturday,	27	50	57	46	E.
Sunday,	28	42	49	48	E.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 400 Beef Cattle, 30 yoke of Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, 560 Sheep, and 3100 swine. About 75 Beef Cattle and 600 Swine unsold.

**Prices.—Beef Cattle**—Former prices were not sustained and we reduce our quotations, viz extra \$6 50 a 6 75. First quality \$6 00 a 6 25. Second quality \$5 50 a 5 75.—Third quality, \$5 00 a 5 25.

**Working Oxen**—Sales were noticed at \$70, \$75 \$85, \$95, \$100 and \$120.

**Cows and Calves**—Sales \$20, \$25, \$28, \$33, \$40 and \$60.

**Sheep**—Lots at \$2 50, 3 50, 4 25 and a few extra 6 00 each.

**Swine**—More than two thousand were sold. Lots to peddle were sold mostly at 4 for sows, and 5 for barrows. A few lots at 4 1-8 and 4 1-4 and 5 1-8 and 5 1-4. At retail from 4 1-4 to 6.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

**SEEDS.** Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 60—old 55 c. Clover—Northern, very little in market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

**FLOUR.** Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

**GRAIN.** Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 51 to 53—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 48.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 30 to 31—Northern 35 to 40.

**PROVISIONS.** Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

**HAY**, per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14. **CHEESE**—Old 11 c.—New 8.

**EGGS**, 16.

**WOOL**—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do. 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smayna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

A practical Gardener, of whom good references can be given, with a wife and one child, wishes a situation. March 31. 2wis

**BEDFORD OATS.**

Just received 10 bushels of superior Bedford Oats. This variety is highly recommended, it not being liable to blast, and very productive. For sale by March 31. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.**

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 10 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by March 31. JOS. BRECK & CO.

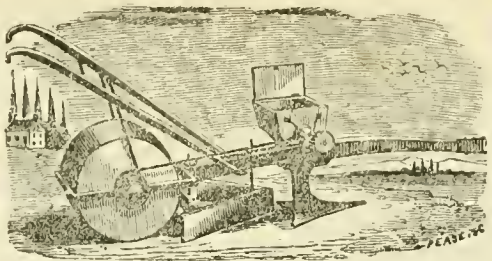
**BLACK SEA WHEAT.**

Received from Vermont, 30 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, V. H. For sale by March 31. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**AN OX WAGON**

Nearly new, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Inquire at No. 62 North Market Street, or at their Farm in Brighton. Feb. 24.

**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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**WINSHIP'S NURSERY,**

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON, Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic. Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c. Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP, Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

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

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

**FRUIT TREES AND SCIONS FOR SALE.**

The subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, offers for sale a very choice and extensive variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Red and White Dutch Currants, and Red and White Antwerp Raspberries.

Also, Scions of all the European and American Fruits which have been proved; all from fruit bearing Trees, packed in boxes with moss, and can be transported with safety to any part of this country or Europe.

ROBERT MANNING, tMay Salem, March 2, 1841.

**CLOVER & RED TOP.**

50 tierces and 120 bbls. Prime Clover. 200 Bags Redtop, new seed. 50 bbls Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by March 24 J. BRECK & Co.

**FARM WANTED.**

Wanted to purchase on credit or hire on a lease of five or ten years, a small but good farm in the vicinity of Boston.—The advertiser is engaged in rearing swine and makes large quantities of manure and has it in his power to keep a farm in a high state of cultivation. Any person having a place to dispose of or rent at a reasonable price may hear of a tenant by addressing JOHN GREY, Neponset Village, Dorchester. March 10.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.**

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12 000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

A new Descriptive Catalogue of all these fruits will soon be ready, and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale. These ripen in succession in the order named:

Jargonelle,	Aug.	Duchesse D'Angouleme,	Oct. Nov.
Summer Francreal,	Aug.	Gloux Morceau or the D'Arenberg of the French,	Nov. to Feb.
Bartlett or Williams' B. Chrt,	Aug. Sept.	Easter Beurre, Dec. to Apr.	
Beurre D'Amaulis,	Sept.	Clion, or LeCure, very large, for cooking only, a prodigious bearer, Bourginestre of Boston.	Winter.
Napoleon,	Oct.		
Louise Bonne D'Avranches,	Oct.		
Marie Louise,	Oct. Nov.		
Passe Colmar,	Nov. to Feb.		

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

N. B. A few trees of "Van Mons' Leon le Clerc Pears," supposed to be the best in the world; also, "Pitt's prolific Marie," or "Surpasse Marie Louise." These cost high—these Pears alone must, therefore be charged at extra prices, or \$2,50 for the former; and \$2,00 for the latter.

WILLIAM KENRICK. Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

**PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.**



3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds. 500 Quince Trees. 4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's. 30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots. Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds. 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced. 2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND. Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

**CORN SHELLER.**

CAUTION, the public are hereby informed that the subscriber has letters Patent for his improved CORN SHELLER, and all infringements on the same will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. The above machines are for sale at J. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. C. WILLIS. March 14th.

**A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,**

Situated in Braintree, ten miles from Boston, with a Dwelling House and large Cider mill thereon. The farm contains about 20 acres. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, No. 53 North Market Street. Feb. 24.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WOMEN IN FRANCE.**—"Shame upon France, falsely styled by its inhabitants "The Paradise of Woman," where the female race is degraded to occupations which England never imposed on her most worthless daughters. Only the young and hardy of the stronger sex are employed in the *paria* trade of scavenger in England, none others being fit to cope with the discomfort of stifling dust in summer, and continual mud in winter. The streets of Paris, however, at this moment offer the distressing spectacle of aged and decrepid women, toiling by dozens in the wet, heavy mud, with which their miserable clothing is also saturated; a dripping broom or shovel is alternately placed in the girdle on their back, and their wrinkled features are scarcely discernible through the splashing of crowds of carriages, which whirling rapidly among these feeble old creatures, seem continually to threaten the miserable remnant of their days. There can scarcely be imagined a more deplorable spectacle than these aged women toiling at such heavy work without the assistance of men, and held so low in the consideration of the volatile crowd that they are not unfrequently thrown down by heedless drivers.

"Another class of work which frequently falls to the lot of aged woman is the fatiguing and chilly labor of carrying water, during the severe weather, to houses where the fountains and pumps are frozen. As some of the families supplied live on the fourth or fifth floors of the tall houses, the tread-mill task of the infirm poor creatures is hardly paid by the two sous charged per bucket.

"A third class of severe labor, often imposed on women here is the sawing and cutting up of wood for fuel, which they do in all weathers in the exposed and windy court yards. At the wood stores purchasers can only procure wood in large pieces as it comes from the forest; it is therefore, a trade to cut up the blocks into convenient lengths for the fire places, and near the woodstores is generally seen a collection of men and women, waiting to be engaged for that purpose. The women are singularly expert with their sharp little saws, which glide rapidly through the logs placed on a cross-legged stand like a portable garden chair; they then, unassisted, carry heavy loads of the cut wood to its destination in the cellars or up the eternal stairs, and finally with a few sous, and the mighty perquisite of the saw-dust, they set off happy and singing to seek a similar toil."—*Eng. paper.*

**FATHER MATHEW'S TEMPERANCE ROLL.**—A gentleman who lately visited Cork says: "I was disappointed in my wish to meet Father Mathew, who was in Dublin, where he had enrolled great numbers. I looked over the books at his home. They are very neatly kept, and resemble large ledgers. The number registered was above one million and a half, and there are immense numbers taken in the country and registered. I believe the total may be fairly stated at two millions and a half."

**WHITE CARROT.**

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Globe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety  
Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

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

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

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

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

**FIELD SEEDS**

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

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

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

**SWEET AND POT HERBS.**

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medical Herbs, &c.	

**ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.**

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 t-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**STRAWBERRIES: STRAWBERRIES!**

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

*Warren's Seedling Methven*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$5 00 per hundred plants.

*Methven Castle*.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants

*Keen's Seedling*.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

*Royal Scarlet*.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

*Hautbois*.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

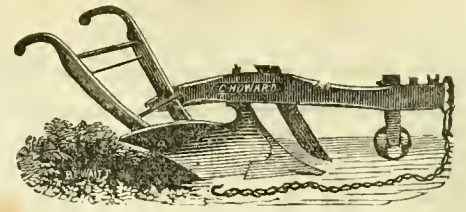
*Early Virginia*.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars

*English Wood*.—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.  
Nonantum Vale, Brighton.  
March, 24.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Feb. 24.

**PURE SPERM OIL.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1stly

**FOR SALE.**

A small House in Medford containing nine rooms, with a barn, &c., and near the depot of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. For terms, apply to JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises.

3w\*

March 16.

**GRINDSTONES.**

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBAKID & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf.

1stly.

Nov. 17.

**NEW FLOWER SEEDS.**

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

**TRACE CHAINS.**

Just received, direct from the English manufacturers 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER.****A WEEKLY PAPER.**

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIA.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1841.

[NO. 40.

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## KINDNESS TO ANIMALS—SHELTER FOR SWINE IN WINTER.

*"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."*

There are few things more revolting to the feelings of a good man, than unkind treatment to animals. Such an absence of mercy as some men [?] evince towards the guileless creatures over which, by the unmerited goodness of God, they have dominion, betokens, in my estimation, a lack of all the qualities which comprise the character of a good man—it indicates, indeed, a depraved heart. This may be thought strong language, but my observation justifies it.

Regard for the wants and feelings of the speechless brute, is a jewel trait in the human character—and to me it is indicative of a virtuous disposition and a feeling heart. It is an incumbent duty, prompted by the spirit of goodness, by the dependent relation in which we stand to the brute, and enjoined by Him who gave man his authority over the beasts.

Entertaining these sentiments, Mr Editor, it was with no ordinary degree of pleasure that I read in your last the communication of "A Farmer," in which he broaches the subject of providing a more comfortable shelter for swine in winter. It is high time that public attention was excited upon this matter. The practice which prevails to so great an extent among farmers, of taking care for the comfort of their other animals and leaving their swine to comfort themselves as best they can, is an error of no small magnitude, and as detrimental to the true interests of the farmer as it is repugnant to the dictates of humanity. I am heartily glad your correspondent has brought the subject to public attention; for, in the light I view it, it is one of equal moment with "the comparative value of Berkshires," or any other topic which at present employs the pens of your correspondents.

The neglect (*cruelty*, in reality,) manifested by some farmers towards their swine, is reprehensible in the extreme. I have seen hog-pens, in the middle of winter, with crevices in the most exposed points half an inch in width, through which the cold wind and the storm had free access to the poor animals within when they sought their nest, and the entrance to that wretched apartment entirely open and destitute of the means of being closed. Such pens frequently meet the eye of the traveller, and the spectacle always excites in my mind a suspicion, that the owner is no better citizen than he should be—most likely, is a man destitute of kind feelings, or one who has benumbed his sensibilities by the poison liquid of the dram shop. As *Dow, jr.* says, "I have an antipathy to such men."

Though I cannot join with your correspondent in pronouncing the sufferers in question either "beautiful" or "noble," as general characteristics of the genus swine, yet I certainly would not have them excluded from the pale of humanity simply

because they are hogs. They are peculiarly entitled to the farmer's care, as they constitute, or may be made to constitute, one of the chief sources of his pecuniary income: this consideration alone should ensure them kind treatment—at least common kindness, which they cannot now, in too many instances, be said to receive. Their claims to this are just and indisputable:—they are not, like too many of the bipeds who feed upon them, *consumers* merely—they are in an eminent degree *producers*: if permitted, they cheerfully remunerate their owner for all the care bestowed upon them while living, and having accomplished the chief object of their life—to die—by their death they increase his profits. Why then, in the name of justice I ask, are they so generally slighted? Upon what principle of right, reason, or humanity, is the practice founded, of leaving *them* in a great measure unprotected from the "peltings of the pitiless storm" and the pinchings of cold, while other animals, less useful even, are provided with comfortable and adequate shelter? The partiality cannot be justified: it is an evil—a crying evil, that calls for immediate remedy. And if our farmers who are culpable in this respect \* still manifest any apathy or reluctance to move in the desired reform, I would suggest, Mr Editor, as a means of effecting the consummation so devoutly to be wished, that an association of humane persons be formed in each town, entitled "*the Society for ameliorating the condition of Swine in winter.*" The age is prolific in projects for benevolent purposes, and I can conceive of but few better calculated to subserve the cause of humanity than the one I have suggested, although its novelty may excite a smile. At any rate, let something be done, by some means—by the voice of the potent press or by private influence—through the agency of association or by individual example—to open the eyes and soften the hearts of those, whose unjust, ungenerous, and unmerited treatment of their swine, indicates blindness to their own interests and hardness of heart. Your correspondent has contributed his mite towards this end, and is entitled to much praise for his active benevolence in coming forward as an advocate in behalf of those who, though in *some* respects *resembling their master*, are destitute of his faculty of pleading their own case.

J. H. D.

### PREMIUM LIST

*Of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture—1841.*

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, announce to the public their intention to offer in premiums not only the sum granted by the government, but the whole amount of the income of their own funds; and as they again omit for the ensuing year their Cattle Show at Brighton, they propose in addition to their

\*I may safely presume that few such are to be found among your subscribers, Mr Editor; for those who are in the habit of reading a paper devoted to their occupation, are generally better economists and better men.

usual premiums on agricultural experiments, the following premiums:

#### *For Stock.*

From any county of the Commonwealth, to be exhibited at the annual Shows of the Essex County Agricultural Society, the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, and the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, respectively, in the autumn of 1841. Among other objects,

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

For the second best ditto.

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

For the second best ditto.

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

For the second best ditto.

For the best yearling full blooded heifer, of imported breed.

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

For the second best ditto.

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

The amounts of the premiums for the foregoing, will be particularly specified in the premium lists of said Societies; and no premium will be awarded to any animal which has heretofore had a premium of the State Society.

Competitors will be required to comply with the rules and regulations of said Societies respectively, and also to give notice in writing of their intention to offer animals for the foregoing premiums, to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on or before Monday preceding the days of exhibition respectively.

#### *For the Best Cultivated Farms.*

For the best cultivated farm, on which no premium has before been given, of not less than 70 acres, exclusive of wood land, regard being had to the quantity of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation, and the general appearance of the farm,

For the next best,	\$200
For the next best,	150
For the next best,	100
For the next best,	75
For the next best,	50
For the next best,	25

To obviate the objections which some claimants for premiums may have to making a written statement of the condition, products and management of their respective farms, as heretofore required, the Trustees propose to relieve them of this trouble by

an inspection, either personally or by an agent, of the farms which may be offered for premium.

The person or persons making the inspection, will require of the respective owners or occupants of farms, answers to the following inquiries:

Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?

What is the nature of your soil; does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam or peat?

If of a part or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

How many acres do you till, and how many cartloads of manure, (meaning by cartloads 30 bushels at least,) do you generally put on an acre?

Is your manure applied in its long, or green state, or in compost?

Do you spread and plough in your manure, put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?

What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

How many acres of grass land do you irrigate; at what season and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

Do you manure the land irrigated, or any other land you mow, how much to an acre, and what kind of manure do you put on?

How many acres of low land, not suitable for the plough, do you mow, and what is the quality and quantity of the hay cut the present year?

What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed, the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre, the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year; what was your method of planting, your manner of cultivating, and what the average quantity raised on an acre, and what kinds did you plant.

What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant, what kinds, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

How many acres of grain did you sow the present year; what kind of grain and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?

How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time in the year did you sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone or with a grain crop?

What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barn or barns, and have you a cellar under them? Is your manure covered?

Are your cows of native, foreign, or mixed breed? What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

How much butter did you make this year, and how many cheese, and what proportion of it new milk?

How many sheep do you keep, and of what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning,

rearing and feeding them, especially in winter and at the time of lambing? At what time do your sheep lamb; and what proportion of their young die, and from what causes?

How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

How many cartloads of manure do you take from your hog-styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

What number of hands is employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruit? What use do you make of the fruit?

What number of fruit trees have you exclusive of apple trees?

Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirits?

The trustees are desirous that these questions should be answered with as much particularity as possible. The applicant will not, however, be required to answer them under oath, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The Trustees hope and believe that by the method proposed, many important facts may be elicited, and the farming community enabled to derive much useful information from the skill and experience of practical farmers.

N. B. Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq., in Boston, before the first day of October next.

#### (Form of the Application.)

TO BENJ. GUILD, Esq., Boston.

Sir,—The subscriber, living in the town of hereby makes known his intention of applying for a premium for the best farm, and offers the same for inspection.

#### Rotation of Crops.

For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is in grass, \$75 Premium to be claimed in December, 1841 or 1842.

It is expected the applicant will state the quality and condition of the land, when he first ploughs or breaks it up; the manner of preparing it each year, specifying the times of ploughing, the quantity and kind of manure used, the seed, whether potatoes, Indian corn or other grain, planted or sown, and the kind and quantity of grass seed, the time when sown, and whether with grain or alone, and the quantity or produce each year, including the last. The applicant's own statement, signed, but not sworn to, is all that will be required.

#### Vegetable and Grain Crops.

For the greatest quantity on an acre—  
Of potatoes, not less than 500 bushels, \$30  
‘ earrots, 30  
‘ ditto on half an acre, 15  
‘ mangel-wurtzel, 30  
‘ ditto on half an acre, 15  
‘ sugar beet, 30  
‘ ditto on half an acre, 15  
‘ ruta бага, 30  
‘ ditto on half an acre, 15

‘ cabbages, free from earth when weighed, 20  
‘ ditto on half an acre, 10

For the greatest quantity of vegetables (grain, peas, beans excepted) for home consumption and not for sale: raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept; and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same, \$30

For the greatest quantity on an acre—

Of Indian corn, (not less than 80 bushels, 75 lbs. in the ear to be considered a bushel,) \$30  
‘ wheat, not less than 25 bushels, 20  
‘ barley, not less than 45 bushels, 20  
‘ rye, not less than 30 bushels, 20  
‘ dry peas, either broadcast or in drills, 25  
‘ dry beans, not less than 10 bushels, 25  
‘ mustard seed, 20

It is to be understood that the quantity of land specified above, is in each case to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums, shall, with one other person, make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, to the following particulars, and shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor.

The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1841.
2. The product and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.
3. The quantity of manure the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used.
5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.
6. At least forty bushels of the vegetable, for which a premium is claimed, (except onions and common turnips,) are to be weighed, and 50 pounds free from dirt, will be considered as a bushel.

#### Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions.

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the locust tree, \$100

For a new, effectual, and satisfactory mode of extirpating the borer which attacks the apple tree, \$50

For the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving an account in writing, of the process and the result; and particularly describing the condition of the ground before turning in the crop—the kind of crop—when sowed and when ploughed in, \$50

For any newly invented agricultural implement or machine, superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding 50 nor less than 10 dollars, according to the importance of the invention.

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best, \$20

#### Manures.

For the best dissertation on different manures, and on their practical application to the various soils in this Commonwealth, \$100

#### Apple Orchards.

For the best apple orchard, in any county of the Commonwealth, planted out not less than two, nor more than ten years before April, 1841—regard be-

ing had to the number and condition of the trees, the kind of fruit, and the mode of treatment, which must be described,

\$50

30

For the second best,

Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq., in Boston, free of expense, on or before the first day of September next.

Claims for the premiums on vegetable and grain crops, manures, experiments and inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense to Benj. Guild, Esq., in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the committee, previous to the 5th day of December.

It is understood that, whenever merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction, yet, if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals, in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

If any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

The Treasurer will pay all premiums awarded, on demand.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees,

PETER C. BROOKS,

ELIAS PHINNEY,

JOHN C. WARREN,

HENRY CODMAN,

March, 1841.

Committee.

From the Farmer's Gazette.

#### CANKER WORMS—CHICKENS.

MR STORER—I wish through the medium of your Gazette, to call the attention of our citizens to a fact which occurred within my own personal knowledge; and if like causes produce like effects, (and I see no reason in this case why they will not,) a fact of importance to all who are sufferers from the ravages of the canker worm. The fact is this:

In the spring of 1840, I purchased three hens, which raised a brood of chickens each. When my fruit trees in my garden became literally covered with the canker worm, I thrashed them with a pole to the ground, where they were picked up by the chickens as greedily as they would pick up corn or grain. Several times a day I fed them in this manner, until I had entirely cleared my trees of the worms. Now, as to the result: in the month of November last, in some very warm days, when the moths were crowding up the clms in front of my residence by hundreds, I made repeated ex-

aminations of my fruit trees in the garden, for the purpose of preventing the moths from ascending; but to my surprise, I found (nor could I discover) but a single moth on a tree in my garden, where there had been for several successive years before, as many millions of worms as there were locusts in Egypt.

This method I believe, will be found altogether the most simple and economical, of ridding effectually our gardens of this troublesome insect, for it will be found that the chickens while young, are of immense advantage in other respects than merely to clear off the canker worms. The millions of insects of every description, which are revelling in luxury on our cucumbers, our cabbages, and in fact every vegetable in the garden, at a heavy tax upon our labor and patience, are entirely eradicated by these industrious birds. As soon as it is light in the morning, and before the cut worm has finished his depredations upon our beans and cucumbers and retreated in safety to his bed in the ground, they have found and stopped his mischief. Then again, in the winter you have the pleasure of picking their bones in a fricassee, or a pie, or any other method you prefer.

But their value as a complete annihilator of the canker worm, is beyond praise. Let a farmer but set four or five coops in his orchard of a hundred trees, and by a little attention for a few days in cleaning the trees, his work is done for years—the race is destroyed. It is, in my opinion, better than all the lead pipe in the country, and no expense.

Yours, &c.,

G. F. H. R.

New Haven, March 10, 1841.

#### THE DAHLIA.

The Dahlia certainly deserves to rank amongst the finest flowers of the garden. Its size, texture, and almost endless variety makes it a favorite wherever it is introduced. A few observations on its cultivation may not be altogether uninteresting to the lovers of flowers. It has been but a few years since it was cultivated in this neighborhood; for several years at first the roots generally were destroyed during the succeeding winter, and we had to receive an annual supply from the east. Experience taught us that we had killed them with kindness, like many fond mothers do their children. We put them up, and were so very careful of them that the warmth, I suspect, rotted them. Raising some plants from the seed, most of them produced single flowers, and were not thought worth any care to preserve them. They were taken up and laid in a heap in the garden, and covered up with earth, taking care to cover them deep enough to prevent the frosts of winter from reaching them: next spring they were found to be in perfect preservation. Since that I have left them in the garden during winter where they grew, and if a little earth or trash of any kind is piled over them, to prevent the frost from touching them, they are uniformly found in fine health in the spring. No root can be more hardy which is so easily destroyed by frost; they can resist frost little better if any than the sweet potato, but they will lie in the ground for two years and remain sound if not touched by frost. I would advise those who prefer letting them remain where they grew, to raise them in the spring and again return them to the ground after dividing the bunch of roots. In taking them up, the ground is made loose and better prepared to give a fine plant than if the root remains, and it

is beneficial to divide the clump of roots, independent of multiplying your stock. But one stock should be allowed to grow, even if the whole root is left in the ground. No root will throw out a shoot that has not a part of the old stock where it enters the clump of roots; in dividing them that must be well attended to, for the largest root, broken off below this juncture, may be cast aside—it is useless to plant it.

Nothing grows better from the slips than the dahlia—the hardest, best limbs should be chosen and cut off immediately below the joint when planted;—water them well and keep the sun off of them for a week. I have had them to bloom finely the same season, and they furnish a supply of roots for the next spring. Since the difficulty of preserving the roots through winter is obviated, I have no doubt the dahlia will soon be cultivated in every flower-garden in the country; I know no flower which is a greater ornament. They bloom from the seed the first season, if planted very early.—*Nashville Agriculturist.*

INTEMPERANCE.—It is this that fills the dockets of our courts with cases of dishonesty and fraud; that furnishes the loathsome dens of our jails with inhabitants, and supplies our gibbets with victims. It lays the axe to the root of all happiness: destroys all order, peace and quiet in communities, and is the death of all friendship, esteem, and love in families. It is the poison of friendship, the bane of society, the ruin of governments, and the grave of religion;—it enfeebles health, destroys wealth, overthrows happiness, and blights the moral feeling! No human imagination has ever yet conceived one half the horrors of this giant vice; in its ferocity it regards neither age, sex, or condition; the crowned head is not too high for the fiend to drag to the gulf of ruin, nor the beggar too low for it to plunge into the vortex of woe. This vice alone costs our country annually one hundred millions of dollars, and gives us in return, nothing but poverty, blasphemy, infidelity and crime; and while it opens up the flood-gates of misery upon us, it is, vampire-like, sucking away our strength and exhausting our energies—weakening the means of our existence and paralyzing the arm of our might! "In a single year," says an eloquent writer, "could all the effects of this vice be collected into one group it would present to the eye an army of three hundred thousand drunkards—not made up of the old, the feeble and decrepit, but of the middle-aged, the stout and the hearty, enlisted from all professions, and the shop, the counter, the bar, the bench, and the pulpit—seventyfive thousand criminals, and two hundred thousand paupers: and in the group would be seen thirty thousand of our countrymen annually dragged to the grave! With such an army Bonaparte might have overrun all Europe, and decked his brow with the garland of universal triumph!"—*Nash.*

*Cause of Decay of Ruta Bagas.*—A Roxbury, (Mass.) correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer, thinks the rot in ruta bagas is caused by too early sowing. He says: "I have, the last fourteen years, cultivated both the sugar beet and ruta baga, raising from 2000 to 3000 bushels for my cows. I have almost invariably found that when I sowed early, my roots were more or less rotted. The last season I sowed from the 15th to the 20th of June, and I had scarcely a defective one."

For the N. E. Farmer.

### BERKSHIRES YET AGAIN!

Cambridge, Pine Grove, March 25.

MR EDITOR—I have just left my plough, taken my supper, and read the N. E. Farmer. My attention was drawn to an article headed "The Berkshires," in which the writer complains that his Berkshire pig gained only "110 lbs. in 275 days." I have read and re-read the controversies about the Berkshires, and had determined to stand aloof from the contest—but as this is so hard a story to digest, and as "A Beginner," admits that "facts are stubborn things," and that "there are always two sides to a story," I will merely give him the facts relating to some pigs from my stock. On the 13th of November, 1840, I sold to a neighbor two Berkshire sow pigs—they were at that time five weeks old—one weighed 15 1-2 lbs., the other 20 3-4. They were fed on house swill, and not like those of "Beginner," "with squashes boiled with meal four times a day;" they never had a particle of meal. In 90 days they were weighed, and their weight was, one 126 lbs.—the other 119 lbs., being a gain of one pound and nearly one fifth per diem.

JOS. A. WILLARD.

For the New England Farmer.

### RHODE ISLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on Butter.

The Committee on Butter beg leave on this occasion, respectfully to present both their general and particular views to the Society on the subject of their appointment.

They are of opinion that the effect of altering the time first fixed by the standing committee for the inspection of butter, rendered it impossible for the owners of small dairies to be prepared on so short a notice, and thereby surrendering the whole field of competition to the owners of large dairies, who could avail themselves of this advantage by bringing their butter sweet and fresh from the churn, which circumstance might exert such an influence over the minds of the examining committee as to make them overlook defects in the paramount points in its manufacture. Its further effect was, to arrest the progress of many who had purposed entering their butter for a premium.

When it was again made known that the original plan was still to be carried out, the season had so far advanced, that very severe frosts had destroyed the sweetness of the grass, without which delicious butter cannot be made. Of this the applicants (who were in consequence but few,) very justly complained, as no skill of theirs could remedy such an evil.

None of the butter that passed under our inspection, either at the last annual meeting or since, was considered of that high order of excellence, which should entitle it to the first premium of \$20. So long as we aim at perfection, let us make no compromise by rewarding comparative merit.

The use of a thermometer is strongly recommended to those who attend to or direct the labor of a dairy.

Having carefully examined the subject, we, with great respect to public opinion, give the following outline, in our estimation as indispensable in making good butter, viz: Good cows, sweet feed, good water and air, and cleanliness in every depart-

ment. The temperature of the milk room, if possible, should never rise above 66° or sink below 50°. It is therefore necessary that the milk be kept in a cellar from ten to twelve feet deep. A room above ground is too warm in summer and too cold in autumn. Flat stones are better than clay, and clay better than brick for a cellar bottom. Brick absorbs impurities and cannot be easily cleansed. The cream should not be allowed to rise more than thirty-six hours; it should be sweet when taken off, and sweet when churned. (Butter will come quickly at all seasons of the year, if the cream be churned at a temperature between 60° and 66°.) Ice, or warm water put into it, will give the desired temperature. The milk cellar should be frequently whitewashed, and the air kept perfectly pure.

External causes often have a prejudicial effect on the flavor of butter; such as sink drains, hog pens, hen roosts, stables, barn yards, and the growth of cucumbers, tomatoes, and other plants which give out an odor in the immediate vicinity of the windows of the milk apartment. For this reason spring-houses, after the fashion of the farmers in the Middle States, are the most perfect repositories for milk. As it is well known that butter put into strong, tight kegs, will acquire an unpleasant taste from an impure atmosphere in which it may have been kept, how much more exposed is the extended surface of cream while rising; therefore nothing should be permitted to taint the air of the milk room. As the air smells, so will the butter taste; hence the taste of onions, turnips, cabbage, &c., and of cheese, when butter is made from cream raised on milk set in a cheese room.

*Salt.* The Liverpool bag or blown salt is frequently so impure as to render it unsuitable for the purposes of the dairy. Syracuse dairy salt will answer well when made very fine, but Rock salt or the lumps of Turks Island salt, washed, dried and thoroughly pulverized to a perfect powder, is best. Less than an ounce to a pound of butter is sufficient to make it keep, provided the buttermilk is perfectly worked out. Butter firkins should be made of white oak; it would be convenient to have them contain from 25 to 30 pounds only. Before they are used, let them be soaked a day or two in strong, pure brine; then emptied and wiped dry; this will keep them cool, tight and sweet, and prevent injustice in the tare. In putting down butter no salt should be put on the bottom, on the sides or between the layers. It is well, if it be expected that it will stand sometime before it is used, to cover the top with a cloth and this cloth with fine salt, to keep out the air more perfectly. The practice of washing butter, as it is termed, is disapproved of both in Europe and in this country, by the best judges. The Dutch wash in strong, lumped brine, only the butter that is designed for shipment to warm climates. It aids in getting out the buttermilk, but a portion of the fine flavor goes out with it. The brine should be cooled down to 50°. Fresh water is by far more injurious than brine. We are of opinion that all the buttermilk should be extracted without washing. The sweet flavor of new butter is often lost by permitting a piece of ice to melt upon it while on the table.

When all is right in butter it will yield to the pressure of a knife like wax without adhering to it.

There were a number of applicants for premiums, some of whom presented butter very well made in many respects, but all had some marked defect; such as being oversalted, or the grains of salt were perceptible, like grit between the teeth;

others appeared to have been made from cream that had been exposed to a bad atmosphere, or it was slightly rancid; and in one instance there was a distinct taste of cheese. Generally the butter-milk was well extracted, but it was nearly all deficient in fragrance and sweetness.

The butter presented by George Smith, of Smithfield, appeared in all respects well manufactured, but it was deficient in flavor. He keeps his milk in a cellar ten feet deep; used rock salt, at the rate of two thirds of an ounce to a pound of butter. To him we award a premium of four dollars.

The butter presented by John A. Mowry, of Smithfield, was salted with Syracuse dairy salt, at the rate of one ounce to the pound: it was deficient in flavor, and the particles of salt were perceptible; in other respects it was well made. He keeps his milk in a cellar eleven feet deep. He also presented an inclined table and butter-worker, by the aid of which, with less labor, the buttermilk is taken out, and the salt incorporated, without touching the butter with the hands. For this very useful invention (a model of which may be seen at Wm. Bradford's seed-store,) we recommend a premium of four dollars.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN H. SMITH,  
MOSES B. IVES,  
WILBUR KELLY,  
GEO. W. COMSTOCK,  
Committee.

For the New England Farmer.

### DECOMPOSITION OF BONES.

MR PUTNAM—Sir—On reading in your Farmer of 17th February last a Mr Jones's very valuable experiments on bone manure, I was reminded of an idea I have often thought of, viz: If some easy plan of decomposing bones without grinding, could be adapted so that every farmer could have the advantage of using all the bones he may collect about his own house and neighborhood, a great many bones that are now useless might be collected and become a very valuable source for manure.

Now, Mr Editor, in hopes some of your intelligent correspondents will give what information they can on the subject, I will give you what I know accidentally. My wife puts all her refuse bones into her ashes, thinking they may be of some use to her soap: she makes her soap every spring, and sometimes let her leach stand six or eight months. On removing the ashes I have found nearly all the bones decomposed, or become, in appearance, like a white jelly.

In a report of the agriculture of the House of Industry at S. Boston, published in the Farmer of May 20th, 1840, it is stated, that mixing bone manure with earth as follows, one part bone and two parts earth, laid in a heap and moistened with cow-yard wash or water and turned over often, the bones will become completely decomposed in about two months.

A MECHANIC.

It is not the nursling of wealth or fortune, who has been dandled into manhood on the lap of prosperity, that carries away the world's honors or wins its mightiest influence; but it is rather the man whose earlier years were scarcely cheered by a single proffer of aid or smile of approbation, and who has drawn from adversity the elements of greatness.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### RULES FOR YOUNG MEN IN THE EMPLOY OF GENTLEMEN.

MR EDITOR—Sir—The author of the following rules has now labored for several years in the families of gentlemen, and has found by carefully adopting them, that they have been the means of procuring for him good places, constant employment, and of filling his pockets with money. For the benefit of those young men who are continually coming from the country to seek employment with the genteel in this vicinity, you may, if you please, insert them in your very valuable paper.

Yours, &c.



Medford, Mass.

1. Rise early and make good fires, with as little noise as possible.
2. Keep your barn neat and your horses and cows well fed and well cleaned. Have your horses ready to use at all times and see that your harness is clean, well oiled and in every respect perfect.
3. Always be good natured to the hired girls and your employers, doing whatsoever they ask you to do without murmuring, and that too as soon as it is possible after they call upon you.
4. Always move quickly, and as though it was not a hard task to obey orders.
5. Always finish the piece of work you begin as soon as practicable, and be sure not to have many unfinished jobs upon your hands at once.
6. Always be manly. Say no more than is necessary. Never act out the boy by telling comical stories, or by much and loud laughter.
7. Never drink ardent spirits. Never smoke about the premises. If you chew tobacco, (which no man ought to do,) do not spit about the house, carriages, or any other place where it will make dirt or be offensive.
8. When sent on an errand, never stop to tell long stories. Do not forget half, or do your errands imperfectly.
9. If you have an errand of your own to do, do not sneak away to do it unbeknown to your employer, but be open and honest with respect to the time which you take to yourself.
10. Always dress according to your work, that you may make no unnecessary labor for any one.
11. Always do all your work as well as you know how to do it, thoroughly and in its season.
12. Be perfectly honest in all things relating to your employer's work or property.
13. Keep your tools all in order. Have a place for every thing, and keep every thing in its place.
14. Be careful to put your employer to no unnecessary expense for any thing.
15. Keep your room and clothes neat at all times.
16. Never manifest too much affection for the hired girls where you live, or spend too much time with them or any others.
17. Ask not for your pay oftener than is necessary. Take good care of your money and spend but little for amusements.
18. If you have any leisure moments at any time, spend them in such a manner as will benefit you and also your employer.
19. Do not take your employer's time to read books or newspapers, unless by his own request.
20. Never use deception in any case, but always let the truth and the whole truth govern your actions and words.

21. Use not profane or vulgar language about the house or your work.

22. If any thing takes place contrary to your wishes, do not fly into a passion, but try to quell and bring your temper under due subjection.

23. Never undertake a job until you understand fully how your employer wishes to have it done.

24. Make it a rule to always attend religious worship somewhere all the sabbath.

25. Try to take as much care upon you as possible, and always see that all doors are locked and every place well secured, which it is your duty to see to.

26. Always try to be at home as much as possible evenings, and do not go out to stay late without your employer's knowledge.

27. Do not lounge about grog shops and taverns on any account whatever.

28. The best manner in which you can spend your evenings is at home, in reading, writing and study.

29. Always be careful with lights and fire, at all times.

30. Never have but few visitors, and especially go not out yourself among the "multitude who do evil."

These rules might be extended, but I forbear, hoping that these few may be regarded by all young men who wish to gain a good character, wealth and honor.

From the Farmer's Gazette.

### TOWN ROLLER.

I say a town roller, because there is but one in our town for all the farmers to use. And I might almost say a town horse-rake, were it not for the fact that the individual who owns it, has use for it in the haying season, and consequently cannot lend it to all his neighbors at once. However, within the last year, another horse-rake that had been for a long time thrown by in a dilapidated state, has again been put in operation, so that we have two in a population of about 1200. But the roller for aught I can see, must continue to roll its "solitary rounds."

As a farming implement, the roller should be deemed indispensably necessary. Next to the harrow, it is the best, and in fact the only effectual leveler of ploughed lands. There is scarcely a field sown with the small grains, that would not be benefited by rolling. It brings the earth into more immediate contact with the seed, causing it to vegetate much sooner, and with greater regularity; at the same time it does not have the effect to consolidate the earth to that depth which many have supposed. It is an implement hardly to be dispensed with in the laying down of lands to grass. However smooth the general surface may have been left by the harrow or the bush, (as many still prefer,) there are still tufts of grass or grass roots not entirely decomposed, the butts of corn stalks and the like that are left upon the surface, and which no harrow can cover, but which the roller will reduce to their proper level, with greater ease and with less expense than by any other method.

It has been found of great service in rolling wheat lands in the spring, where the plants have been partially thrown out by the action of frost. Newly seeded grass lands for the same reasons, are also much benefited by rolling, and particularly where the preceding crop of grain has left a rank stubble, or where the ground is more or less cov-

ered with loose, small stones, obstacles of no small moment to him that swings the scythe, or handles the revolving horse-rake. Where turf lands are ploughed plain for a corn crop, it is of incalculable benefit, and can hardly be dispensed with, by any one who values his reputation as a scientific cultivator of the soil. And any one who has wit or ingenuity enough to cut a saw log, can make a roller. Will those farmers who have always borrowed, make one, and if you find no use for it, your neighbors will, and that too in less than one month, so now is the time to make a roller.

LEXOS.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

### SUBSOIL GARDENING.

The period has arrived when gardening must commence, and those whose garden plots are underlaid with a stiff, tenacious subsoil, would do well by considering whether some measures might not be taken with it that would render it more certainly productive. It has been demonstrated beyond cavil, that when a tenacious subsoil is dug and loosened up, without bringing it to the surface, or mixing it with the vegetable mould of the surface soil; if the season is very wet, the water descends into it readily, and the plants are protected from the injury of their food being too much diluted with water; and if a drought comes on, the roots penetrate deeper, and are benefited by the reservoir of moisture which lies below; and the capillary attraction in the earth brings the moisture upwards to the surface, and feeds and refreshes the vegetables. Any way you may fix it, it does much good, like all those good, honest old rules that work well either end foremost.

The way to work it is, to dig a little gutter a spit deep and the width of the spade, along the side of a bed, and throw the surface earth which comes out of it to the other end of the bed which is to be dug, where it will be required for the purpose of filling the trench which will be left at the conclusion of the work. Then begin at one end of this gutter and dig it up, and turn it over in the bottom, from end to end; when this is done, begin and dig in the usual way, turning down the surface soil on to the subsoil, which has just been dug; doing this from end to end properly, will leave another gutter, which dig and overturn as before; and so proceed till the bed is all dug two spits deep; the subsoil being turned topsyturvy, but none of it being brought up or mixed with the surface mould.

Now what is the objection to putting a garden through this salutary process? None at all, excepting that it will require twice the amount of labor; and this may appear to some a serious objection, but its adoption once in four or five years may be sufficient. The foregoing plan has no novelty in it, for it has been often done, with the greatest advantage resulting from it. Should it be too serious an undertaking to overturn a whole garden in this way in one season, try a single bed this spring, and become convinced of the importance of doing every thing you undertake in the best way you are capable of.

H.

It has been wisely ordered by a beneficent Providence, that the necessities of man properly administered, should become sources of physical and mental enjoyment.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1841.

## MUCK—MUCK.

Almost every agricultural writer is inclined to ride some hobby. We find ourselves inclined to bridle and saddle "muck"—to buckle on spurs and drive ahead. The way before us is *miry*, and we may get bespattered; but a little mud has had no terrors for us in days of yore, and we have no fears that we shall prove a coward in leading as many farmers as will follow us, to an attack upon swamps and muck holes.

These bog meadows are among the best lands in the eastern part of Massachusetts, and they contain in abundance, materials by which we may, and by which we shall, in a few years greatly enrich our uplands. These bogs are the most valuable part of our farms. This assertion is made deliberately. We are aware of its extent and its import. We have made it seriously, and we predict that not many years will pass away before its truth will be generally admitted.

Leaving at present all consideration of their worth for cultivation, we wish to draw attention to them as sources from which manure can be obtained. Muck, properly prepared, and spread over our uplands, will greatly enhance their fertility. "Stop, young man"—methinks I hear the aged farmer saying—"Stop, young man. I have used this muck, and experience tells me that it is sour stuff, doing often more harm than good to the uplands. Such is the lesson which *experience has often taught*." We do not deny it—we do not doubt it; we know that it is true. Muck, as it comes from its bed, is often, is almost always, sour; it will impart of its sourness to the soil on which it is applied. This sourness is the natural product of the decomposition which the vegetable matters composing the muck have undergone. And until that sourness is removed, this meadow mud is not a manure; it does not furnish food for plants; but as soon as the sourness is removed—as soon as the acid is neutralized—this muck is nourishing to the crops that we cultivate.

How then can we remove the acid or counteract it? Exposure to the action of frosts and winds, rains and suns, will do much towards effecting the desired change. Farmers might do well to have three or four years' supply always on hand, and then not use that which has not had three or four years' exposure to the weather. But it is not necessary to wait thus long in all cases before we avail ourselves of the use of this article. We can, by the use of animal manure and lime, neutralize the acid of the muck in a few months or weeks, and thus more speedily enlarge our manure heaps.

The principles of making composts from muck, dung and lime or ashes, as recommended by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of this city, we gave in our report of his remarks at the State House; but deeming them most highly important, we make no apology for repeating them in our own words. Take one cord of dung and mix it thoroughly with two cords of muck, that has been for several months at least, exposed to the action of the atmosphere. Then apply one half of a cord of muck to the outside of the heap, as a coating; pat this coating hard and smooth as you can with the shovel. If the whole be covered with straw or hay, this will be an improvement. Let the mass lie in this state for several months; to mix in the autumn and suffer to remain until spring, is a good course. Then, about 10 or 15 days before the manure is to be applied to the land, take one bushel of unslaked lime to a cord of compost. Slake this lime,

but do it with so little water that it shall be a fine, dry powder. Now throw over the heap, mixing this lime well into the mass. Again coat the whole heap with another half cord of muck. The whole four cords in the course of two weeks will become good manure. The ammonia given out by the dung, will have neutralized the acid of the muck.

Heaps formed at this season may answer for use after the middle of May; though it would be better to allow a longer time. We make an earnest appeal to such farmers as have the materials in readiness to try this process and *adhere closely* to the rule. We wish to know distinctly whether science here is furnishing a valuable rule to guide us in our art.

Imagination carries us, reader, to your fireside, and hears you saying, "I'll try that, but I'll save some of the labor; I'll put my lime in when I first mix up the heap." It is our turn now to say "Stop, sir, stop."—We want before you go to work, to tell you that the great object is to neutralize (or counteract, or fix or destroy) *the acid in the muck*. The more ammonia you can extract or set free from the dung *at once*, the more effectually you will do your work. Now lime applied to dung *in its green state*, will not help to throw out ammonia half as fast as if the dung be *considerably decomposed* before the lime is used. If, then, you save the labor in the way proposed, you fail to get that large quantity of ammonia, at one time, which, if produced, would work like leaven through every lump and particle of muck in the heap and neutralize the acid.

"Well, then, Mr Editor," you say, "I'll save labor by letting the dung get *considerably decomposed* before I go to work upon it, and then will put in both muck and lime at once." Do so, sir, if you please; but if you do, the winds will have carried much of your ammonia to Maine or to Georgia, before you begin to use it; and therefore the quantity of muck which your dung will change into manure is very materially lessened.

Let the dung, while green, be mixed with muck, because the ammonia which passes off in its first stages of decomposition, will then be saved and used. But do not put your lime in for several weeks, because its action upon dung that has undergone considerable change, throws off ammonia much faster than from fresh dung. The faster the ammonia is generated or set free at any one time, the more thoroughly it will penetrate the muck.

The *principal* use of the lime in this process is, to generate ammonia rapidly from the dung. This ammonia is the strong smelling effluvia or gas, that goes off from the fermented dung heap. The same substance is sometimes called *hartshorn*, and is used in ladies' smelling bottles. The great object is to generate or liberate *this* under such circumstances that it shall pass into muck and counteract its acid.

But does not lime itself, when put into the muck heap without dung, neutralize the acid? It does, as far as it comes in contact with the muck. Why not then use muck and lime alone, or muck and ashes alone, without putting in dung? Because in such cases, the lime and ashes act but little on any other parts of the muck than those which *touch* the lime or ashes. There is no steam—no gas—to penetrate the lumps and do the work thoroughly. But put in the dung—raise the *steam*—and the steam, if properly confined by the outside coating of the heap, will penetrate every lump and particle, and make the whole good for nourishing plants.

Urine will answer the same purposes of dung in this process of neutralizing acid. Ashes will answer in the place of lime. Loam may be substituted for muck, but is far less valuable.

Again we urge it upon farmers to consider this sub-

ject well; for we are satisfied that *the best manner of preparing muck* for use on our lands, is one of the most important practical questions now agitated by our agriculturists.

We will dismount now; but it will not probably be long before we shall bestride our hobby again.

## SPRING WORK.

MR PUTNAM—I noticed an article in your paper of last week, under the head of "Spring Work." I wish to know how far you wish your remarks in regard to ploughing to extend. If green sward was last spring turned in, was planted and hoed, and is this season intended for grain, is it best to plough it, or use a cultivator or harrow without ploughing? If it is best to plough, how deep? Is it best to turn up the old sward or plough light and let the sward remain undisturbed. Also, whether land that is highly manured requires as much ploughing (as it remains lighter) as land that is not manured. A SUBSCRIBER.

Our opinion is against disturbing the sod. If the land was ploughed sufficiently deep last year to enable "A Subscriber" to plough without bringing up the sod, it may be well to plough. Though this is not essential if either the cultivator or the harrow is faithfully used. If the last year's ploughing of sward land was shallow, it will be better *not to plough*. Still the surface should be well pulverized and *remixed*. The land that was highly manured will doubtless produce a good crop without stirring it very thoroughly; but we believe that a faithful *remixing* of manure and soil—that the bringing of new particles in contact—would be of as much service—would be labor as profitably employed—as the labor bestowed upon ground not so well manured. The object would be, not so much to make the land light, as to *remix* the manure in the soil.

## ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

Our friend from Providence who says, "I should be glad to learn if there is any one in this vicinity who receives samples of soils for the purpose of analyzing them," is referred to the report of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Nichols. That report was published in our paper of March 17th. Dr. C. T. Jackson, of this city, whose name is attached to the report, is the only individual with whom we are acquainted, who would be likely to undertake such labor. We have no knowledge of his disposition in relation to this matter; but we will hazard the conjecture that if specimens are sent him immediately, before the season invites him to the field, in the prosecution of his survey of New Hampshire, that he may be willing to analyze them. His terms, we presume, may be learned from that report.

That cut which, through some inadvertence, was placed at the head of the advertisement of "Willis' Latest Improved Seed Sower," in our last paper, was not exactly a correct likeness of the implement advertised, but a faithful representation of "Bachelder's Planting Machine"—an article of very dissimilar construction. Blunders will occur sometimes—even in printing offices!

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Fruits of the Mass. Horticultural Society, are requested to meet at their rooms on Saturday next at 10, A. M., on business of importance.

The members of the Society are informed that the seeds recently received from Paris, will be distributed on Saturday next, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Henry Colman, Esq., of this city, has accepted an invitation of the American Institute, New York, to deliver an address before its members and the public, or Wednesday next. Subject—"The Agriculture of the United States."

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, is no more! He died in Washington, the 4th of April, A. D. 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning. We may give further notice of the melancholy event 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 North-ealy exposure, week ending April 4.

	April, 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	29	36	36	33	E.
Tuesday,	30	30	31	25	E.
Wednesday,	31	16	40	30	E.
Thursday,	1	33	44	45	S. W.
Friday,	2	33	62	54	S.
Saturday,	3	34	41	33	N. W.
Sunday,	4	33	50	45	S. W.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1841.**  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 25 yoke of Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, — Sheep, and 2000 swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Sales quick, and last weeks prices were fully sustained, viz. extra \$6 50 a 6 75. First quality, \$6 00 a 6 25 Second quality, \$5 50 a 5 75. Third quality, \$5 00 a 5 50.

Working Oxen—Sales \$62, \$70, \$80, \$85, \$100 and \$110.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$20, \$25, \$28, \$30, and one at \$40.

Sheep.—None at Market.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold for 4 1-8 and 4 1-4 for sows, and 5 5-8 and 5 1-4 for barrows.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 60—old 55 c. Clover—Northern, very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1.37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 54 to 56—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 43.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 30 to 31—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkia 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSBERRIES, &c.**

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices, including the following

**PEARS.**

Belle Lucrative,	Catillac,
Moufle Bouche,	Williams' Bon Chretien or
Josephine,	Bartlett,
Beurre Spence,	Jargouell d'Epague,
" Capiamoot,	Echasserie,
" Base,	Urbaniste,
" Diel,	Duchess d'Angouleme,
" d'Aremburgh,	St. Chislain,
Easter Beurre,	Madame d'Carne.

**PLUMS.**

Green Gage,	New Orleans,
Purple Gage,	Imperatrice,
Diamond,	Reine Claude,
Washington,	Royal d'Tours.
Golden drop,	

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice. JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Boston. April 7, 1841.

**GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FARMER.**

The owner of a farm in a healthy situation about two miles from the city of Washington, is desirous of obtaining a Superintendent of the farm. He wishes for a regularly bred farmer; and to such an one he would offer such favorable terms in money, house rent, fuel, provisions, &c., as to make it an inducement for a temperate and industrious man to enter into an agreement to take the management of the farm for a term of years.

For farther particulars, *personal* application may be made to JOSEPH WILLARD, No. 20 Court Street. Boston, April 7th. 3wis.

**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.

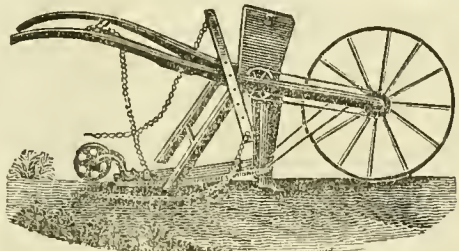
Price at the Mill 30 cents per bushel, put up in casks or hds. containing from 4 1-4 to 17 bushels each as the purchaser may desire or order, and delivered at any part of the city at 35 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 8 cents per bushel at the kiln, put up in casks, 4 bushels each, at 50 cents per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD

**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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**WINSHIP'S NURSERY,**

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, — 5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c. Vines—Strubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP. Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

**CLOVER & RED TOP.**

50 tierces and 100 bbls. Prime Clover. 200 Bags Redtop, new seed. 50 hbls. Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by J. BRECK & CO. March 24.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c**

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

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
160 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do	300 " Patent Snaths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 " Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Seythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

A practical Gardener, of whom good references can be given, with a wife and one child, wishes a situation. March 31. 2wis

**BEDFORD OATS.**

Just received 50 bushels of superior Bedford Oats. This variety is highly recommended, it not being liable to blast, and very productive. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.**

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 30 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**BLACK SEA WHEAT.**

Received from Vermont, 30 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, N. H. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**FARM WANTED.**

Wanted to purchase on credit or hire on a lease of five or ten years, a small but good farm in the vicinity of Boston.—The advertiser is engaged in rearing swine and makes large quantities of manure and has it in his power to keep a farm in a high state of cultivation. Any person having a place to dispose of or rent at a reasonable price may hear of a tenant by addressing JOHN GREY, Neponset Village, Dorchester. March 10.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.**

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

12 000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

**PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.**

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season. Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees. 4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots. Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds. 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds. All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A HAPPY BLUNDER.**—The following humorous story, in which Mr Bulkey, the first minister of the town of Colchester, (Conn.) was concerned, is from an old publication:

"The Rev. Mr Bulkey, of Colchester, Conn., was famous in his day as a casuist and sage counsellor. A church in his neighborhood had fallen into unhappy divisions and contentions, which they were unable to adjust among themselves. They deputed one of their number to the venerable Bulkey for his advice, with a request that he would send it to them in writing. The matters were taken into serious consideration, and the advice with much deliberation committed to writing. It so happened, that Mr Bulkey had a farm in an extreme part of the town, upon which he entrusted a tenant; and to whom he must have been about transmitting a letter at the same time: in superscribing the two letters, the one for the church was directed to the tenant, and the one for the tenant to the church.

The church was convened to hear the advice which was to settle all their disputes. The moderator read as follows: "You will see to the repair of the fences, that they be built high and strong, and you will take special care of the old black bull."—This mystical advice puzzled the church at first, but an interpreter among the more discerning ones was found, who said—Brethren, this is the very advice we most need: the direction to repair the fences, is to admonish us to take good heed in the admission and government of our members;—we must guard the church by our Master's laws, and keep out strange cattle from the fold. And we must, in a particular manner, set a watchful guard over the Devil, "the old black bull," who has done so much hurt of late.

All perceived the wisdom and fitness of Mr Bulkey's advice, and resolved to be governed by it. The consequence was, all the animosities subsided, and harmony was restored to the long afflicted church. What the subject of the letter sent to the tenant was, and what good effect it had on him, the story does not tell."

It has been observed that horses have much taste for music. Among the sounds of all instruments, the sweet melody of the flute is to them the most pleasing. The following fact is from Arioste.—The Sybarytes, a luxurious and effeminate people, used to train their horses to dance to the sound and cadence of the flute, instead of breaking them to military evolutions. The Chrotoniates, their enemies, being aware of this circumstance, used the following stratagem at the moment of entering into battle. Instead of giving the usual signal for a charge of cavalry by sounding the trumpet, they began suddenly to play the flute. The horses of the Sybarytes immediately began to dance and jump, and in the height of their joy crossed over to the side of the Chrotoniates, carrying their astonished riders with them. The Sybarytes by this trick fell into the power of their enemies, and were completely defeated.—*Musical Reporter.*

It is a splendid remark of Bacon, that "envy, like the sun, always beats hottest on the highest ground."

Duty has pleasure which knows no satiety.

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 40 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO

## STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

*Warren's Seeding Methven*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$5 00 per hundred plants.

*Methven Castle*.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

*Keen's Seedling*.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

*Royal Scarlet*.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

*Hautbois*.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

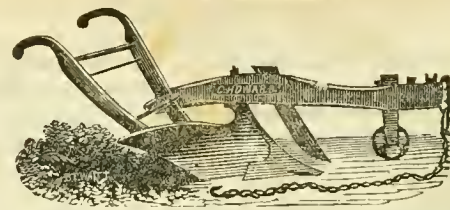
*Early Virginia*.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

*English Wood*.—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. WARREN.  
Nonantum Vale, Brighton.  
March, 24.



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$11, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 62 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Feb. 24.

## FRUIT TREES AND SCIONS FOR SALE.



The subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, offers for sale a very choice and extensive variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Red and White Dutch Currants, and Red and White Autumn Raspberries.

Also, Scions of all the European and American Fruits which have been proved; all from fruit bearing Trees, packed in boxes with moss, and can be transported with safety to any part of this country or Europe.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, March 2, 1841.

(May)

## PURE SPERM OIL.

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1841

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMM C. LOMBARDO & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf.

1841.

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturer 8 casts of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

## A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1841.

[NO. 41.]

N. E. FARMER.

## NITRATE OF SODA AS A MANURE.

This article has recently been applied to the soil in England. In some instances its effects upon vegetation have been highly favorable. In other cases it has failed. The last No. of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, contains the statements of sixteen different individuals in relation to the use and effects of this article. Several farmers in this vicinity have been recently obtaining it, and its effects in this State will be ascertained in part the coming season. We have obtained a small quantity for our own use, and intend to watch its operations upon different soils and different crops. Its cost is about \$4 per cwt. We give below extracts from the English journal.

Mr Pusey, President of the Society, says :

"With all proper abatements, the nitrate appears to be a very promising manure; and fortunately we need not apprehend that, as with bones and with some other artificial manures, the increase of its use should so raise its price as almost to absorb the profit of its employment; for the supply of it from the extensive beds which lie near the surface in Peru must be as inexhaustible, for centuries at least, as that of coals. This ample supply, as well as its easy carriage, increase its importance, and render it the more desirable that we should ascertain the causes of its success and its failure. At present the nitrate appears most capricious in its operation; but it is not, of course, Nature who is variable, but we who are ignorant."

"An objection has been made to the use of the nitrate, that its effect lasts for one year only. If it brings back its own cost, however, in the year, the objection is not just, at least when it is applied to grass; for we must not forget that an increase of food for stock once raised on grass land by any fresh means, is a new capital created, which circulates between the stock and the land, giving more dung to the soil, and, again, more food to the additional animals which are maintained on that soil, for as many years as the farm continues to be well managed. Whether it exhaust a soil by increasing the crop of grain, is a more difficult question, which cannot be answered without further observation. But the investigation of its effects is, I think, as likely to advance scientific as practical farming. Hitherto manures have been classed rather loosely as real or nutritious manures, such as dung, and stimulating manures, such as lime and other minerals; which last are supposed not to support the plant directly by affording it food, but indirectly, by exciting other substances, that are thus rendered capable of giving nourishment to it.—German writers, however, now maintain that dung itself acts not by any power which it possesses as having formerly been a part of living bodies, animal or vegetable, but as uniting those chemical elements, some of them mineral, which constitute the food of plants; and that a compound of these elements, artificially brought together, would act precisely in the same manner as dung. Dr. Liebig,

who is regarded as the first living authority on organic chemistry, maintains this view in the important work he has just published on "Chemistry in its application to Agriculture," and goes far to prove it. This is, in fact, the great question, if it still be a question, in agricultural chemistry. But the substance we are considering throws, I think, some light on this point and on the operation of other manures. It is now admitted that the most active principle of farm-yard dung, is the urine that is mixed in it. When this urine, which is the liquid manure of the Flemings, is applied to growing crops as a top-dressing, it gives a dark color to the grasses (including those grasses which bear grain, that is, common corn;) it has a tendency to lengthen, but weaken the straw—to increase the bulk, but diminish the weight, of the grain. I need not remind you that this liquid, when putrified, contains much ammonia: soot, I believe, acts in the same manner, and also contains much ammonia. The refuse liquor of gas works was mentioned in the first No. of our Journal as producing the same dark color and active growth in barley. I have tried it this year in consequence, and found it to act in the same manner on carrots. The chief ingredient of this liquor is also ammonia, as may be perceived by its pungent smell. It appears clear, therefore, that one active principle of those three very different manures is that substance in which they agree, namely, ammonia. But the nitrate of soda enables us, I think, to go a step further. Ammonia is a combination of nitrogen with hydrogen: either of these might be the source of its power over vegetation; but we have seen that saltpetre, or nitrate of potash, and cubic saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, act upon crops in the same peculiar manner with fermented urine, with soot, and with gas liquor. These last, however, do not contain hydrogen, and so differ from the other three, but they agree with them in containing nitrogen in the form of nitric acid. Nitrogen appears, then, to be the active principle of the five substances.—Dr. Liebig, in proving the efficacy of ammonia as a manure, has shown the necessity of nitrogen for forming the most nutritious part of our vegetable food, such as gluten, which nitrogen again appears as a most essential element of all animal frames. It is possible, however, that where a large portion of nitrogen is applied to wheat crops as manure, gluten may be produced in excess; and that the wheat may be deficient on the other hand, in some essential element, such as lime. According to Dr. Liebig's principles, we should be able to remedy this defect by applying lime at the same time in such a state as would be readily absorbed by the plant. I mention this, however, rather as an exemplification of those principles than as a practical suggestion. But having been led almost too far into this subject, I will only express the hope, that men of science who are competent to do it justice, may be disposed to assist us by investigating the operation of manures and the food of plants. I cannot but think that we are on the eve of important discoveries in this department of theoretical agriculture. With regard to the practical use of

the manure to which you have called our attention, its effects in this neighborhood have certainly borne out the doubts which you expressed. It seems to me that we should all try it, since it is of undoubted efficacy in many cases, but not on a large scale at first, unless we know that it has acted well on the particular soil and crop we wish to benefit, because its cost is considerable, and it sometimes fails altogether."

Mr John Alderson, Bailiff of the Earl of Zetland, says:

"Nine ridges in a meadow belonging to the Earl of Zetland, were sown with nitrate on or about the 1st of August, 1839. Two of the same ridges, with the remaining part of the meadow, were sown with nitrate of soda on the 13th of May, 1840. The best grass this year was on the two ridges sown with nitrate of soda twice, that is in August and again in May, the second-best that part which was sown in May, and the worst was that part which was sown in August, 1839. This shows that nitrate of soda has a little effect the second year, but not much.

"The Earl of Zetland's farming-man at Marske Farm, in returning home from sowing nitrate of soda on wheat, grass, &c., found in one of the sacks a small quantity left, and, being desirous not to waste it, took the trouble of going into a poor man's cottage-ground, where was growing a small ridge of wheat. This small quantity of nitrate of soda was sown on one end of the ridge. In a few days, to the great astonishment of the poor man, he saw so great a change, both in color and size, that he called together his neighbors to see if they could find out the cause; but as neither he nor his neighbors could make it out, they returned home satisfied to wait till the secret was revealed.

"A respectable farmer in the neighborhood of Marske, who had used a little nitrate of soda last summer, gives his opinion that he had not reaped or seen the benefit reported. On making inquiry it appeared that only 1 cwt. per acre had been applied: this agrees with my opinion, that not less than 1 1/2 cwt. should be sown, and I am rather inclined to say more.

"Nitrate of soda may be sown on pasture to a good effect, particularly on pasture that does not eat off regularly; but the farmer will not see the good effect without minute observation, as the cattle eat the grass as it grows.

"Two fields belonging to the Earl of Zetland, at Upleatham, were sown with clover in 1839; in 1840, one of the said fields was sown with nitrate of soda, and had a good effect. After the clover was cut, in the course of the week, the nitrate evidently showed itself in the fog or after-grass.—During the months of August and September, the two fields of clover-fog were depastured with cattle and sheep. The field sown with nitrate of soda was eaten by the cattle and sheep regularly away. The field not sown with nitrate of soda was left by the cattle in tufts or hots, not eaten regularly off. This evidently shows that nitrate of soda has the effect of sweetening the grass."

Messrs Drewitt & Son say :

"We are in doubt whether you did not misunderstand what we said as to its effect, or rather its non-effect, on our chalk soils for the turnip crop. The chalk we cultivate is a very dry rubbly chalk, without any admixture of loam, and but little other mould; and on this soil it had no effect on *turnips*, though for every other crop it was admirable. And what is a curious circumstance, and rather gratifying, where it had no effect on the turnips last season, and where of course they were inferior, its effect on the succeeding crop of barley was very great: it was superior to any other part of the field.

Its effect on the growth of corn, on land of every description we cultivate, chalk as well as other soils, is quite sufficient to induce us to continue the use of it. When we sowed it over our crops last spring, the land and the weather were very dry, and until rain fell, it had no effect; but afterwards it showed as usual, and produced an increase in the wheat crop of nearly one third."

Mr George Dewdney says :

"Nitrate of soda has been used with various success; in most instances amply repaying the farmer, by yielding a much larger proportion of grain and straw; in others, barely paying the cost and expenses attending the use; and in some a complete failure, I may say positive loss, though I am glad to add the latter instances are rare.

"The benefit of nitrate on green crops I still find to be great; for where sown this last spring on clover, pasture, and meadow ground, the crop has been very superior, far surpassing the adjacent lands. I have also a very high opinion of this kind of manure, as a top-dressing on the Swede and turnip crop, particularly on light land; but recommend it to be sown broadcast, at the usual rate of 1 1-4 cwt. per acre, a few days after the seed is deposited. Where it has been drilled with the seed mixed with ashes, I find the crop not so good as where sown by hand. In two instances which have come immediately under my notice, where a strip of ground had been dressed with nitrate only, I observed the plants throughout to be free from mildew, whilst the adjoining pieces suffered much, during the late dry weather. I am not at present prepared to give an opinion as to its after effects, except on grass; that there is a better after-math where nitrate has been used, is beyond doubt."

David Barclay, Esq. says :

"The experiments with nitrate of soda on my own farm, during the present year, were made with varying results, upon clover seeds, tares, sainfoin, peas, beans, grass, Swedes, turnips, oats, barley, and wheat.

"On the clover the effect was equal to the rest of the field dressed with farm-yard dung, at the rate of 9 cartloads to the acre.

"On the tares the effect was visible, but not sufficient to pay for the cost of the nitrate.

"On the sainfoin, the effect was perceptible, but the improvement would not more than repay half the cost of the nitrate. The same may be said of the results of the experiments as applied to beans and peas.

"My farm is situated on the confines of the clay and chalk formations; the soil of the western part is mostly of a heavy description, with a subsoil of stiff clay; the experiments made on this portion, whether upon corn or grasses, have been unsuccessful, while those which have been made on the

light land with the chalk subsoil have, with few exceptions, been attended with beneficial results—thus tending to confirm the opinion of the Harleston Club: but, on the other hand, Mr Pusey's experiments in Berkshire, and Mr Calvert's on the stiff clay of the Weald of Surrey, furnish evidence of a directly contrary tendency. Similar contradictions are worthy of remark in the letters and experiments which I have transcribed. Lord Zetland, in Yorkshire, and Mr Dewdney, in Surrey, have experienced great benefit from the application of nitrate of soda to meadow and pasture land; whereas on my grass land it has been almost a failure; and Messrs Drewitt, it will be observed, doubt if either upland or meadow grass will repay the cost of this dressing. My experiments on Swedes in 1839, and this year on turnips, have been strikingly successful; while those made in Yorkshire by Lord Zetland and Mr Vansittart, have altogether failed: how are we to account for such remarkable discrepancies?—are they to be attributed to some peculiar properties in the different soils?—has climate any influence in these cases? or are these discrepancies to be attributed to variations in the mode of applying this manure, or to accidental circumstances, such as the state of the weather at the time of its application? Science may throw much light on this inquiry; and all must unite in the hope expressed by our President, "that men of science who are competent to do it justice, may be disposed to assist us by investigating the operation of manures and the food of plants."

"The singular variations in the results of many actual experiments with nitrate of soda, by parties seeking to advance the cause of agricultural improvement, are calculated to discourage the use of it as a manure. It cannot, however, be doubted that it has a very powerful action on vegetable life; and by persevering in our experiments we may hope, with the aid of science, to understand the laws which govern it, and eventually arrive at practical conclusions of great national importance."

John Burgess, Esq. says :

"I beg to communicate to you a few experiments I have made upon my farm, which is stony thin land with a substratum of chalk. I found the saltpetre, which I only used on my wheat, gave an increase of about five bushels to the acre, with a considerable increase of straw. But I gave up the saltpetre for the nitrate of soda; and I believe I am the first individual who has tried it as a manure, and have found it answer beyond my most sanguine expectations. The quantity I have used has been an hundred weight to the acre, both of the saltpetre and the nitrate, as a top-dressing. The first trial was in a field of eight acres of oats, using the nitrate upon alternate lands, and where the corn was thinnest, the increase was rather more than two quarters to the acre, with abundance of straw, and the sample the best, according to the opinion of several farmers who came to see the field. I tried it upon my barleys, and I think I had better success with them than with the oats, and also upon a meadow. The mowers, with others who came to see the effect of the application, gave it as their opinion, that the increase was about three quarters of a load to the acre. I used it last year upon a field of six acres, four acres of which had been dunged with the yard dung, (about eight or ten loads to the acre, worth five shillings a load,) for turnips, but to the other two acres I applied the nitrate without any dung. To my great satisfac-

tion I found that the turnips grew so fast that they soon got out of the way of the fly, which had been very destructive to the other parts of the field, and indeed this was the only good piece in the field: in this case the nitre was used soon after the turnips were up.

This year I applied the nitre to my wheat, when from the wet season and the wire-worm, the plant was nearly destroyed, and I found it particularly beneficial, the wire-worm either being killed by the application or forsaking the roots; and, consequently, I think I have above an average crop of wheat. I have now growing a field of six acres of turnips, remarkably fine, and without any other manure than that of the nitre, and very superior to my other turnips where I have used the yard-dung in the quantity before stated; in this case the nitre was sowed a few days after the turnips, and before they were up.

"I think from the numerous correspondents I have had, in consequence of my recommendation, that the application of the nitre as a manure is giving general satisfaction, and coming very much into use. The best season for the application is as soon as vegetation begins to feel the influence of the spring, taking care to avoid frosty nights as much as possible. Several farmers have informed me they have found it better to apply the quantity at two different times, one half when the corn first begins to feel the influence of the spring, and the other half about six weeks afterwards. I shall offer no apology for my long detail, knowing your object and that of your council is to obtain information."

John Grey, Esq. says :

"I applied nitrate of soda to a row of potatoes, at an early period of their growth. The tops soon showed the effect, and far outstripped the adjoining rows in growth; but when the potatoes were taken up, the produce of that row was found to be less than that of the others, both in weight and measure.

"The first action of the potato plant is to throw out its top. The roots make their growth at a later period. It seems, in this instance, that the stimulus of the nitrate had expended itself in the earlier process; and that, instead of being benefited, the roots had suffered by the application—probably from the greater shades and weight of top."

*Introduction of Gardening.*—A knowledge of gardening was first introduced into England from the Netherlands, and, until 1509, our vegetables were imported from thence. Currants (or Corinthian grapes) were brought from the Isle of Zante, then belonging to Venice, and planted in England in 1535; about thirty years afterwards the Flemings planted a number of flowers, unknown in England, at Norwich and its vicinity, including gilly-flowers, carnations, the Provenco rose, &c. In 1552, grapes were brought into England, and planted in Bloxhall, in Suffolk; and in 1587, tulip roots were brought from Vienna. Hops were sent over from Artois in 1720, but five years elapsed before they were in general use for malt liquors.—*English paper.*

Hurry and Cunning are the two apprentices of Despatch and Skill; but neither of them ever learn their master's trade.—*Lacon.*

Men will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it, any thing but—*live for it.*—*lb.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

### LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS, &c.

All innovation is not improvement. "Striving to better, oft we mar what's well."—These are axioms than which few are better attested by men's experience. But from the deep-rooted prejudice which some persons evince for whatever is ancient, it would seem to be *their* opinion that *no* innovation can be an improvement. This remark is in a peculiar degree applicable to a certain class of farmers. It is certainly a commendable practice (and in none more so than in the common farmer,) to distrust whatever is new, until its claims to utility are rendered indisputable by the unerring test of experience. Such prudence is no less a dictate of common sagacity than of true wisdom. But when the utility and value of a new invention intended to supersede an old one, have been tried in the crucible of experience and established beyond cavil, then to reject or scorn its aid, is to exhibit either a silly prejudice in favor of what is old, merely because it is old, or a parsimony unwarranted alike by true economy and self-interest.

In no particular in rural economy, with us, is it more desirable to *save*, than in the article of *labor*. This, generally, constitutes the heaviest item in the farmer's outsets. It is, therefore, plainly apparent, that if by any new process the amount of this can be abridged one third or one half, such diminution will, in a corresponding ratio, augment the farmer's profits. These are self-evident conclusions, from which I conceive none will dissent. The soundness of these positions being conceded, let us consider for a moment the common plea urged by farmers (and those in easy circumstances too,) when asked why they do not furnish themselves with an approved labor-saving implement, that they *can't afford it*. Now in respect to many labor-saving machines, such, for instance, as the horse-rake, thrashing machine, seed sower, &c., this objection appears to me to be dictated by a sort of penny-wise pound-foolish economy—or it springs from an obstinate blindness, self-imposed, which will not let the farmer realize the fact, though it be sustained by "proof as strong as holy writ," that the *cost* of the article is nothing compared with its value, and will be early returned (perhaps in one season,) by the saving of labor effected by its use. Take, for example, (as of new labor-saving inventions it comes first in use on the farm,) that valuable implement, "Willis's Improved Seed Sower." The character of this machine is fully established. Many practical farmers of high standing in community, (among whom I recollect particularly Judge Hayes, of Maine,) who would not, and could have no motive, in deceiving their brother farmers, have attested the worth of this seed sower as an aid in the economy of the farm. Now, if by the use of this single article, as the inventor asserts, a saving of *one half* the seed and *three quarters* of the expense of the common method of sowing can be effected, and the seeds—ruta бага, mangel wurtzel, turnips, carrots, or whatever it may be—put into the ground as faithfully, even better, than by the common mode, would it not appear to be the part of true wisdom and sound economy in the farmer to secure its aid, and not to urge the poor, unfounded objection that he *can't afford it*, or treat it with contempt because it is an innovation?

I had designed, Mr Editor, to have enlarged upon this subject, and to have demonstrated by figures that will not lie, how much advantage would

accrue to the farmer, who tills any considerable quantity of land, by his availing himself of the aid of this and other labor-saving inventions of modern date; but as I am unable at present, from lack of satisfactory data, to carry out my intention, I will close with the wish, that those farmers who have heretofore regarded ancient practices as *perfect* because they were adopted by their fathers, may speedily be convinced of their error; and that those who imagine they *can't afford* to adopt an improvement in their husbandry because it will *cost something*, may soon attain a sufficiency of this world's goods to enable them to say they *can afford* a few dollars for an article which, perhaps, in one season will more than pay its original cost. J. H. D.

For the New England Farmer.

### DECAYED TURNIPS.

I observed in the last number of the Farmer, an article from the Farmer's Cabinet, in which it is stated that this disease is the consequence of a wet or too retentive subsoil. That a soil of this description is not suitable to the cultivation of turnips, is generally admitted; but how does Mr John Sturges account for the rotting of crops on land where there is no such cause existing? The "*rot*," popularly so called, is often found to prevail on free and light soils as well as on those of a more heavy texture, and indeed in situations where there is no substratum for yards, and even rods below the surface. The farm which I cultivate is a free sandy loam, and so open that in order to obtain water it is necessary to dig from eighty to ninety feet. No water can be obtained in the village short of that distance, but we have often had rotten turnips in great abundance, even in this soil, as well as on the slopes of our eminences, where the soil is so light, that in order to prevent the surface mould from being washed away by heavy rains and showers, we have found it necessary to haul on clay and muck. If Mr Sturges' theory be correct, the tap-roots of *our* ruta bagas, like those of the Ohio parsnips, must be "rather long." Again—Mr Sturges assures us that the grub never attacks the turnips, unless when previously diseased. But until he proves that the tap-root of the ruta бага is capable of permeating a light sandy soil, or earth, to the depth of 80 or 90 feet from the surface, and of tipping upon the *stagnant* (?) waters of the earth's interior, I shall reject the latter theory, as no less unsatisfactory than the first. H. D. W.

Windham, Me., April 5, 1841.

The article from the "Farmer's Cabinet," referred to by our correspondent, was as far from being satisfactory to us as to him. But it was an attempt to exhibit the cause of frequent losses of a crop which many of our farmers wish to raise. The attempt was praise-worthy. This matter of rot in the ruta бага is a serious evil. If its cause can be ascertained, and rules given by which the action of the cause can be avoided, a great good will be conferred upon our community. It will give us pleasure to receive information, or even hints and conjectures, upon the subject, from any of our readers.

We have seen this rot where it was impossible that superabundant moisture in the subsoil could produce it: in one season it prevailed more among that part of the crop which was sowed (about the first of June) upon unfermented dung, than upon the part manured with a mixture of ground bones

and ashes. And more in each of these lots than in those sowed about the first of July. This was in 1838; and the crop that year was not by any means a failure. In 1839, we sowed upon fresh manure from the barn cellar on the last Wednesday of May. Land, a light loam—subsoil *dry*. This crop was very badly injured. We conjectured that the failure was owing either to the early sowing, or the fresh state of the manure. In 1840, we sowed where the manure had been applied the preceding autumn, and the same evil was experienced.

The season of sowing and the condition and nature of manure or soil, it is not improbable, have influences in increasing or diminishing this rot.—But what the proper season for sowing is? what the safest soil and subsoil? what the best kind of manure? what stage of decomposition should the manure be in?—these questions our experience and observations cannot answer. We are in the dark. And we put the question distinctly to *any man* who can, or to any one who *thinks* he can answer it—What is the cause of *rot* in the ruta бага? —Ed. N. E. FAR.

*Bring Flowers.*—The following is an extract from Mr Colman's Address before the Agricultural Society at New Haven:

"The taste for flowers, every where increasing among us, is an omen for good. Let us adorn our parlors, doorways, and roadsides, with trees and shrubs, and flowers. What a delight do they give to the passer-by? What favorable impressions do they at once excite towards those who cultivate for their own gratification, and find, after all, their chief pleasure in the gratification which they afford to others? What an affecting charm, associated as it is with some of the best sentiments of our nature, do they give to the sad dwelling places of the departed and beloved?"

The moral influences of such embellishments deserve our consideration. I do not mean simply the substitution of such refined tastes and pursuits in place of the gratification of the lower appetites. This is no small matter. But another influence should not be overlooked.

Every one familiar with human life, must be sensible that mere personal neatness and order are themselves securities of virtue. As we cultivate these habits, and in respect to our residences and the things and objects around us, make a study of rendering them orderly and beautiful, and adding to them the highest embellishments of art, our own self-respect is greatly increased. Next to religious principle nothing operates more than self-respect, as a safe-guard of virtue and a stimulant to excellence."

The only things in which we can be said to have any property, are our *actions*. Our thoughts may be bad, yet produce no poison; they may be good, yet produce no fruit. Our riches may be taken from us by misfortune, our reputation by malice, our spirits by calamity, our health by disease, our friends by death: but our *actions* must follow us beyond the grave. These are the only title-deeds of which we cannot be disinherited.—Lacón.

Of all the passions, jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service, and pays the bitterest wages. Its service is—to watch the *success* of our enemy; its wages—to be *sure* of it.—*ib.*

## CATTLE SHOW,

*Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and Public Sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Pawtuxet, R. I., on Wednesday, October 6th, 1841.*

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.*

For a satisfactory, and the most satisfactory, statement in writing of the expense of raising any kind of grain crop, showing the least cost per bushel: the soil and subsoil on which the crop is raised must be named, and the cost stated as follows:

Rent of land for one year;	
Quantity and kind of manure—loads at;	
Ploughing, harrowing and rolling—days at;	
Planting or sowing—days at;	
Tillage—days at;	
Harvesting—days at;	
First premium,	\$12
Second,	8
Third,	6
	—
	\$26

For a satisfactory, and the most satisfactory, statement showing the value of apples, or any kind of root, compared with Indian corn per bushel, as food for cattle, horses, sheep, or swine,

Next best,	6
Next best,	4
	—
	\$20

To the person who shall raise or introduce into the State, potatoes of a quality superior to any heretofore raised or introduced,

For the cultivation of root crops at the least expense per bushel, the cost to be estimated on the same plan as for grain,

For the most satisfactory statement of the comparative cost of keeping stock on roots and hay, or on dry fodder alone,

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,

For the best specimen of beet sugar, stating the process of making and the cost per lb.

For reclaiming bogs, requiring a statement of the process and expense, with the increased value of the land,

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,

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,

For the best statement on turning in green crops and manure, on a tract of land not less than one acre,

For plantations and nurseries of white ash trees raised from the seed,

For plantations of yellow or honey 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 80, and no premium to be allowed if set near cultivated land,

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,

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,

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 bull, not less than one year old, to be kept in the State one year after the fair,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best bull calf from four to twelve months old,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best milch cow not less than four years old,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best one year old heifer,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best two year old heifer,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best three years old heifer, with or without a calf,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the next best heifer calf, from four to twelve months old,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best pair of working oxen, not less than four years old, regard being had to the strength, equality of match, and docility of the cattle, as well as to their size and appearance,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best pair of three years old steers, broken to the yoke,

For the next best do.

For the next best do.

For the best pair of two years old steers,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best pair of yearling steers,

For the next best,

For the best boar, not less than five months old, nor more than two years and six months old, with an assurance that he shall be kept six months for further service,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best breeding sow, not less than one year old, which shall have had at least one litter of pigs, and must be kept for breeding another year,

For the next best,

For the next best,

For the best weaned pigs, not less than four in number,

For the next best,

For the best weaned pigs, not less than four in number, 5

For the next best, 3

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 fifty or more yoke, and to which no premium for any peculiar excellence is awarded,) if driven less than five miles, 25 cts.

For each yoke, five and over, 50 do.

For each yoke, ten and over, 75 do.

For each yoke, twenty and over, \$1

The unsatisfactory mode of determining the relative excellencies of milch cows, by mere inspection of them in the pens, or from recollection of verbal representations made to the committee at the moment of examination, has determined the Standing Committee, in offering the above liberal premiums, to require of the claimants, at the time of entry, to file their certificate in writing, of the product of milk and butter made from the cow, from the 17th to the 27th of June, and from the 10th to the 20th of September—ascertained in such a manner as may be entirely satisfactory; also, stating the time of the cow's calving, the quality of the calf, and if the cow has had any other keeping than by pasture, of what kind, and in what quantity it has been. And no person shall be considered by the committee of judges, a competitor for either of the above premiums for cows, who has not strictly complied with this rule. It is desirable, also, although it is not made requisite to obtain a premium, that if the cow is from a dairy stock, the certificate should contain a statement of the number and breed of the cows kept together, and of the produce in veal, butter and cheese, and of the number of swine kept as connected with the dairy, through the season, to the time of the Show.

None of the animals will be entitled to premium unless they are wholly the product of the State, excepting that with a view to encourage the introduction of improved stock, the Standing Committee will pay the premiums which may be awarded for bulls, rams and boars, brought into the State, upon receiving security that they shall be kept for use within the State at least one year next after.

In awarding the premiums upon stock, regard will be had to the manner and expense of raising and keeping. And the owner will be required to give a satisfactory account thereof to the appropriate committee, on the day of exhibition, as it is the intention of the Standing Committee to encourage that stock which not only may appear best at the Show, but which, in reference to the cost, is most profitable to the farmer.

The Standing Committee, with a view to the most liberal encouragement of the citizens of the State, who live remote from the place of exhibition, propose to pay at the rate of eight cents per mile for travel, to the owners of such animals as obtain premiums and which are brought or driven more than five miles, computing from the place from which the animals come to the place of the Show. Also, to unsuccessful competitors and owners of cattle, offered for exhibition, the like sum, when from the report it shall appear, that the animals exhibited were of such excellence as to claim the special notice of the committee; and that in their opinion, the owners merit such an indemnity for an expense which has given credit to the Show.

No animal for which to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any further premium of the Society, except it be for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

Persons intending to offer any species of stock for a premium, must give notice thereof, either by letter, post paid, or by personal application, to the Secretary, on or before the 5th of October next, the day preceding the Show, at 9 o'clock in the evening, requesting him to enter his application, so that tickets for the pens may be ready by 8 o'clock the next morning. The difficulty of making arrangements for the proper accommodation of the different species of stock, without such previous notice, renders a strict enforcement of this rule indispensable; and no person will be considered as a competitor, who shall not have made such application for entry on or before the time above specified. The owners of working oxen or cattle exhibited in the yoke, are requested to bring a chain to each yoke to secure them to posts.

In all cases where the age of animals is mentioned, the applicant must file his own certificate, or that of some other respectable individual, who personally knows the fact, that they are of the age for which they are entered, and also that they are the product of the State.

#### Butter and Cheese.

For the best cheese, all from the same dairy, not less in quantity than 100 lbs.,	\$8
For the next do. not of the same dairy	6
For the next do do	4
For the best butter, not less than 25 lbs.	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 kegs with covers, and without ornament or any mark whatever;—method of making to be given, stating the kind of salt used and quantity per pound.

#### 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 hese, 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
For the best bed made from peat-bag moss	4
For the best linen or tow diaper, 4 quarters wide and not less than 20 yards in length	4
For the best linen or tow diaper, 3-4 wide, and not less than 20 yards in length	3
For the best cow-hide boots, not less than two pairs	4
For the best calf-skin boots, not less than two pairs	4
For the best brogans, not less than two pairs	2

All to have been manufactured in this State, within the last year, and a certificate thereof required.

#### Shop Manufactures.

For the best plough	\$3
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

Every article of manufacture, offered for premium, must be entered and delivered to the person appointed to receive them, before 9 o'clock, A. M., on the day of the fair. The goods must not be removed until 5 o'clock of the day of exhibition, unless by permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

#### Ploughing Match.

(No Drivers allowed.)

First plough	\$9
Second do	8
Third do	7
Fourth do	6
Fifth do	5
Sixth do	4
Seventh do	3
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 where there be any competition or not, it is at the discretion of the committees to withhold a premium, if, in their opinion, the object so offered is not deserving of it.

Any attempts to obtain premiums by unfair practices, will be punished by a forfeiture of the premium, should it have been awarded before a discovery, and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future. Premiums to be demanded within six months after they are awarded.

Competitors for premiums of every description will be held to a rigid compliance with the foregoing rules, as well as such other rules and regulations as shall be adopted by the respective Committees on Premiums, hereafter to be appointed, and the Committee of Arrangements for the occasion.

In cases where, for want of competition, the claimants upon a literal construction of these proposals might be entitled to premiums, the Trustees shall be at liberty to reject the claim, unless the animal or manufactured article is of a superior quality and value.

No owner of any number of premium animals will be entitled to more than one allowance for travel.

The sum of fifty dollars is reserved, and will be distributed in gratuities to persons who shall exhibit articles of skill and utility deserving encouragement, and for which no particular premium is offered.

JAMES RHODES, *President.*

WM. W. HOPPIN, *Sec'ry.*

#### ENGRAFTING.

In conversation, a few days since, with a gentleman who has much practical acquaintance with setting scions, we learned from him that in cleft grafting it is very important to make your split or cleft in the stock before you shape the wedge on the scion, which should be *nicey fitted* to the cleft, and the inner bark of the scion and stock should be made to come together from top to bottom of the split. If they touch a short distance only, the scion may *live*, but it will not *grow well*. The *growth* is nearly in proportion to the extent of space over which the two inner barks are brought together. This gentleman objects to the use of rosin or any other similar substance in his engrafting wax; such substances burn or heat too much: two parts of bees' wax and one of tallow make his wax. While this is in a melted state, he dips cheap tape into it, and then winds in balls. With this tape thus greased he binds in his scions; with his composition he fills the cleft in the centre of the stock, and all places where the air or water could gain admission. When a stock is large, he binds around it a wide strip of woollen cloth, so that it shall extend about an inch above the stock and form a dish or cup, which he fills with earth. He never puts his scions in water. When a scion has been cut off at the top, he puts wax upon the top.—Ed.

#### EWES AND LAMBS.

Farmers sometimes experience a difficulty in making ewes own their lambs; and oftener perhaps when cases of twin lambs occur than at other times. When sheep are as valuable as at present, those who desire to rear all their lambs, may find a benefit in sprinkling a little fine salt over the disowned lamb. This will usually attract the mother, and when once the operation of licking has been performed, there is usually but little danger of desertion. A friend assures us he has practiced this method with decided success; and no injury to the lambs need be apprehended from the application. Sheep, when about to lamb, should be moved and disturbed as little as possible, as all such disturbances, especially with young or wild ewes, greatly increases the probability of their forsaking their young. Ewes in the spring of the year should be kept by themselves, and fed with grain or roots in such a manner as to make them less fearful, as well as to keep them in good heart.—*Selected.*

*Hydrangea.*—It may not be generally known to many of our readers that this flower, which is usually of a pink color, may be made to come out a beautiful rich blue, by the simple means of filling the pot or box with the swamp or bog earth. Common garden loam produces the pink. The discovery of producing the blue was accidentally made by a friend of ours, by whom it was sometime since communicated to us. We have repeated the experiment this season with good success, and now name the fact, that the lovers of variety may take advantage of it. The plant should be shifted very early in the spring.—*Watchtower.*

Success seems to be that which forms the distinction between confidence and conceit. Nelson, when young, was piqued at not being noticed in a newspaper which detailed an action wherein he had assisted: "But never mind," said he, "I will one day have a gazette of my own."—*Lacon.*

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1841.

**DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.**

CITY OF WASHINGTON, }  
April 4, 1841. }

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*  
THOMAS EWING,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*  
JOHN BELL,  
*Secretary of War.*  
J. J. CRITTENDEN,  
*Attorney General.*  
FRANCIS GRANGER,  
*Postmaster General.*

President HARRISON is no more! The Nation's chosen Head sleeps in dust! The object of the nation's confidence and trust has gone down to the grave! Millions in the land are made mourners! The hopes and fond anticipations of millions are disappointed! Never before, from our Presidential Chair, did one's "spirit return to God who gave it." The event in its circumstances is singularly solemn and impressive. In the annals of the world it has no parallel. No other man has been taken at that hour of intense and wide-spread solicitude, when a nation's eyes were anxiously watching his first exercise of the highest powers in that nation's gift—powers conferred voluntarily, peaceably, and yet by the intensest party strife. No other has been taken when millions were expecting from him such extensive changes in the policy and administration of a free nation's government. The bereavement reaches over our whole land and goes deep as the well-springs of patriotic hopes and fears in the human soul. But He who both gave and has taken, says to the sorrowing, "Be still, and know that I am God."

The reflecting and devout of all parties must sit awhile in calm and solemn meditation. With such men, now the rashness and indiscretion of party judgment will be silent. Indiscriminate praise and gratuitous detraction will stop *tacere*, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

While he was living, we made no allusions to the character of General Harrison in our columns. Now that he is gone, we wish to say that we most heartily joined in the efforts to promote his election, and that we sincerely lament his death. We believed him to be an honest and true man; one who feared God; was kind

and just; was a lover of his country—of his whole country. We believed, that as President, his ruling aim would be to preserve the integrity of the Constitution and laws, and to promote the prosperity and permanent welfare of the Union. Without belief that he was the ablest among our statesmen, we had undoubting confidence that he was highly capable and eminently trustworthy. Without imagining him perfect, we trusted that he was good. His acts, his writings, and the concurrent testimony of his fellow-citizens, taught us that he was brave and skilful in war—a good classical scholar of the old school—a philanthropist—and a man of most exemplary character in private life. Such continues to be our estimate of the man, now when his ear is deaf to the voice of human censure or praise. We mourn his fall as a national calamity. But "we sorrow, not without hope"—not without hope, that he who was taken from the most honorable civil station in our world, has entered upon the performance of higher duties, and the enjoyment of richer honors than any earthly station can afford,—not without hope, that He who presides over the destinies of nations, will be the guardian and the strength of those on whom the burthen of governing us is now placed.

Let the gathering of the the Farmer of North Bend into the garner of the Lord of the harvest, speak out in solemn and impressive tones, telling the husbandmen of our land, that each of them must soon give in an account of the crop upon that moral field, which is confided to his cultivation. Let them be influenced to sow abundantly to the spirit, trusting that they shall reap therefrom immeasurable stores of delicious fruit, under the cloudless skies and on the lovely fields which lie beyond the dark valley through which they all must pass.

**ANSWERS TO A CORRESPONDENT.**

We were pleased upon opening a communication, to find it from the pen of the correspondent to whom we made a "confession." He is correct in supposing that we are, or at least wish to be, without ceremony, "acquainted with all who have a wish to obtain information from our labors as editor." His remark, that agricultural papers have done much to excite our farmers to commence and pursue a course of *improvement*, is well founded; and we wish that every farmer would take some one of the many agricultural papers of the day, for there is not one among them that would not give hints, suggestions, facts and opinions that would be found profitable on every farm. Our correspondent's encouragement and good wishes for ourself, are contained in the following sentence: "Go on, I say, unto the end, and I trust and hope, that a handsome reward will be found for you at the end of the chapter."

**Roots.** The question, "What kind of roots do you consider the best to give to cows that give milk in the winter?" we will answer. Sugar beets first; carrots next; (we are not acquainted with the parsnip for this purpose;) the mangel wurtzel, ruta baga, and flat turnip, are all serviceable in moderate quantities to the stock in winter. But turnips of all varieties give an unpleasant taste to the milk. This evil, however, may be mainly, if not entirely, remedied by pouring two or three gills of boiling water into each gallon of milk, immediately after it is taken from the cow.

The sugar beet will make as much milk as any one of the roots, and the milk will be rich and sweet. The carrot is believed not to increase the quantity so much as the beet, but its effect upon the quality is probably equally favorable. Our own experience makes the carrot a more certain crop than the beet, and taking several seasons in succession, the carrot, on good, rich, but rather

dry upland, has been raised at less expense than the beet. On the moister soils the beet may do better. We have raised them quite profitably for the last two seasons, on peat-meadow or bog lands. Grown there, they are large and coarse, but yet answer a good purpose. We, however, would not advise any one to go into the cultivation of them to the exclusion of carrots. It is good husbandry to try several kinds. The season in which one fails may be favorable to others. The carrot will keep longer than the beet, and is better for spring use.

Our correspondent adds—"I planted sugar beet seed in May, on strong and well manured land; hoed in June and July, and soon after hoeing the last time, I discovered that my beets were dying, and on examination I found nearly one half of them wilted down and nearly dead. If you can assign any cause for such a change in my beets—which ended in a failure of the crop—I shall feel myself much indebted to you." In 1838 our crop was injured, as was *supposed*, by drought, in a manner similar to this. In 1839, but earlier in the season, while the plants were small, some bug or worm apparently cut them off just below the surface of the ground. We can say no more, excepting to ask a question of our correspondent in return, viz: whether he can ascribe his failure to either of these causes? and if so, to which of them? The beet, it must be remembered, is a great "*topper*."

**Cream-Pot Stock.** Another inquiry in these words, "Can I obtain some of the Cream Pot breed of cattle from Col. Jaques or any other person in your vicinity? If so, at what price can three or four year old heifers be had?"—we must request Col. Jaques to answer.

**Seed Sower.** The remaining inquiry, "which is the best seed sower?" we cannot answer in absolute terms. Willis' seed sower has been extensively used, and we learned from him a few days since, that he had never heard a word of complaint relative to it from any source. The price is \$14. Cheaper implements can be had, so far as the original cost is concerned, but whether cheaper in the end, our information does not enable us to determine. But we believe that if an instrument is so constructed as to drop the seeds regularly and *without any failures*, and this whether there be much seed or little in the hopper, that it will be cheap compared with one doing the work less faithfully, even though the latter can be had for the asking, while the former is held so high as to remind one that he "may buy gold too dear." Willis' is the only implement for the purpose kept for sale at Breck & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse, though there are several others there for exhibition.

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.**

We have been favored by Mr Jordan, with a copy of the April No. of Silliman's Journal, and also of the New York Review. Mr Jerdan, 121 Washington street, is the Boston publisher of these valuable periodicals. The publisher of Tales of the Ocean (S. N. Dickinson, 52 Washington street,) has laid on our table a copy of that work. These and other works of a similar character, are very acceptable to us, and we are willing to name them in our columns; but critical notices of works not specially adapted to the wants of the agricultural community, however favorable our private opinion of them may be, are not consistent with our design to adhere rather closely to our appropriate field of labor.

☞ We are indebted to the editors of the New Gene-see Farmer, for a paper of "wild rice," for which they have our thanks. We give them, also, our good wishes for their success in efforts to give to their paper a well merited and firm hold upon the esteem and support of the farmers of western New York.

## 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 11.

April, 1841.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	5	33	52	43	N. W.
Tuesday,	6	37	45	41	N. W.
Wednesday,	7	31	53	42	S. W.
Thursday,	8	34	54	50	E.
Friday,	9	36	40	38	E.
Saturday,	10	33	40	32	E.
Sunday,	11	27	35	32	E.

## BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 20 yoke of Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 725 Sheep, and 1125 swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—A small advance was effected, we quote a few extra \$6 75 a 7 00. First quality, 6 25 a \$6 50. Second quality, \$5 75 a 6 00. Third quality, \$5 00 a 5 75.

*Working Oxen*—Sales were noticed at \$62, \$70, \$85, \$92, \$110 and \$115.

*Cows and Calves*—Dull, \$20, \$25, \$27, \$31, and \$35.

*Sheep*—A lot of ordinary were sold for \$1 50 each. Lots of stall fed, \$3 75, \$4 25, \$4 75 and \$5 00.

*Swine*—Sales quick at a small advance, lots to peddle were generally sold at 4 1-4 for sows, and 5 1-4 for barrows. Large selected barrows at 5 and 5 1-4. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 60—old 55 c. Clover—Northern, very little in market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 54 to 56—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 43.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 30 to 31—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$5 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do. 3-4 blood, washed, 44 to 45—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

## MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting, held April 10th, 1841, the Executive Committee were instructed not to receive any reports of Committees, awarding premiums, for the past year, after Saturday the 24th instant. E. M. RICHARDS, Recording Secretary.

## ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB ROOTS.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., a few large Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots. April 14

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS,

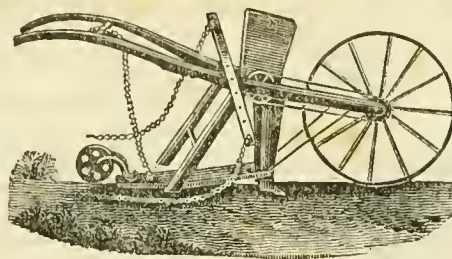
In great variety, for sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 North Market St. April 14

## GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A FARMER.

The owner of a farm in a healthy situation about two miles from the city of Washington, is desirous of obtaining a superintendant of the farm. He wishes for a regularly bred farmer; and to such an one he would offer such favorable terms in money, house rent, fuel, provisions, &c., as to make it an inducement for a temperate and industrious man to enter into an agreement to take the management of the farm or a term of years.

For farther particulars, *personal* application may be made to JOSEPH WILLARD, No. 20 Court Street. Boston, April 7th. 3wis.

## 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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

## WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP, Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

## 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.

Price at the Mill 30 cents per bushel, put up in casks or hhd. containing from 4 1-4 to 17 bushels each as the purchaser may desire or order, and delivered at any part of the city at 35 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 8 cents per bushel at the kiln, put up in casks, 4 bushels each, at 50 cents per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention. NAHUM WARD April 7, 1841.

## BEDFORD OATS.

Just received 50 bushels of superior Bedford Oats. This variety is highly recommended, it not being liable to blast, and very productive. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

## SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 30 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

## BLACK SEA WHEAT.

Received from Vermont, 30 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, N. H. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &amp;c.

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

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Suaw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 " Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

## PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &amp;c.



3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees. 4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots. Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds. 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridge port or with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 23.

SAMUEL POND.

## PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSEBERRIES, &amp;c.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices, including the following

## PEARS.

Belle Lucrative,	Cattillac,
Mouille Bouche,	Williams' Ben Chretien or } Bartlett,
Josephine,	Jargonell d'Epagne,
Beurre Spence,	Echasserie,
" Capiamoot,	Urbaniste,
" Bosc,	Duchess d'Angouleme,
" d'Arenburgh,	St. Chislain,
Easter Beurre,	Madalioe d'Carne.

## PLUMS.

Green Gage,	New Orleans,
Purple Gage,	Imperatrice,
Diamond,	Reine Claude,
Washington,	Royal d'Tours.
Golden drop,	

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice. JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Boston. April 7, 1841.

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARO & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 15ly. Nov. 17.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A GOOD STORY.

PLEASANT AND INSTRUCTIVE.

Mrs. W., consort and help-mate of Mr. W., merchant of New York, was a very economical woman, and, if the eulogist was not mistaken, had a very strong apron. The circumstances narrated by the friend of Mrs W. were as follows: Mr W. was a merchant in affluent circumstances, did a heavy business, and conducted all his affairs with the utmost regularity. Every department of business was completely systematised; every family expenditure was restricted to regular daily appropriations, and no surer is the sailing master of a ship to make his observation, work his traverse, and ascertain his exact latitude and longitude every noon, than was Mr W. to have his accounts nicely balanced, and ascertain his exact whereabouts in business every night. But wise, prudent, and punctilious as he was, he could not withstand the temptation to overtrading during one of the great paper expansions; and when the revulsion came, he found himself embarrassed beyond all his efforts to extricate himself. He had stood firm as a rock while many of the most reputable houses tumbled to ruins around him, but he could not collect money due him from his best customers, and there was one remaining note of ten thousand dollars, that would fall due in a few days, and he could devise no way to meet it. The notice came from the bank, but three days remained, and every resource failed. The first of these three days was spent in fruitless attempts to borrow. The second was as fruitlessly spent in trying to force a sale of goods. Nobody had any money to lend—nobody had any money to purchase goods at any price. Failure presented itself before him with all its frightfulness.

The day of grace arrived, and horror was depicted in his countenance. Mrs W. knew nothing of his troubles, and on perceiving him evidently in great distress of mind, she insisted on knowing what was the cause of his trouble. It was folly to conceal his ruin from her, and he condescended to make her acquainted with the cause of his misery.—How much she inquired, will save you from failure? Ten thousand dollars, he replied, will pay my last note in bank; but for want of this I must suffer the disgrace of having my note protested, assign my property for the benefit of my creditors, and suffer my name to go the world as a bankrupt. Is this all? said she. Why bless me, my dear Mr W., I can supply you with that sum without going out of the house. Not waiting to hear the question he was prepared to ask, she tripped up stairs, and in less time than I have occupied in telling the story, she returned with seventeen thousand dollars all in change, which she had saved within a few years from her daily allowance of market money.

All who heard the recital of this circumstance by the friend of Mrs W. were highly delighted with it, save one sharp-nosed slab-sided yankee, who would not believe, though an angel had told it, till he had applied the test of figures to it, to ascertain its probability. As he finished his calculations and was in the act of returning his pencil to his pocket, he burst into a roar of laughter. All eyes were turned upon him, and the narrator demanded what he meant by such uncivil deportment. 'Nothin' at all stranger,' said the calculator, "only I was thinkin' what a tarnal strong apron

that are woman must a had on to bring seventeen thousand dollars worth of change down stairs. I've ciphered it out on this here paper, and it will weigh jist half a ton if there aint a single copper among the whole on't."—*Saturday Courier.*

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1/4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## FRUIT TREES AND SCIONS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, offers for sale a very choice and extensive variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Red and White Dutch Currants, and Red and White Antwerp Raspberries.

Also, Scions of all the European and American Fruits which have been proved; all from fruit-bearing Trees, packed in boxes with moss, and can be transported with safety to any part of this country or Europe.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, March 2, 1841.

1 May

## PURE SPERM OIL.

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

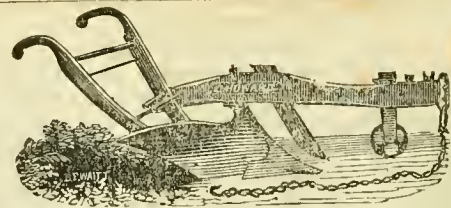
Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1841

## TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturer, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

Warren's *Seedling Methven*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1/2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$5 00 per hundred plants.

Methven *Castle*.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

Keen's *Seedling*.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

Royal *Scarlet*.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hautbois.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

Early *Virginia*.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

English *Wood*.—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

March, 21.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1841.

[NO. 42.

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## OPINIONS OF A CORRESPONDENT.

MR EDITOR—There are a few thoughts floating in my mind, which I feel disposed to divulge for your consideration (not edification.) If they coincide with your views, I shall consider them sound; if otherwise, I shall regret, perhaps, having committed them to paper. They are submitted in the following queries:—

Would it not tend more certainly to promote the prosperity of the *great mass* of our farmers, if the intelligent gentlemen who control the agricultural press, instead of recommending to their favor costly foreign minerals as fertilizers of the soil, would devote their entire abilities to teaching them the means they have in abundance *at home* of enriching their land, and the method by which they can derive the most benefit from those means?

Will not the recommendation or favorable notice by editors, of nitrate of soda, saltpetre, &c., as manures, have the effect, in some cases, to divert the farmer's attention from his peat beds and bogs—those prolific mines of wealth—the true value of which is but just beginning to be generally appreciated?

Will not the New England cultivator, of moderate means, best promote his true interest by seeking the means of enriching his land in the substances which abound on his own premises, or which, as lime, can be had in most cases easily and in abundance?

Had not the great mass of our New England agriculturists—the *common farmers*—much rather be instructed in regard to the means they have within their reach of improving their land, than bored with long, dry essays and statements respecting the scarce and costly substances experimented with by the wealthy nobility and gentry across the water, and which, for the best of reasons, it is plainly evident can never be introduced among us, except, perhaps, by a few “fancy farmers,” whose opulence enables them to amuse themselves with any toy they please?

I trust, sir, you will not regard the above suggestions as the dictates of a captious disposition: they are submitted merely as the views of one who lays no claim to more than common sagacity, and for the purpose, mainly, of learning whether in your superior judgment they are well founded. As they are propositions in demonstration of which I offer only a simple *I think so*, they are not entitled to any great consideration.

In my humble opinion, Mr Editor, (and I say it with all becoming deference to the opinions of others,) the class of farmers which it should be the prime object of the agricultural press to benefit, are those who compose a vast majority of our cultivators,—the men who of necessity till the soil with their own hands, to earn their subsistence and provide for their offspring. These are the *real far-*

*mers*—the hard-handed, honest-hearted yeomanry of our land—the conservators of the public morals and the public liberty—and these are they whom I conceive it should be the chief aim of the gentlemen of your high profession to aid,—not by bringing to their attention or urging for their adoption every new-fangled project which may be originated abroad, and which neither their means nor their inclinations encourage any probability of their adopting—but by instructing them how to make the most of the ample resources of thrift they have *at home*—and teaching them how they may overcome by art the obstructions of nature.

You will not, sir, infer from what I have said, that I would withhold from our farmers the account of any *valuable* discovery pertaining to their art, which may be made abroad;—by no means: but I do think I speak the feelings of two thirds the readers of your exceedingly useful journal when I say, they had rather have such discoveries only brought to their attention through your pages, as are not of doubtful utility, and which, unlike the nitrate of soda, do not “*cost considerable*” and “*sometimes fail altogether*” of good effect.

All which is respectfully submitted—by

Yours to serve,

JONATHAN HOMESPUN.

*Somewhere, Mass., 1841.*

Farmer Homespun's *floating thoughts* bear the appearance of having come up from the clear and cool springs of reflection. They gently hint, that our extended extracts, last week, relating to nitrate of soda, might draw off his thoughts from the rich and pleasant *bag hole* into which we led him the week before. But we have no fears that his own good sense will not prompt him to “hold fast that which is good.” If on his premises, peat, muck, rich vegetable mould and the like abound, his remembrance that nitrate of soda “costs considerable,” will protect him from the attacks of any fatal fever for experiments. We had no intention or wish to lead the Jonathan Homespuns—the common, hard-handed farmers—into expensive outlays, where the chances of profit are not decidedly favorable. But we thought that some of them might wish for a little salt to season their fresh mud with, and that we would show them the little that is known of a kind of seasoning yet scarcely tried at all in this vicinity, and then leave them unadvised as to trying or rejecting it. But while we write and select mainly for those who are earning a living from the soil, we yet have a very high regard for those whose tastes lead, and whose fortunes enable them, to try many experiments in husbandry, and whose course gives many valuable hints and lessons to the less wealthy farmer. The experimenter's projects, whether resulting in success or failure, are serviceable to the community. They teach the prudent farmer what to adopt and what to avoid. “Book farmers” though they be, they are yet great public benefactors. And if our common farmers will but become so far book farmers as to learn what others have done and are doing in the various departments of agriculture, and at the

same time will exercise a sound discretion in applying the lessons which may be learned, they will find that these experimentors are their benefactors. For these inquirers—these experimentors—we must occasionally write and select. We did so in our last: we shall do so occasionally in future. And yet, in the main, we hope to direct attention to the abundant and the cheap, rather than the “scarce and costly,” and thus gratify friend Homespun and his kindred spirits, for whom we have a high respect and whose suggestions we highly value.—ED. N. E. FAR.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## THE POTATO.

“Is the potato a root?” is a query put in the N. E. Farmer of the 3d of March. If it be intended to ask if the part which we eat, the tuber as it is called, be a root, the answer must be *no*. “*VERB. SAR.*” is correct in supposing it not to be.

The living covering of almost all parts of plants, except the roots, parts under water, and some fruits, is pierced with small holes called *Stomata*, or pores, which facilitate evaporation. When there is an unusual degree of development of cellular substance, as in fruits, the part is said to be in a state of *anamorphosis*. Fruits and stems in this state have very few or no stomata or perspiring pores. Many people have noticed on potato stems a shining, dark purple tuber at the base or rather in the axilla of each leaf. In some seasons, and on some varieties of the potato, these tubers are common, sometimes exceeding a filbert in size. Now these tubers are situated in the very places from which, by the laws of vegetation, branches would be produced; whence there can be no doubt, but that they are the rudiments of branches, or branches themselves in a state of *anamorphosis*. They are destitute of exhaling pores, and the materials which would have possessed other properties, had these germs become branches, acquire a character rendering them fit for food. The tuber of a potato is a *stem* destitute of pores in the skin, and appearing in a state of unnatural development. The mystery seems to consist in this—that the great amount of starch it contains appears to have been accumulated rather from the want of some of the vessels proper to the plant, than by additional organs by which it might have been elaborated and secreted.

Among dicotyledonous plants, a common, native species of Loose-strife, (*Lysimachia racemosa*,) bears bulbs at the axillæ of the leaves; and among the monocotyledonous plants, we have familiar examples of similar character in the cloves of the garlic, in the top or Canada onion, as well as in the dark purple bulbs at the bases of the leaves of the Leopard Lily, (*Lilium bulbiferum*.) Such plants are sometimes called *viviparous*. G.

*Fairport, Ohio.*

This world cannot explain its own difficulties without the assistance of another.—*Lacon*.

**COWS NOTICED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESSEX AGRICUL. SOCIETY.**

The committee to award the premiums offered by the State Society, awarded, for the best cow of native breed, to Albert Johnson, of Lynn, the first premium of \$15. The committee of the County Society on Milch Cows and Heifers, awarded the first premium of \$10 to Charles F. Putnam, of Salem, and the second of \$6, to Albert Johnson, of Lynn. We believe that Mr Putnam's cow was not entered with the committee for awarding the premiums offered by the State Society. The third county premium was given to Hobart Clark, Esq., of Andover. The committee say: "The exhibition of cows was unusually large, and several of these animals possessed remarkable excellence.—Your committee were embarrassed in relation to the best cows, by the fact that Mr Putnam's calved in October, and Mr Johnson's in March; thus bringing the best milking time of Mr Putnam's cow in winter—a season less favorable for a large yield of milk than the summer. Mr Johnson's cow gave more milk per day during some months of the year, than Mr Putnam's; but in the seventh month of the milking of Mr Putnam's cow, she gave 24 quarts more than Mr Johnson's in the sixth month of her milking—rendering it probable that Mr Putnam's cow would yield the larger quantity in a year.—Another fact was embarrassing: the statements of Messrs Putnam and Johnson give us the yield in milk, while Mr Clark gives his in butter; consequently it was difficult, if not impossible, to make a satisfactory comparison. Two other cows, one owned by George Spofford, of Georgetown, the other by Josiah Crosby, of Andover, were very good."

To exhibit with some distinctness the difficulty which this committee may be supposed to have met with, we copy the statements of Messrs Johnson, Putnam and Clark, and shall add our comments.

**ALBERT JOHNSON'S STATEMENT.**

*To the Committee on Milch Cows:*

GENTLEMEN—I present you a milch cow which I bought of Mr Draper, of Danvers, April 22, 1839. He said she was then five years old. She had a calf with her, which I sold when twentyone days old, for eight dollars. We used all we wanted in a family of eight persons, and sold one hundred and twentyfive dollars' worth of milk, at five cents per quart, from the 22d of April, 1839, to February 12, 1840.

The present season she calved the 27th day of March. I then commenced keeping an account of her milk, and the result is as follows: the calf was taken from her when nineteen days old, and weighed twentyfive pounds per quarter—sold for six dollars.

	Lbs.	Qts.
From March 27 to May 1, 33 days,	1102½	or 441
‘ May 1 to June 1, 31 ‘	1397	‘ 569
‘ June 1 to July 1, 30 ‘	1337½	‘ 535
‘ July 1 to Aug. 1, 31 ‘	1145	‘ 458
‘ Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 31 ‘	998½	‘ 399
‘ Sept. 1 to ‘ 28, 28 ‘	859½	‘ 344
<b>Total,</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>6,840</b>

or, 3 tons, 840 lbs.; averaging, within a fraction, 15 quarts per day, without any estimate of the quantity that the calf took, which was all that he wanted.

The milk sold for five cents per quart, making an income from the milk for six months, of \$136 80  
From sale of calf, 6 00

\$142 80

The largest quantity any one day, fiftytwo lbs., or twenty qts. one and a half pint. Her pasture, until the drought came on, was good, after that I gave her some hay and one bag of shorts. Her milk makes the very first rate of butter, as also a large quantity: the milk is rich and good.

ALBERT JOHNSON.

September 30, 1840.

This may certify, that I milked the above described cow this whole season, and that the amount is correct and truly stated.

NEHEMIAH JOHNSON.

**CHARLES F. PUTNAM'S STATEMENT.**

*To the Committee on Milch Cows:*

GENTLEMEN—The cow offered by me for premium this day, was raised in Vermont, and is six years old. She calved the 25th of October, 1839, and the calf was taken away November 14th. Her feed, from the 15th November to May 15th, has been English hay and one and a half peck of sugar beets per day. From May 15th to this date, she has been in a very poor pasture, and has had two quarts of Indian meal, or three quarts ground oats per day, with hay at night. I have kept an exact account of the milk taken from her at each milking, since November 15th, and shall furnish you with a copy; I shall also furnish the expense of keeping, with the amount of sale of milk. I should be pleased to continue the account to complete the year, if it meets the views of the committee.

The cow is remarkably gentle, and her milk is of very superior quality. Mr James Holt, of Danvers, sold me the cow; she was considered superior for butter, having made in one week 10 lbs. 3 oz., with her second calf. She has had three calves, and will calve again in March.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

CHS. F. PUTNAM.

Salem, Sept. 28th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN—Having kept an accurate account of the milk obtained from my cow, for which a premium was awarded at Georgetown, I submit it to be used as you may think proper.

	Qts.	pts.	gills.
From 1839, Nov. 15 to Dec. 14,	433	0	1
‘ ‘ Dec. 15 to Jan. 13, 1840,	525	1	2
‘ 1840, Jan. 14 to Feb. 12,	405	0	0
‘ ‘ Feb. 13 to Mar. 13,	375	1	0
‘ ‘ Mar. 14 to Apr. 12,	370	1	3
‘ ‘ Apr. 13 to May 12,	342	1	3
‘ ‘ May 13 to June 11,	368	1	1
‘ ‘ June 12 to July 11,	376	0	0
‘ ‘ July 12 to Aug. 10,	302	1	0
‘ ‘ Aug. 11 to Sept. 9,	275	0	1
‘ ‘ Sept. 10 to Oct. 9,	205	1	0
‘ ‘ Oct. 10 to Nov. 13,	273	0	1

\$4214 0 0

being nearly an average of 12 quarts per day for the year.

This milk I value as follows:

3333 quarts at 6 cents, \$199 98  
881 “ “ 5 “ 44 05

Gross amount of produce, \$244 03

Costs of keeping:  
2 1-2 tons of hay at \$15, 37 50  
68 1-4 bushels sugar beets, 13 05  
6 bushels ground oats, 2 88  
8 bushels Indian meal, 5 20  
Pasturage and driving, 11 00  
Milking, estimated 6 cts. per day, 21 90—91 53

Net produce for the year, \$152 50  
CHS. F. PUTNAM.

Salem, December, 1840.

NOTE.—I have compared the foregoing with Mr Putnam's book of original entries, made daily, and find it to be correct. It forcibly illustrates the importance of selecting animals of the best quality. The difference between keeping good animals and poor ones is, that one are profitable and the other are not. J. W. P.

[NOTE.—J. W. P. is Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society.—Ed. N. E. FAR.]

**MR CLARK'S STATEMENT.**

*To the Committee on Milch Cows:*

GENTLEMEN—The cow which I offer this day for exhibition, is ten years old. I purchased her from a drove when a yearling. She calved the present season on the 28th of May, and her calf was taken from her when three weeks old. The milk of this cow, the first week, produced fourteen pounds of butter; the second, twelve and three fourths. Her first week's produce is present for your inspection. She has had nothing during most of the season but common grass feed. The average weight of her milk now is twenty pounds. Her calf is present with her. Her age is four months and three days.

I am, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

HOBART CLARK.

Andover, Sept. 30, 1840.

The above statements show that the cows are uncommonly good. We notice that Mr Johnson presumes that 2 lbs. 8 oz. of milk make a quart. But we believe that milk is seldom found to weigh less than 2 lbs. 9 oz. per quart. Milk must be extraordinarily rich that weighs only 2 lbs. 8 oz. We presume that Mr J. was entirely honest in acting upon his presumption, and we intend distinctly not to make the slightest imputation of any thing wrong. But if our belief is well founded, that it takes 41 oz. instead of 40, to make a quart, then the statement is too high by 66 qts. We should therefore subtract \$3 30 from the \$142 80, which the milk and calf were stated to be worth—then there will remain \$139 50. This is a very great income to obtain from one cow in 184 days. The cow we have been informed, would calve again in April.

Mr Putnam's statement contains a very valuable account of the expenses of keeping a cow. His cows are kept in the city, and every thing that they consume is weighed and measured. We presume from our knowledge of his habits, that every thing in the statement is accurate. His measure of the milk, we understand, is that by which he sold to his friends and neighbors. Every reader will perceive that his cow was more profitable during the

twelve months of which he gives the account, than she could be in either the twelve months preceding or following. Having calved in the autumn of '39, and not again until April, '41, the year embraced in the statement is not one from which an unqualified inference is to be made as to her annual produce for years in succession. Our rough guess, at the proper abatement, is, that one half should be deducted from the last half of the year. This will take from the account about 900 quarts or 54 dollars; and the presumed net profits of such a cow, where hay is only \$15 per ton, and where the milk can be disposed of for 6 cents per quart, is the handsome sum of about \$100. Mr P., from the circumstances of his situation, can buy hay cheaper, and can sell his milk to better advantage than most keepers of cows in the eastern part of the Commonwealth. His estimate of the worth of milk must be reduced nearly one sixth in making a comparison of the excellence of his cow and that of Mr Johnson.

There is no difficulty in finding reasons why the committee were embarrassed. It is no easy task to decide which of the two animals is best. We are satisfied with the judgment of the committee, and could have found no fault with them had they awarded differently.

But why should Mr Clark's cow be third, when she made 14 lbs. of butter in a week? Supposing 10 qts. of milk are required for a pound of butter, Mr Johnson's cow in her best month (May) would average about 12 lbs. 5 oz. per week, and Mr Putnam's in her best month (Nov. 15 to Dec. 14) would average only 10 lbs. 8 oz. Mr C.'s cow fell off in the 2d week 1 1-4 lb. and in three months from that time gave milk enough (at 10 qts. to the lb. of butter) for no more than 5 1-2 lbs. per week. We should infer that this too may be an excellent cow, and that a committee might desire to obtain more information concerning her than is conveyed by the statement. The few facts there exhibited indicate a falling off greater than is common, and perhaps greater than actually existed in this particular case.

The statements of Messrs Johnson and Putnam exhibit with great clearness and force, the profits of good cows. Such animals are cheaper, even at the high prices at which they are often purchased, than ordinary cows at the common market price. But the number possessing such excellencies is comparatively small, and may never be large. It however may be augmented by proper care, and our stock growers should spare no pains to make our herds as excellent in milking properties as possible.—ED. N. E. FAR.

### IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

Doubtless the best mode of improving the stock of the farm is, by obtaining some of the improved breeds; but is this the only way? Most of our farmers have a good cow or two, with which little if any fault can be found. So with their pigs. Among their sheep also, some have good wool and good carcass, and all may be improved by proper care, either by selecting good animals of their own or a neighbor's to breed from, if the improved breeds cannot conveniently be come at. If this course had been steadily pursued, we should have little need of importing stock; and if this course is not adopted and perseveringly followed, the benefits resulting from imported breeds will be of short duration. On the contrary, how often is the reverse

taken. Some miserable fall calf is left to run and starve his way up to about the size of a buck sheep, is still neglected and runs with the cows; the consequence is that the calves are after this miserable "runt," (to use a significant Yankee phrase,) and show the marks of their sire in every point. To be sure the cow will give milk after bringing forth such a worse than an abortion, which is the only advantage the farmer can derive from his cow, for the calf might better be knocked on the head—it will not pay for raising.

Every farmer can finish the picture for himself with the pigs, sheep, &c.

### Do not sell the best Stock.

Another great reason why some farmers have no better stock is, that they sell or slaughter themselves, their best breeders of the cows, ewes and sows, thus destroying all prospect of improvement.

Does a heifer show a disposition to fatten easy, she is encouraged by feed until fat, and sold or eaten, while her fellows, which appear to be of the breed of Pharaoh's lean kine, are kept for milk and raising calves. Has a farmer a sow pig that becomes fat with the same feed on which the rest of his swine are starving, he gives her the knife and propagates the *frames* and covers them at great expense with corn. Has he a fine, round, bright-eyed ewe, she will be fat about the time that his half-filled pork barrels are empty, and she is stripped of her jacket, the wethers having been sold long before. Thus many farmers go on perpetuating their miserable stock.

### Farmer Pennywise and Farmer Poundwise.

There is farmer Pennywise, with whom I am acquainted, will occasionally raise a good heifer, steer or colt, for his neighbors keep good breeds, and he by accident will be occasionally benefited thereby. When he has such an animal in his flock, he is apparently uneasy until it is disposed of; and after selling such an animal, a heifer, for instance, if you follow him into the house you may hear something like the following: "Well, my dear, I have sold the big heifer for fifteen dollars: is not that a good price for a heifer of her age?" "Good price, indeed," his wife would reply, "you had better have sold two of them little cat-ham'd, crooked-legged, acrawny things that you always keep for cows.—The reason that our cattle look so bad, and that we sell so little butter and cheese is, that you will sell the best heifers." Poor woman! I pity her; her pride and ambition are injured, and her children and self in rags, because her native industry and economy are cramped by the foolish and niggardly policy of her husband.

The picture is reversed in farmer Poundwise, who always keeps his best animals until full grown; then selecting the best breeders for his own use and selling the rest. If he has a good young horse, he will say, that will make me a fine team horse; a mare, she will make a good brood mare. "And what will you do with that?" says his neighbor, pointing to an ordinary animal. "Between you and I," says he, "I shall sell that colt the first chance. Such animals spoil the looks of the rest, and do not pay for keeping." Thus he will sell his poor steers, heifers, sheep and pigs at the first offer. If not sold, he would fatten those that would pay the expense, and give away those that would not. Not pay the expense of fattening! Are there any cattle, sheep, or hogs, that will not pay the expense of fattening? Reader, take some of

each, of the real Pharaoh breed, feed them until fat, keep an exact account of the expense, and you can answer the question yourself. In this way farmer Poundwise always has valuable stock; his steers are ready sale and command a good price; his horses are the best in the neighborhood, and the first to be looked at by purchasers. So with all the animals that he raises. Pennywise, on the contrary, is thronged with an ill-shaped, worthless stock that none will buy and pay the expense of raising; which are continually eating out his substance and making no return. Thus Pennywise drags on a miserable life in the road to ruin, while Poundwise moves easily and happily along in the road to wealth.

This is not all fiction: look about you, reader, and you will see plenty to sit for the picture of Pennywise; and if you have the least suspicion that I mean you, take the opposite course at once. *Chicago Agriculturist.*

### LONG CONTINUED ACTION OF CALCAREOUS MANURES.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

The following facts, communicated to me a short time since by a farmer of Augusta county, may prove interesting to the readers of the Register, especially those of the marl and limestone regions of the State. The facts are these—that in a field of wheat (the last harvest) which was very much injured by the rust, two small spaces escaped entirely, the straw being bright and clean and the grain plump. On one of these spaces a lime-kiln was burned in the year 1810; since which time the field had been frequently cropped. On the other, the ashes from a distillery had been deposited for several years; the distillery, however, had not been in operation for 7 or 8 years. These spaces were, in all respects, treated as the other parts of the field, and their being surrounded on all sides by wheat very badly rusted, shows conclusively that the lime and ashes were the sole causes of the difference.

I hope the foregoing facts will be sufficient to induce some trials of the efficacy of lime and ashes in preventing rust, by those who have the means of doing so; the end in view is of sufficient importance to justify the labor and expense of many experiments. The quantity of lime and ashes, in the example related above, is much greater than can, or perhaps ought, to be applied in ordinary cases, but the lime operated effectively after 30 years, and the ashes after 7 or 8. A much smaller quantity applied annually might produce the same effect.

As lime is an essential ingredient of good wheat soils, may not the many failures of the wheat crop be owing, in some degree, to the absence of lime from most of the land cultivated in that crop?

The efficacy of lime, on what is called limestone land, is strikingly illustrated by the accidental experiment I have detailed above. WM. TATE.

*Lexington, Va.*

The truly great, consider first, how they may gain the approbation of God; and secondly, that of their own conscience; having done this, they would then willingly conciliate the good opinion of their fellow-men. But the truly little, reverse the thing; the primary object with them is to secure the applause of their fellow-men, and having effected this, the approbation of God and their own conscience may follow on as they can.—*Lacon.*

## HOW CAN FARMING BE MADE PROFITABLE?—SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

Letter of E. Phinney, Esq. to A. Huntington, Esq., published in the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1840:

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1840.

A. HUNTINGTON, Esq.—Dear Sir—The question is often asked, How can farming be made profitable? I answer, by liberal manuring, deep and thorough ploughing, and clean culture. I will venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that no instance can be cited, where a farmer who has manured his grounds highly, made a judicious use of the plough, and cultivated with care, has failed to receive an ample remuneration for the amount invested—nay more, that has not received a greater advance upon his outlay than the average profit derived from any other business. One great difficulty is, that most farmers seem not to be aware of the fact, that the greater the outlay, to a reasonable extent, when skilfully applied, the greater will be the profit; they therefore manure sparingly, plough shallow, and the consequence is, get poorly paid for their labor. This has raised a prejudice and given a disrelish to the business of farming, especially among those who are in the habit and are desirous of realizing something more from their occupation than a naked return of the amount expended.

The farmer who is so sparing of his manure that he can get but thirty bushels of corn from an acre, gets barely enough to pay him for the expense of cultivation; and in addition to this, by the ordinary method of ploughing, his field, at each successive rotation, is deteriorating, his crops becoming less, and in a few years he finds he must abandon his exhausted and worn out fields, to seek a subsistence for himself and family in some other business, or in some other region, where the hand of man has been less wasteful of the bounties of nature.

Instead then of his scanty manuring of ten cart-loads to the acre, which will give him but thirty bushels of corn, let him apply thirty loads. This additional twenty loads, at the usual price of manure in this part of the country, will cost him thirty dollars. But he now, instead of thirty bushels of corn, gets sixty bushels, and the increased quantity of stover will more than pay for the excess of labor required in cultivating and harvesting the large crop over that of the small one. He has then added thirty bushels of corn to his crop by means of the twenty loads of manure, which at the usual price of one dollar per bushel, pays him in the first crop for his extra outlay. His acre of land is laid to grass after taking off the corn, and the effect of his twenty loads of additional manuring, will be to give him, at the lowest estimate, three additional tons of hay in the first three years of mowing it, worth fifteen dollars a ton standing in the field. Now look at the result. His thirty dollars expended for extra manuring was paid for in the first year's crop, and at the end of three years more he will have received forty-five dollars profit on his outlay of thirty dollars; and in addition to this, his land is improved, and in much better condition for a second rotation. There is no delusion in this. It is a practical result, of the reality of which any farmer may satisfy himself, who will take the trouble to make the experiment.

From no item of outlays can the farmer derive so ample, or so certain a profit, as from his expen-

ditures for manure to a certain extent. This has been most strikingly verified by some of our West Cambridge farmers. It is not uncommon among some of the farmers in that town, to put on their grounds one hundred dollars' worth of manure to the acre, and in more instances than one, the gross sales of produce from ten acres under the plough, have amounted to five thousand dollars in one season. This is the result of high manuring and judicious cultivation of a soil too which is exceedingly poor and sandy.

The subject of subsoil ploughing is one upon which there has been little said, and less done in this part of the country. In all our grounds except those which are very loose and sandy, there is no doubt that great benefit would be derived from the use of the subsoil plough. In England, the effect of subsoil ploughing in increasing their crops, as stated by some agricultural writers, would seem almost incredible. By this means, the crops in that country have been doubled, and in many instances trebled. The expense, however, is stated to be very great—so great, as to be beyond the means of most of our farmers. In one case the expense of subsoil ploughing on a farm of over five hundred acres, was estimated by the owner to cost the enormous sum of thirteen hundred pounds sterling. This calculation took into consideration the use of the heavy Deanston plough, which always required four, and in some stiff clays, six horses to work it. I am aware that an implement might be constructed, which though it might not do the business quite so well, could, nevertheless, be made highly beneficial in the hands of our farmers, and obtained at a far less cost. I am informed that Mr Bosson, of the Yankee Farmer, has, with a highly praise-worthy zeal in the interest of agriculture, imported from England a subsoil plough, which may be worked with a less powerful team than the one commonly in use in that country.

In a climate like our own, which at that season of the year when our crops, particularly our root crops, most need the benefit of moisture that may be derived from deep ploughing, and are most likely to suffer from drought, the use of the subsoil plough would be attended with unquestionable benefit. On a field of my own, which had been set to an orchard, and therefore kept under the plough for some years, in attempting to underdrain a part of it that was usually flooded by water in the spring of the year, I noticed what the English call the "upper crust." This lay some inches below the surface, at the depth to which the land had been usually ploughed, formed by the treading of the oxen and the movements of the plough over it. This I found to be so hard as to be apparently as impenetrable by the roots of plants as a piece of marble, and discovered to me at once the cause of the failure, in a great measure, of my crop of potatoes the year before. Having discovered what I supposed to be the cause of the failure, I set about devising measures to remedy it.

I had never seen a subsoil plough, there never having been one seen or made in this part of the country. I consulted my ingenious friends, Messrs Prouty & Mears, and, at my request, they made an instrument of very cheap and simple construction, consisting of a wooden beam, about three inches square, and three feet long, with three tines or teeth of the common cultivator, placed in a direct line in the beam, extending about eight inches below the beam; to this handles were attached

similar to the handles of a plough. On trying this by running after the drill plough, I found, in my hard, stony subsoil, it was quite inadequate to the business, being too light and of insufficient strength. I then had one constructed of similar plan, but much heavier and stronger. The beam five feet long, six inches square, of white oak, well ironed, with three tines in nearly a right line, made of the best Swedes iron, one and a half inches square, extending twelve inches below the beam, with a spur at the foot, some less than that of the tine of the cultivator, with strong handles and an iron beam extending from each handle to the centre of the beam, by which the balance is easily preserved. This implement, drawn by two yoke of oxen, followed the drill plough in getting in carrots, and performed the work better than I had anticipated. The "upper crust" gave way, the resistance made by the hard, gravelly bottom and smaller stones was readily overcome. The earth was loosened in most places twelve or fourteen inches from the surface, and though not so thoroughly pulverized as it probably would have been by a perfect subsoil plough, yet, in my very hard stony subsoil, I am inclined to believe, that for simple drill husbandry, this will be found to be a valuable substitute for the English subsoil plough. And considering the small price of the implement, and the greater ease with which it is worked, the friction being much lessened by dispensing with the sole, I shall continue to use this until I can find a better. A part of my crop of carrots was sowed upon the same land appropriated to that crop last year; no more manure was applied than in the previous year, and notwithstanding the very severe drought which greatly injured most of our root crops, my crop on this piece of land was nearly double to that of last year. There is no known cause to which I can attribute this great increase of the produce, but the use of my new constructed substitute for a subsoil plough. The soil was stirred to the depth of fourteen inches; by this means the roots of the carrots were enabled to strike deep and thereby not only to find more nourishment, but to overcome, in a great measure, the effects of a very pinching drought.

With great respect,

Your ob't servant,

E. PHINNEY.

For the New England Farmer.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

#### *The Operation of Bronchotomy Successfully Performed on the Horse.*

On the 26th of January last, the undersigned was requested to examine a horse, the property of Messrs Charles and F. A. Heath, Esqrs., on Front street. His disease was strangles, or an abscess in the throat, of an unusual character—a consequence of fever or general indisposition. I prescribed for him and continued my visits from day to day till the morning of February the first, when all my efforts having so far proved ineffectual, the swelling and inflammation of the throat were such as to prevent swallowing; respiration had become very laborious, and immediate suffocation inevitable. I proposed an operation on the *trachea*, or wind-pipe. With this my employer was unacquainted, but on my explaining the *modus operandi*, he requested me to do as I thought fit. I immediately commenced operation, excising a portion of the wind-pipe sufficient to admit a small tube; this done,

relief was instantaneous. I continued my former treatment till the seventh, when the swelling, at first hard and painful to the touch, had become soft and elastic. I then made an opening four inches in length, and let off about five quarts of unhealthy matter. On examining the tumor, I found a number of small sinuses or tubes, which I at first thought would protract the cure and increase the difficulty of the case; but on the morning of the 8th, I found my patient looking well;—9th, 10th and 11th, fast improving: on the 12th, I withdrew the tube through which respiration had been performed for twelve days, cleansed the parts, brought the divided edges of the orifice together, and left nature to complete the cure. The horse is now fully recovered, in health, spirits and condition, and is able to perform the ordinary duties assigned him.

CHARLES M. WOOD,

*Veterinary Surgeon, 7 Sudbury st., Boston.*

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify that Charles M. Wood, Veterinary Surgeon, of this city, attended the above mentioned horse in manner and form as described, and has been very successful; and we cordially recommend him to the public as an attentive and skilful practitioner of veterinary science.

(Signed) CHAS. & F. A. HEATH.

*Boston, March 12th, 1841.*

For the New England Farmer.

#### COL. JAQUES' REMARKS ON THE HORSE.

MR EDITOR—Fastidious must be that reader interesting himself in the welfare of horses, who is not amused by the late remarks of Col. Jaques on the prominent points of this most useful animal, or those points to be observed in the selection of a roadster. Now his description, I must confess, I cannot understand; particularly where he says the shoulder should be something like a shoulder of mutton. Now the shoulder of the sheep is generally upright and the withers are broad and flat on the top. Such shoulders in the horse are called by horsemen, muttony; and such horse, the gentleman states, would be likely to plunge to the ground, and when fatigued would stumble and fall; this is one of the extremes of which Col. I. speaks. Again he says, if the withers are too high, he will appear as if on stilts; and that both extremes are serious impediments to safe and fine action. The gentleman here prefers the medium of the two, but gives you no reason why his hobby should not plunge and fall to the ground. Those two extremes, the gentleman tells you, affect the regular clips and action; and then, to make a long story short, says the whole machine should be of good proportion: the feet, he observes, should be round and steep; heels broad and flat; now steep feet are generally predisposed to contraction, whilst those hoofs which come nearest the standard of excellence in youth, viz: an angle of about 45 degrees, retain the same form, as nearly as the injuries of shoeing will admit of, to an extreme old age. The gentleman here says, the shank or cannon should be short, broad and flat. Now the cannon, or *os metacarpi magnum*, is in form cylindrical, and flattened, posteriorly, into body and two divisions. The coronets and posterns the gentleman prefers of medium length. Now the posterns are divided into long and short, and the coronet, or coronary ring, is nothing short of the bond of union of the short posterior and the hoof—round and not long, as described.

Much, the gentleman says, also depends on the hind leg, as regards strength and speed; the form he likes when in motion, he says, will operate like "a plank sprung edgewise and then let fly." I am pretty conversant with the structure of the horse, but not with the springing of a plank as described. Now in Col. J.'s description of the fore extremity, he has omitted the most essential point, viz: the fetlock; for on this point depends the elasticity of the horse and the safety of the rider. Again—the gentleman has said something about a large cavity under the dock: such a horse, he observes, would be likely to scour, and is, probably, only a door-yard horse. Now suppose there is such a cavity as the gentleman mentions, it does not follow that the horse should scour—nature having made provision against such inconvenience. But it does follow, that if the horse is perfect in this particular point, that improper feeding, labor, or want of care would so disorganize the whole intestinal canal, as to render the animal permanently unsound, loose-bodied, and what Col. Jaques calls a scouring horse.—Again, the gentleman observes, "the dock should be strong and well covered with hair."—I suppose he intended the whole surface should be so protected. But horses intended for the road, should not have too much, as an inordinate growth of hair must be of considerable expense to the economy of itself and have a debilitating effect.

I am compelled, through urgent business, abruptly to desert my subject, but hope to be able to resume it again at no very distant day.

CHARLES M. WOOD,

*Veterinary Surgeon, 7 Sudbury st., Boston.*

These communications from Mr Wood, we received through the hands of the Agricultural Commissioner, for whose use they were written. For this attention we thank Mr Colman; and add, that our invitation privately given to him, when we assumed the charge of the paper, to furnish us, at his convenience, with matter for our columns, was uttered in good faith.

The case of surgical operation is interesting, and the report of it may be serviceable to the public.

The strictures upon Col. Jaques' description of a good horse, are less clear and instructive than is desirable, where one claiming to be "pretty conversant with the structure of the horse," undertakes to guard the public against errors into which he apprehends that people may be led by perusing the statements of another whose skill and judgment upon the subject in question have been both long and widely acknowledged. If Mr Wood will inform us as to his opinions upon the desirable points in a horse, we can better understand wherein he differs from Col. Jaques. We willingly insert the communication, and invite a friendly discussion in our columns. Our request to Mr Wood is, that he shall tell us *what the points are which he himself prefers in the horse*, as well as what he objects to, in the preferences of other writers.—Ed. N. E. FAR.

If hypocrites go to hell by the road to heaven, we may carry on the metaphor, and add, that as all the virtues demand their respective tolls, the hypocrite has a by way to avoid them, and to get into the main road again. And all would be well, if he could escape the *last* turnpike in the journey of life, where all must pay, where there is no by-path, and where the toll is death.—Lacon.

#### MODE OF GUARDING PEACH TREES FROM THE WORM.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

Although my name is not on the list of your subscribers, I have had the satisfaction of reading some of the valuable articles which appear in your journal. Though unacquainted with you personally, as I feel some interest in your periodical, I will take the liberty of introducing myself, by giving a brief sketch of an experiment I have made, with success, on the peach tree; and if you deem it of any importance, or worthy the notice of your readers, you can give publicity to it.

As I consider the peach the most delicious fruit of our latitude, I have long since thought it a desideratum that it should be made independent of the destructive worm which kills the tree. I thought it practicable; and it occurred to me that there was in reach an antidote for the enemy to that luxurious growth. Having observed, in the practice of medicine, that the cedar berry was a powerful vermifuge, I transplanted cedar scions and peach scions together, six years since, in the following manner: I set one of each in a hole, with the roots entangled, and set close together, believing that the strong odor peculiar to the cedar, would prove offensive and sickening to the worm, and thereby prevent its approach to the peach tree.—Every circumstance seemed to conspire in favor of the experiment; there was no danger of the peach tree being choked by the cedar, because the former is a rapid, whilst the latter is of very slow growth. The peach scions bore the second year, and have put forth their leaves as black as a cloud every season, and bore most luxuriantly every season, until the last, which was the sixth year. I have set out a number since, in the same way, which are all flourishing. I think a soil should be selected much mixed with sand, in order to prove successful.

WM. N. ANDERSON.

*Newcastle, Va.*

*Economy in Candles.*—If you are without a rush-light, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution, it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two, sometimes to the endangering the safety of the house. This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly burnt candle, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly, yielding sufficient light for a bedchamber; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt, and consumed in the wick.—*Economist.*

Many a man may justly thank his talent for his rank, but no man has ever yet been able to return the compliment, by thanking his rank for his talent. \* \* Those who value themselves merely on their ancestry, have been compared to potatoes—all that is good of them is *under ground*.—Lacon.

The triumphs of truth are the most glorious, because they are the most bloodless of all victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number of the *saved*, not of the *slain*.—*Id.*

Did universal charity prevail, earth would be a heaven, and hell a fable.—*Id.*

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1841.

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

Several able and spirited communications upon this subject, have recently appeared in the columns of the Albany Cultivator. They breathe the spirit of hearts most deeply interested in the agriculture of the country, and indicate a praiseworthy desire to act for the good of this great branch of national industry. The authors deserve the thanks of the public for their intentions, whatever may be the general opinion as to the seasonableness or wisdom of their recommendations. The editors of the Cultivator think that the time has not yet come for the formation of such a society.

The National Intelligencer, of April 17, contains a communication, which states that an attempt "will probably be made during the extra session of Congress to get up a National Society of Agriculture." The further information is given, that "there are hopes of establishing an agricultural school and experimental farm," and that the Smithsonian legacy may be appropriated to this object. This communication indicates the city of Washington as the proper place for the intended operations.

Our sympathies are with those who wish to extend knowledge of the science of agriculture, and who would be glad to render the art more intellectual and attractive. We are ready to lend whatever power we possess, to any association or institution, which shall seem to us fitted to give dignity and new charms to the cultivation of the soil. Should the wisdom which resides in a multitude of counsellors, and which dwells in riper heads than ours, deem the formation of a national society more wise and useful than any other measure that may be suggested, then we shall proffer to such an institution our good wishes and our aid. Many agriculturists in this vicinity, think favorably of the propositions contained in the Cultivator, and some of them will gladly meet their brother farmers of other States in convention, to deliberate upon the matter.

There do not occur to us any objections to immediate action. The present is as favorable as any future day that is likely to arrive. But after much reflection upon the subject, we cannot reason away some weighty objections to a national society, or to the having an experimental farm in or near the city of Washington.

It is presumed that no one can wish it to be in any measure the creature or the tool of the National Government; that no one would be willing to expose it to the disturbing and blighting influences of party strifes and favoritism. It should be the child of agriculturists; and these parents should support and control it at their own expense. Now we have no faith that a sufficient number of competent men exist, who can and will command the time and means necessary for procuring a representation from each of our many States for any length of time. The immense territory over which the officers and members must be scattered, (if it be national in any thing but name,) will render it unwieldy and inefficient. Another difficulty we find in the great dissimilarity of climate, soil and productions of the several sections of the Union. For we cannot anticipate harmonious action, where it would be natural for northern members to occupy time and appropriate funds for gaining information upon the subjects most important to their interests, while southern members would as naturally seek for that which would be peculiarly serviceable where rice, and

cotton, and cane are grown. More limited associations will answer our purposes better.

The suggestion that a national school and pattern farm should be in the District of Columbia, does not strike us favorably. For the North, a school is wanted, where its members can work—where the expenses of living will be moderate—where temptations to immorality will be few, and where the crops of our northern latitude can be cultivated. In the District, custom requires that manual labor shall be performed mostly by the colored population, and this, in connection with the warmth of the climate, would deter the sons of New England men from labor; the cost of living there would be too great for the sons of northern farmers; the habits of the city in winter (we say it with sorrow,) would be too dissipated for us to be willing that our sons should be exposed to its allurements; and the productions of that climate and soil, would fail to afford all the experimental lessons, which would be highly essential to one, who intended to devote himself to husbandry in Yankee land. The inhabitants of the extreme South and West, would make similar objections. The country would be more highly benefited by several schools in different sections.

Nothing can be farther from our design than to throw obstacles in the way of those, who would arouse the public to action upon the subject in question. Our remarks are only an avowal of the results of our reflection upon the subject. All that we ask for them is, a candid consideration. If they are approved and regarded, we shall deem the public wise and prudent; if they are rejected, we shall not call in question the soundness of that discretion which sets them at naught, but shall favor what we judge to be a lesser good, if we cannot obtain the greater.

**NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CLOVER.**

One of our oldest and most respectable merchants, after reading a paragraph which we copied from the Maine Cultivator, respecting the comparative value of Northern and Southern Clover Seed, wishes us to say, that when he was in trade he bought and sold large quantities of the various kinds of grass seeds, and that it was well known then that the Southern Clover Seed was not suited for use in this climate. All that he could sell to New-England farmers was brought from the states of New-Hampshire and Maine. The Southern seed was considered worse than none.

The above from the Boston Courier is in accordance with the opinion of many of our farmers. Our private opinion accorded with the above until within two or three years. Within that period we have noticed, that though the Northern gives a larger produce the first season, it does it at the expense of the herds-grass and red-top in years following. We believe now, that where land is to continue in grass for three years, the produce will be as abundant, and the first year's growth will be finer and better, to use the Southern than the Northern. It is the opinion of some of the very best farmers in the vicinity of the city, that the Southern is the "only kind the farmer should ever sow." This opinion is extending: whether correct or not, is yet perhaps undetermined.

Our object in noticing the remarks in the Courier, is to say to the Editor and to his respectable informant, that an opinion, once universal, may not be sound; and that the opinion in question is losing its hold in the minds of many observing agriculturists. After listening to the discussions upon this subject at the State House, and making inquiries of many whose experience is valuable, we have come to the conclusion that the one may be as profitable as the other, and therefore, for our own use the present season, have procured the Southern seed because it comes much cheaper.

[Communicated.]

**LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.**

This day published, by J. Owen, Cambridge, and for sale at the principal bookstores, "Organic Chemistry, in its applications to Agriculture and Physiology—by Justus Liebig, F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Giessen. With an Introduction, Notes and Appendix, by J. W. Webster, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University."

"This work is written with a rare degree of sagacity, and is full of immediate practical applications of incalculable importance. From its appearance we may date a new era in Agriculture, and the imagination cannot conceive the amount of improvement which may be expected from the application of the principles here developed."—*Dr. W. Gregory's Remarks to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Glasgow, Sept. 1840.*

April 19th, 1841.

¶ This communication gives us desirable information. We are happy in the opportunity now afforded for obtaining a work which we have for many weeks been anxious to peruse. We expect to find in the volume much valuable matter; but we must withhold all expression of our own opinion until we shall have examined the work.—ED. N. E. FAR.

**TRANSPLANTING TREES.**

Many trees are lost by setting them too deep in their new bed. There is a natural anxiety to do all that can be done to make a young fruit or ornamental tree live and flourish. By this anxiety many people are influenced to place the roots deep, and to make a hollow or cup of earth around the trunk, thinking thus to give roots greater protection and abundant moisture. Perhaps the particular objects they have in view are thus accomplished. But they, by this course, place the roots where they are too cold, and cannot perform their proper offices. The most experienced nursery-men in this vicinity inform us that the lateral or horizontal roots should be placed about on a level with the surface of the ground; and that the other roots should be allowed to take the same relative position in the ground that they occupied before the tree was taken up. After the tree has been properly placed, earth up over the roots letting the ground slope from the trunk. It is a good course to dig a large and deep hole, and to fill it up by replacing the earth, or putting in other earths more fertile. Small stones, in the bottom of the holes, have been found eminently serviceable to the growth and health of trees. Orchards have flourished well where the trees have been placed upon the surface of the ground without digging, and then a load of soil put upon the roots of each tree. Avoid getting them much below the surface of the surrounding soil.

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

We are indebted to J. W. Proctor, Esq., the attentive and efficient Secretary of the Society, for a copy of the Transactions for 1840. It contains the able and sound Address of A. Huntington, Esq., which we noticed and copied in part several weeks since. Then follows the instructive letter of E. Phinney, Esq., which we insert today. The reports of committees and the valuable communication of Dr. A. Nichols, we intend to notice in subsequent numbers.

[Want of space compels us to omit the remainder of the editor's remarks.—Print.]

The publication of our paper is delayed this week on account of the funeral solemnities in the city yesterday.

**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 18.

April, 1841.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	12	26	39	31 S. E.
Tuesday,	13	29	32	32 N. E.
Wednesday,	14	24	42	38 N.
Thursday,	15	28	39	42 N. W.
Friday,	16	30	47	47 W.
Saturday,	17	33	50	50 S.
Sunday,	18	49	59	40 W.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 15 pair of Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 310 Sheep, and 970 swine.

**PRICES.—Beef Cattle**—In consequence of the limited number at market an advance was effected. We quote extra \$7 00 a 7 25. First quality, 6 75 a \$7 00. Second quality, \$6 25 a 6 50. Third quality, \$5 50 a 6 00.  
**Working Oxen**—Sales were effected at \$72, \$80, \$90, \$95 and \$105.  
**Cows and Calves**—Sales, \$20, \$22, \$28, \$33, \$35 \$37.

**Sheep**—Lots \$3 75, \$4 25, \$4 75 and \$5 00.  
**Swine**—A small advance was effected. A large proportion at market were sold at 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-2 for barrows. A few lots at 4 1-4 and 5 1-4. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

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

**FLOUR.** Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

**GRAIN.** Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 54 to 56—Southern Flat Yellow none—White 48.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 30 to 31—Northern 35 to 40.

**PROVISIONS.** Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

**HAY**, per ton, \$18 to 19—Eastern Screwed \$14 50.

**CHEESE**—Old 11 c.—New 8.

**EGGS**, 14 a 16.

**WOOL**—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3-4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.**

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

**FENCE CHAINS.**

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

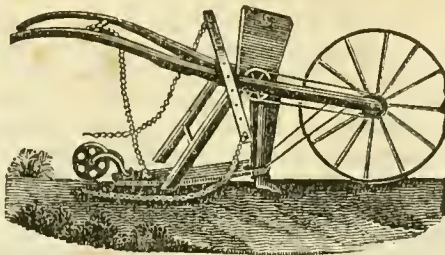
**TYE UP CHAINS.**

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEAY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21.

**MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

At a meeting, held April 10th, 1841, the Executive Committee were instructed not to receive any reports of Committees, awarding premiums, for the past year, after Saturday the 24th instant. E. M. RICHARDS, Recording Secretary. April 14. 2w

**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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**WINSHIP'S NURSERY,**

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, —5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic. Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & CO. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP. Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

**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.

Price at the Mill 30 cents per bushel, put up in casks or hds. containing from 4 1-4 to 17 bushels each as the purchaser may desire or order, and delivered at any part of the city at 35 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 8 cents per bushel at the kiln, put up in casks, 4 bushels each, at 50 cents per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, 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 meet with prompt attention. April 7, 1841. NAHUM WARD

**BEDFORD OATS.**

Just received 60 bushels of superior Bedford Oats. This variety is highly recommended, it not being liable to blast, and very productive. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

**SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.**

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 30 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

**BLACK SEA WHEAT.**

Received from Vermont, 30 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, N. H. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

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

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

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.**

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

**PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.**



3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season. Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees. 4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots. Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds. 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridge port or with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

**PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSEBERRIES, &c.**

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices, including the following

**PEARS.**

Belle Lucrative,	Catillac,
Mouille Bouche,	Williams' Bon Chretien or Bartlett,
Josephine,	Jargonell d'Espagne,
Beurre Spence,	Echasserie,
" Capiamont,	Urbaniste,
" Bosc,	Duchess d'Angouleme,
" Diel,	St. Chislain,
" d'Aremhurgh,	Madaline d'Carne.
Easter Beurre,	

**PLUMS.**

Green Gage,	New Orleans,
Purple Gage,	Imperatrice,
Diamond,	Reine Claude,
Washington,	Royal d'Tours.
Golden drop,	

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice. JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Boston. April 7, 1841.

**GRINDSTONES.**

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARDI & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 15ly. Nov. 17.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Christian Journal.]

## A FATHER TO HIS MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Come gather close to my side,  
My little smitten flock—  
And I will tell of him who brought  
Pure water from the Rock;  
Who boldly led God's people forth  
From Egypt's wraith a guide—  
Once a cradled babe did float  
All helpless on the Nile.

You're weary, precious ones, your eyes  
Are wandering far and wide,—  
Think ye of her who knew so well  
Your tender thoughts to guide?  
Who could to Wisdom's sacred lore  
Your fixed attention claim—  
Oh never from your heart's erase  
That blessed mother's name.

'Tis time to sing your evening hymn—  
My youngest infant dove;  
Come press thy velvet cheek to mine  
And learn the lay of love.  
My sheltering arms can clasp you all,  
My poor deserted throng;  
Cling as you used to cling to her,  
Who sings the Angel's song.

Begin sweet birds the accustomed strain  
Come, warble loud and clear—  
Alas! alas! you're weeping all,  
You're sobbing in my ear.  
Good night—go say the prayer she taught,  
Beside your little bed;  
The lips that used to bless you there  
Are silent with the dead.

A Father's hand your course may guide  
Amid the thorns of life—  
His care protect these shrinking plants  
That dread the storms of strife:  
But who upon your infant hearts  
Shall like that mother write?  
Who touch the springs that rule the soul?  
Dear mourning babes, good night.

*Bed Warming by an Irishman.* A gentleman from Danvers being at the Franklin House, in Providence, one night last winter, before retiring gave directions to the Irish servant to warm his bed. After waiting below a sufficient time, as he thought, to enable the servant to accomplish his purpose, the gentleman betook himself to his chamber, where he found Patrick very industriously employed in circulating the warming-pan to and fro under the bed, between the bedstead and the floor. Restraining his laughter as well as he was able, the gentleman told the servant he could never warm the bed in that way. "But beggin' your honor's pardon, sir," interrupted Pat, flourishing his fire-arms more briskly than ever, "beggin' your honor's pardon, sir, it's me that'll give it a good warmin'"—and round and round went the warming pan through the thin air, poor Patrick meantime puffing and blowing with the intensity of his exertions, to the great amusement of our friend, the traveller. Pat resisted for some time the directions of the gentleman, insisting that the bed would be burned up if he brought the pan of coals in contact with the clothes, and his scruples were not overcome, nor could he be induced to proceed in the usual manner, until he had turned down all the bed clothes, drawn the pan over the surface of the bed, and seen with his own eyes that the operation might be performed with safety.—*Salem Reg.*

There are no two things so much talked of, and so seldom seen, as virtue and the funds.—*Lacon.*

The following is related in the February number of the *Kniekerbocker*:

"Dr. Aspen's episode of tooth-drawing, reminds us of a country patient somewhat akin to his, who called on one of our most eminent dentists, being 'troubled with a raging tooth,' which he wished extracted. Seating himself, the polished instrument was displayed before his eyes, and the next moment the tormenter was placed in his hand.—'Well, doctor,' said he, 'how much do you ax for the job? Guy! but you did it quick, though.'—'My terms,' replied the dentist, 'are one dollar.'—'A dollar—for half a minute's work!! One dollar!!! THUNDER! Why, a doctor down't our place drew a tooth for me, two years ago, and it took him two hours. He dragged me all round the room, and lost his grip half a dozen times. I never see such hard work: and he only charged me twenty-five cents. A dollar for a minute's work! O git about!—you must be jokin'!" This economical victim was but following out the popular utilitarian doctrine, that the labor necessary to produce a result, should form its standard of value."

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

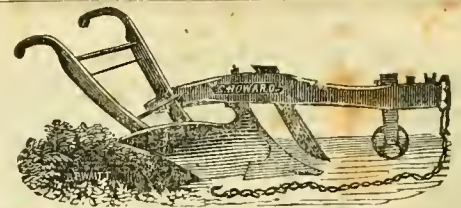
Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears. but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

*Warren's Seedling Methven*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$5 00 per hundred plants.

*Methven Castle*.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

*Keen's Seedling*.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

*Royal Scarlet*.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

*Hautbois*.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

*Early Virginia*.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

*English Wood*.—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, including the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

March, 24.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1841.

[NO. 43.

N. E. FARMER.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

## ON EXPERIMENTS ON MANURES.

To the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN—The committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Andrew Nichols, on the subject of compost manures, have at several times visited his farm in Middleton, where he has made experiments. The soil is naturally light, and for many years has been severely cropped without receiving much manure. The number of live stock kept upon the farm is small, and but little manure has been purchased. The distance from any place where animal manure can be purchased at a reasonable rate, seems almost to preclude his means of obtaining it. Under such difficulties Dr. Nichols has been very successful in the manufacture and application of a compost, the ingredients of which are meadow mud, ashes and a small proportion of animal manure. His success has been extraordinary, as will be evident to any one who knows the exhausted condition of the soil, and who has witnessed the heavy crops it is made to yield.

In the application of liquid manure made from meadow mud and potash, Dr. Nichols has been less successful this year than in his last year's experiment. A farther trial may establish or overthrow his theory on this subject. We hope he will continue his experiment, for it is of as much consequence that farmers should know what applications are useless or hurtful, as what will produce abundant harvests.

The committee recommend that the communication of Dr. Nichols be published; they also desire him to furnish for publication, the analysis of the mud, and an essay on the subject of peat mud, muck, sand, &c., as promised in said communication, and they recommend that the Society pay Dr. Nichols for his successful experiments, and valuable communications, a gratuity of ten dollars.

For the Committee,

DANIEL P. KING.

Danvers, Dec. 1840.

## ANDREW NICHOLS' STATEMENT.

To the Committee to whom was referred the communication of Andrew Nichols, on the subject of Compost Manures, &c.

GENTLEMEN—Having invited the attention of the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society to our continued use of, and experiments on, fresh meadow or peat mud, as a manure, it is, of course, expected that the result of these experiments should be laid before them. The compost with which we planted most of our corn and potatoes the present year, was composed of the same materials, and managed in the same manner as that which we used last year for the same purpose. (See Essex Agricultural Transactions for 1839, p. 35.)

[Although Dr. Nichols' statement for '39 was

inserted in this paper last year, we have thought it best to republish, because the subject is one of the most important to the farming interests that at present engages the attention of agriculturists. The great desideratum is, a cheap and expeditious method of rendering peat and muck food for plants. Dr. Nichols brings science, many years' careful observation, and a good stock of experience to bear upon the laws by which the growth of plants is carried on and increased. We saw his fields in '39, and were satisfied that he then obtained good crops, at much less than the ordinary expense for manure.—ED.]

### Dr. Nichols' Statement of 1839.

Persuaded of the importance of the discoveries made by Dr. Samuel L. Dana, of Lowell, and given to the world through the medium of the reports of Professor Hitchcock and Rev. H. Colman, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, concerning the food of vegetables, geine, and the abundance of it in peat mud, in an insoluble state to be sure, and in that state not readily absorbed and digested by the roots of cultivated vegetables, but rendered soluble and very easily digestible by such plants by potash, wood ashes, or other alkalies, among which is ammonia, one of the products of fermenting animal manures, I resolved last year to subject his theories to the test of experiment the present season. Accordingly I directed a quantity of black peat mud, procured by ditching for the purpose of draining and reclaiming an alder swamp, a part of which I had some years since brought into a state highly productive of the cultivated grasses, to be thrown in heaps. During the winter I also had collected in Salem, 282 bushels of unleached wood ashes, at the cost of 12 1-2 cents per bushel. These were sent up to my farm, a part to be spread on my black soil grass lands, and a part to be mixed with mud for my tillage land. Two hundred bushels of these were spread on about six acres of such grass land, while it was covered with ice and frozen hard enough to be carted over without cutting it into ruts. These lands produced from one to two tons of good merchantable hay to the acre, nearly double the crop produced by the same lands last year. And one fact induces me to think, that being spread on the ice, as above mentioned, a portion of these ashes was washed away by the spring freshet. The fact from which I infer this, is, that a run below, over which the water coming from the meadow on which the largest part of these ashes were spread flows, produced more than double the quantity of hay, and that of a very superior quality to what had been ever known to grow on the same land before.

Seventy bushels of these ashes, together with a quantity not exceeding thirty bushels of mixed coal and wood ashes made by my kitchen and parlor fires, were mixed with my barn manure, derived from one horse kept in stable the whole year, one other horse kept in stable during the winter months, one cow kept through the winter, and one pair of oxen employed almost daily on the road and in the woods, but fed in the barn one hundred days. This

manure was never measured, but knowing how it was made, by the droppings and litter or bedding of these cattle, farmers can estimate the quantity with a good degree of correctness. These ashes and this manure were mixed with a sufficient quantity of the mud above mentioned by forking it over three times, to manure three acres of corn and potatoes, in hills four feet by about three feet apart, giving a good shovel full to the hill. More than two thirds of this was grass land, which produced last year about half a ton of hay to the acre, broken up by the plough in April. The remainder was cropped last year without being well manured, with corn and potatoes. Gentlemen, you have seen the crop growing and matured, and I leave it to you to say whether or not the crop on this land would have been better had it been dressed with an equal quantity of pure, well rotted barn manure. For my own part, I believe it would not, but that this experiment proves that peat mud thus managed, is equal if not superior to the same quantity of any other substance in common use as a manure among us; which, if it be a fact, is a fact of immense value to the farmers of New England. By the knowledge and use of it, our comparatively barren soils may be made to equal or excel in productiveness the virgin prairies of the west. There were many hills in which the corn first planted was destroyed by worms. A part of these were supplied with the small Canada corn, a part with beans. The whole was several times cut down by frost. The produce was three hundred bushels of ears of sound corn, two tons of pumpkins and squashes, and some potatoes and beans. Dr. Dana, in his letter to Mr Colman, dated Lowell, March 6, 1839, suggests the trial of a solution of geine as a manure. His directions for preparing it are as follows: "Boil one hundred pounds of dry pulverized peat with two and a half pounds of white ash, (an article imported from England,) containing 36 to 55 per cent. of pure soda, or its equivalent in pearlash or potash, in a potash kettle, with 130 gallons of water; boil for a few hours, let it settle, and dip off the clear liquor for use. Add the same quantity of alkali and water, boil and dip off as before. The dark colored brown solution contains about half an ounce per gallon of vegetable matter. It is to be applied by watering grain crops, grass lands, or any other way the farmer's quick wit will point out."

In the month of June I prepared a solution of geine, obtained not by boiling, but by steeping the mud as taken from the meadow, in a weak lye in tubs. I did not weigh the materials, being careful only to use no more mud than the potash would render soluble. The proportion was something like this: peat 100 lbs., potash 1 lb., water 50 gallons; stirred occasionally for about a week, when the dark brown solution, described by Dr. Dana, was dipped off and applied to some rows of corn, a portion of a piece of starved barley, and a bed of onions sown on land not well prepared for that crop. The corn was a portion of the piece manured as above mentioned. On this the benefit was not so obvious. The crop of barley on the portion watered, was more than double the quantity both

in straw and grain to that on other portions of field, the soil and treatment of which was otherwise precisely similar.

The bed of onions which had been prepared by dressing it with a mixture of mud and ashes previous to the sowing of the seed, but which had not by harrowing been so completely pulverized, mixed and kneaded with the soil as the cultivators of this crop deem essential to success, consisted of three and a half square rods. The onions came up well, were well weeded, and about two bushels of fresh horse manure spread between the rows. In June, four rows were first watered with the solution of geine above described. In ten days the onions in these rows were nearly double the size of the others. All but six rows of the remainder were then watered. The growth of these soon outstripped the unwatered remainder.

Mr Henry Gould, who manages my farm on shares, and who conducted all the foregoing experiments, without thinking of the importance of leaving at least one row unwatered that we might better ascertain the true effect of this management, seeing the benefit to the parts thus watered, in about a week after, treated the remainder in the same manner. The ends of some of the rows, however, which did not receive the watering, produced only very small onions, such as are usually thrown away as worthless by cultivators of this crop. This fact leads me to believe that if the onions had not been watered with the solution of geine, not a single bushel of a good size would have been produced on the whole piece. At any rate, it was peat or geine rendered soluble by alkali, that produced this large crop.

The crop proved greater than our most sanguine expectations. The onions were measured in the presence of the chairman of your committee, and making ample allowance for the tops which had not been stripped off, were adjudged equal to four bushels to the square rod, or at the rate of 640 bushels to the acre. In these experiments, 7 lbs. of potash which cost 7 cts. a pound, bought at the retail price, were used. Potash, although dearer than wood ashes at 12 1-2 cts. per bushel, is I think, cheaper than the whiteash mentioned by Dr. Dana, and sufficiently cheap to make with meadow mud, a far cheaper manure than such as is in general used among our farmers. The experiment satisfies me that nothing better than potash and peat can be used for most if not all our cultivated vegetables, and the economy of watering with a solution of geine, such as are cultivated in rows, I think cannot be doubted. The reason why the corn was not very obviously benefited, I think, must have been, that the portion of the roots to which it was applied, was already fully supplied with nutriment out of the same kind from the peat ashes and manure put in the hill at planting. For watering rows of onions or other vegetables, I should recommend that a cask be mounted on light wheels, so set that like the *drill* they may run each side of the row and drop the liquid manure through a small tap hole or tube from the cask, directly upon the young plants. For preparing the liquor, I should recommend a cistern about three feet deep and as large as the object may require, formed of plank and laid on a bed of clay and surrounded by the same, in the manner that tan vats are constructed; this should occupy a warm place, exposed to the sun, near water, and as near as these requisites permit to the tillage lands of the farm. In such a cistern, in warm weather, a solution of geine

may be made in large quantities with little labor and without the expense of fuel, as the heat of the sun is, I think, amply sufficient for the purpose. If from further experiments it should be found economical to water grass lands and grain crops, a large cask or casks placed on wheels and drawn by oxen or horse power, the liquor from the casks being at pleasure let into a long narrow box perforated with numerous small holes, which would spread the same over a strip of ground, some 6, 8, or 10 feet in breadth, as it is drawn over the field in the same manner as the streets in cities are watered in summer.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

I certify that I measured the piece of land mentioned in the foregoing statement, as planted with corn, on the 21st of September, 1839, and found the same to contain two acres, three quarters, thirty-one rods.

JOHN W. PROCTOR,  
Surveyor.

#### Continuation of Dr. Nichols' Statement for 1840.

Four acres of corn, on the same kind of soil, was manured in the hill with this compost, and one acre of corn on a more meagre portion of the same field, was manured in the same manner, with a compost consisting of the same kind of mud, half a cord of manure taken from the pigsty, and forty pounds of potash, second quality, dissolved in water, sprinkled over and worked into the heap, with the fork, in the same manner that the dry ashes were into the other compost. Of both kinds the same quantity, a common iron or steel shovel full to the hill, was used, and no difference in the crop which could be ascribed to the different manures, could be perceived. The hills were four by three feet apart on an average. In the borders and adjoining this piece of corn, one acre was planted with potatoes. The compost used on some portions of this consisted of rather a larger portion of coarse barn manure composed of meadow hay, corn fodder waste, &c., wet with the urine and mixed with the droppings of cattle, and less meadow mud. The whole six acres was hoed twice only after the use of the cultivator. The whole amount of labor after the ground was furrowed and the compost prepared in heaps on the field, is stated by the tiller of the ground, H. L. Gould, to have been forty-nine days' work, of one man, previous to the cutting of the stalks. Pumpkins, squashes, and some beans were planted among the corn. The produce was four hundred and sixty bushel baskets of sound corn, eighty bushels of potatoes, three cords of pumpkins, one and a half bushels of white beans. On one acre of the better part of the soil, harvested separately, there were one hundred and twenty baskets of corn ears, and a full proportion of the pumpkins. On one eighth of an acre of Thorburn's tree corn treated in the same manner as the rest, the produce was nineteen baskets. A basket of this corn shells out seventeen quarts, one quart more than a basket of the ordinary kinds of corn. The meal for bread and puddings is of a superior quality. Could we depend upon its ripening, for, Thorburn's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a late variety of corn, (though it ripened perfectly with us last season, a rather unusually warm and long one,) farmers would do well to cultivate it more extensively than any other kind.

The use of dry ashes on our black soil grass lands, showed an increased benefit from last year. But our experiments with liquid manure disappointed us. Either from its not being of the requisite

strength, or from the dryness of the season, or from our mistaking the effects of it last year, or from all these causes combined, the results confidently anticipated, were not realized; and from our experiments this year we have nothing to say in favor of its use, although we think it worthy of further experiments. On the first view of the subject, a dry season or a dry time might seem more favorable to the manifestations of benefit from watering plants with liquid manure, than wet seasons or times. But when we consider that when the surface of the earth is dry, the small quantity of liquid used would be arrested by the absorbing earth ere it reached the roots, and perhaps its fertilizing qualities changed, evaporated, or otherwise destroyed, by the greater heat to which at such times it must be exposed—it is not, I think, improbable that the different effects noticed in our experiments with this substance, the two past years, might be owing to this cause. It is my intention, should sufficient leisure permit, to analyse the soil cultivated and the mud used, and prepare a short essay on the subject of peat mud, muck, sand, &c., as manure, for publication in the next volume of the transactions of the society.

Yours, respectfully,

ANDREW NICHOLS.

Danvers, December 26, 1840.

#### NOTICES

*Of Liebig's Organic Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology.*—Just published by J. Owen, Cambridge, Mass.

This work has already acquired great reputation in Great Britain, and several notices and reviews of it have appeared in the foreign journals, all of which unite in expressing their high estimation of its contents. Three lectures have been recently delivered on Agriculture, at Oxford, by Dr. Daubeny, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Botany, in which he has illustrated and adopted Professor Liebig's views.

"Every page contains a mass of information. I would earnestly advise all practical men, and all interested in cultivation, to have recourse to the book itself. The subject is vastly important, and we cannot estimate how much may be added to the produce of our fields by proceeding on correct principles."—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine for March, 1841.*

In alluding to this work before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr Gregory remarked;—

"Every thing was simple and clearly explained. It was the first attempt to apply the newly created science of Organic Chemistry to Agriculture. In his opinion, from this day might be dated a new era in the art, from the principles established by Professor Liebig. He was of opinion, that the British Association had just reason to be proud of such a work, as originating in their recommendation."

The following is from the address at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, November 30, 1840, when one of the Copley medals was awarded to Professor Liebig, in presenting which, the President, the Marquis of Northampton, thus addressed Professor Daniell, who, in the absence of Professor Liebig, received from him the medal:—

"I hold in my hand and deliver to you one of the Copley medals, which has been awarded by us to Professor Liebig. My principal difficulty, in

the present exercise of this, the most agreeable part of my official duty, is to know, whether to consider M. Liebig's inquiries as most important in a chemical or in a physiological light; however that may be, he has a double claim on the scientific world, enhanced by the practical and useful ends to which he has turned his discoveries."

"It is the best book," writes Mr. Nuttall, "ever published on Vegetable Chemistry as applied to Agriculture, and calculated undoubtedly to produce a new era in the science."

Extract from a letter from Rev. H. Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, dated February 15th, 1841;—

"It is the most valuable contribution to Agricultural science, which has come within my knowledge. It takes new views on many subjects, which have been long discussed without any progress towards determinate conclusions; and reveals principles, which are of the highest importance. Some of these principles require farther elucidation and proof; but, in general, they are so well established by facts within my own observation, that in my opinion the truth, if not already reached, is not far distant."

From Silliman's Journal, January, 1841:—

"It is not too much to say, that the publication of Professor Liebig's Organic Chemistry of Agriculture, constitutes an era of great importance in the history of Agricultural science. *Its acceptance as a standard is unavoidable, for, following closely in the straight path of inductive philosophy, the conclusions which are drawn from its data are incontrovertible.*"—"To some, the style of this work may seem somewhat obscure; but it will be found, on a re-perusal, that great condensation, brevity, and terseness, have been mistaken for obscurity."—"We can truly say, that we have never risen from the perusal of a book with a more thorough conviction of the profound knowledge, extensive reading, and practical research of its author, and of the invincible power and importance of its reasonings and conclusions, than we have gained from the present volume."

In the notice from which the foregoing is extracted, the learned editors enumerate among the most important chapters, those on manure, the composition of animal manure, the essential elements of manure, bone manure, the supply of nitrogen by animal matter, mode of applying urine, value of human excrements, &c.

The Second Part of the work is a masterpiece of condensed reasoning on chemical transformations, fermentation, decay, and putrefaction, and on contagion, poisons, and miasms.

#### DISCOURSE,

*On the objects and importance of the National Institution for the Promotion of Science, established at Washington, 1840, delivered at the first Anniversary.* By JOEL R. POINSETT, Secretary of War and Senior Director of the Institution. Washington: 1841.

This discourse states the spheres and objects of several of the sciences, and their connection with the useful arts. We read it with much satisfaction, deeming it worthy of an occasion which required the services of a discriminating and well furnished mind. The following passages we offer to our readers.

"This Institution has allotted one entire division

to Agriculture. This must be considered the most important, as it is the most necessary of the useful arts, as well as the most essential to our existence in a state of civilization. The hunter or the shepherd can do no more than supply himself and his children with food. Such a people have no surplus for those who follow other pursuits; whereas in an agricultural community a portion of the people only are engaged in raising grain and cattle to supply the remainder with food, who, in their turn, are employed in the useful or fine arts, or in the pursuits of literature and science; and it may be safely asserted that the degree of civilization in any country will be in proportion to the perfection of its agriculture. Cicero says, "there is no better pursuit in life, none more full of enjoyment, or more worthy a freeman," and surely there is none which contributes more largely to the wealth and independence of a country. Like all the useful arts, it is dependent upon science for its perfection. Sir Humphrey Davy's work upon agricultural chemistry shows its intimate connection with that science, and we have already remarked the application of geology to its uses. One of the greatest improvements of farming in modern times, so fruitful in improvements of every kind, is the free use of mineral manures. Lime, in some form or other, must enter into the composition of every soil, to render it fertile; and where the chemist fails to detect it in the land, he supplies it artificially. A knowledge of the analysis of soils is therefore necessary to every good farmer. The use of mineral manures is beginning to be well understood, and to be generally practiced in our country; but there are two things that appear either not to be fully comprehended, or not to be sufficiently brought into successful operation; the one is to make a given quantity of land yield for a series of years, the maximum amount of produce it is capable of by high culture and a judicious rotation of crops, and the other is the art of irrigation. The great economy of making a small portion of land yield as much as a large one, must be too obvious to require explanation, and the manner of effecting this important object is to be learned by the application of scientific principles to husbandry. The wonderfully fertilizing effect of water has been understood for ages, and the art of irrigation has been practised from time immemorial. The scriptures are filled with beautiful poetical allusions to this art, which proves its antiquity, and it is still practised in every part of Asia, throughout the south of Europe, and in that portion of America settled by the Spaniards. In those countries are seen extensive works of irrigation, and where the depth of the bank of the river and the low level will not allow canals being taken out for the purpose, the Persian wheel, an instrument of great power and antiquity, is used. Often, indeed, water is drawn by this means from deep wells, to irrigate the fields, while in our finely watered country this great advantage is neglected. I have traversed, in a period of drought, the rich and fertile valleys of Virginia, and seen the corn and grass perishing for want of moisture, while a bountiful stream ran gurgling along the side of the hill, wanting only to be tapped to restore the withering plants and scorched grass to new life and vigor. In the South, irrigation is practised in the cultivation of rice, but only in the low country, by means of the ebb and flow of the tide, and for that plant alone. With this exception, there, as elsewhere throughout our country, the farmers do not avail them-

selves of the great natural advantages they enjoy in having the means of irrigation within their reach, but trust altogether to the uncertain seasons. As a thorough knowledge of this art would more than double our agricultural products with the same labor, this Institution will confer a benefit on their fellow citizens, by instructing them in the best methods of watering and draining their fields. In the south of Europe, canals of irrigation have been constructed by the ablest engineers of the age, and I cannot but think that our own civil engineers would find their account in becoming acquainted with this art, while at the same time they might render an invaluable service to their country.

"Entomology, which teaches the nature and habits of insects, is an important branch of natural history to the planter and farmer. It will enable him to protect his fruit trees, his grain and cotton fields, from their ravages; and an acquaintance with ornithology will aid him to distinguish what birds serve as auxiliaries for this purpose.

"It will be the duty of this Institution, likewise, to use its best endeavors to introduce into our country new varieties of wholesome, nutritious, and pleasant articles of food. With our extended commerce, this duty may be readily performed; and here let me remark, that agriculture has attained a high degree of perfection only among great commercial nations. The two arts depend mutually upon each other, and the cultivation of the one leads to the extension and advancement of the other."

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"My colleagues have already exhibited so much zeal and industry, that they require no exhortation from me to persevere in their efforts to promote the objects of our Institution, and in their contributions to the union and progress of the arts and sciences. Constituted as this Society is, few of its members can bestow their whole time to the purposes of the Institution; but all may devote some portion of it to this object. The mind requires relaxation from the labors of a trade, or profession, or the cares of state; but, like the soil we cultivate, it need not be left for that period to grow up in noxious weeds. Relaxation from intense application to our important duties may be found in the pursuits of literature and science. It is an error to suppose that letters cannot be cultivated without neglecting the fulfilment of the obligations we owe to our families or to our country. On the contrary, the man who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge will invigorate his mind, and better fit himself to fulfil his more important duties, than if he had passed those moments in frivolous amusements; and the pursuit itself, by leading us to an intimate acquaintance with the works of nature, cannot fail to elevate our minds to the contemplation of that Being who 'in wisdom has made them all,' and to inspire us with devout gratitude to Him who has endued us with intelligence to comprehend his marvellous works."

It has been said, that men carry on a kind of coasting trade with religion. In the voyage of life, they profess to be in search of heaven, but take care not to venture so far into their approximations to it, as entirely to lose sight of the earth; and should their frail vessel be in danger of shipwreck, they will gladly throw their darling vices aboard, as other mariners their treasures, only to fish them up again when the storm is over.—Lacon.

## EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MR PUTNAM—\* \*—My experience in feeding roots in the winter to milch cows, has been this.—Arranging according to their value, I place them as follows: Potatoes, sugar beet, carrots and then turnips. The difference I have found between the same quantity of feed has been from four to six quarts of milk daily in favor of potatoes, given to nine cows, which I have milked this winter: from one week's feeding carrots to nine cows, they fell off in milk on the seventh day six quarts; and on return to potatoes, the milk made its return in the same ratio as the decrease on carrots, or nearly the same.

I consider it was the drought that injured my sugar beets, which I made mention of in my last. And further, I believe they or some of them were injured by thinning them out too much at the last hoeing in July.

Seed Sower—once more. Is Willis' Seed Sower drawn by horse or by hand? Is it adapted to planting corn in the field? If so, I think I shall order one in a few weeks.

[It is wheeled by hand. It is intended soon to have some fitted for planting corn, beans, &c. as well as smaller seeds.—Ed.]

The muck I spoke of in my first, made from the waste of a calico factory, is now frozen in places to the depth of four or five inches, after having been drawn out on to a piece of high-dry land. What do you think of such materials as these for manure? Where some of the same stuff was drawn out and spread on meadow land last fall, it has a green and fresh appearance of forward grass. And while I am on the subject of manures, let me say a few words on the importance of manure.—You, Mr Putnam, cannot say too much through the columns of the Farmer on this subject. The vast importance of this article has not been sufficiently attended to by farmers in general, although it is the principal source of their riches. Without it, after all their care and labor, they can have but miserable crops. Therefore every farmer who wishes to reap the fruits of his labor, should carefully attend to the increase of his manure. The true farmer will endeavor to thrive by increasing the quantity and quality of his manure;—he never allows heaps of manure to remain under the windows of his stables, exposed to the wash of rain and other injuries that may befall it in such a situation: where it is practicable, he will have a suitable cellar under his barn for the reception of his manures, to be there well mixed with other and different materials, by his Berkshire or other kinds of swine. And here I would observe that the hog sty, properly attended, will be found to be one of the best and richest sources for the increase of this important article. Almost any quantity may be made in connection with a well regulated piggery, provided the owner will be as careful to feed his hog sty as the swine confined in it. I firmly believe more can be done under this head, than has yet been accomplished, if we make the best use of the means within our reach:—all the waste, pro and con, should be daily collected, from all the places where it may be found, and deposited in the best bank of discount, which every true farmer has within his own premises, viz: *Hog Sty Bank*. This bank should have a suitable situation, for fear that the various enemies might come within its walls, and injure, if not finally purloin and carry off, a

large share of the precious metals that should be deposited within its vaults for the furtherance and maintenance of the solidity of the character of the institution in the public mind. Mr Putnam, make a long and strong appeal to my brother farmers of New England, to rebuild and maintain within their own possession such a bank as I have been speaking of, and then be careful to attend daily to the payment of all demands in favor of the institution: success will be certain to follow in the dividends of this institution. I believe there is no other branch of husbandry that is more valuable on the whole than this. For if it be true that sometimes, and even often, the proceeds of pork in the market do not much if any exceed what might have been taken for the grain and other things which have been consumed in the various operations of the different functions of the institution, still the manure is an ample dividend for all services rendered the establishment; and it is what the farmer must have, and what he could not procure in sufficient quantity in any other way. Economy must be used in this as in all things else:—true economy consists in supplying the officers of this institution with food to eat, mud and other materials to keep the precious metals in constant employment—not with a parsimonious hand to deal out the food and other materials necessary for the full operation of the bank.

I for one say, friend Putnam, call often upon the farmers of New England to make the most on this subject of manure, for it is the main-spring of all the operations of the farmer. And I shall ever remain your well-wisher and friend.

O. CHACE, JR.

Tiverton, R. I., April 15th, 1841.

We heartily join in the call of friend Chace upon the farmers, to invest in the bank which he recommends, and shall reiterate the call in the loudest possible tones. And we advise them forthwith, as soon as they have drawn out their spring dividends, to supply the officers of the bank with means for profitable operations in the favorable business months of April and May. Farmers, do not wait until after planting for a leisure time for picking up something to put into the hog sty, but go and get materials for the pigs to work upon the very day that you finish cleaning out the sty.—Ed. N. E. Far.

For the New England Farmer.

## MANAGEMENT OF COWS AFTER CALVING.

MR EDITOR—I lately attended a meeting of an agricultural society, where remarks were made on the management of cows after calving. The questions presented for consideration were the following:

1st. Is it advantageous to let cows drink the biestings or the first milk after calving?

2d. Is it beneficial or detrimental to have cows eat the afterbirth?

3d. When the secundine adheres, and nature is obstructed in her operations, can any thing be given to the cow to remove it?

On the above questions the members of the society differed in opinion, as people do on all questions and subjects. As the questions I believe are important, I wish, Mr Editor, you would give your opinion, or any of your correspondents.

Westboro.'

A HERDSMAN.

In reply to the first of these questions we find nothing to communicate. One fact, however, is obvious. Nature having designed the milk for the offspring, it is unnatural food for the mother.

In reply to the other inquiries, we extract the following from Youatt's Treatise on Cattle—pages 544 and 5:

*Attention after Calving.*—Parturition having been accomplished, the cow should be left quietly with the calf; the licking and cleaning of which, and the eating of the placenta, if it is soon discharged, will employ and amuse her. It is a cruel thing to separate the mother from the young so soon; the cow will pine, and will be deprived of that medicine which nature designed for her in the moisture which hangs about the calf, and even in the placenta itself; and the calf will lose that gentle friction and motion which helps to give it the immediate use of all its limbs, and which, in the language of Mr Berry, "increases the languid circulation of the blood, and produces a genial warmth in the half exhausted and chilled little animal." A warm mash should be put before her, and warm gruel, or water from which some of the coldness had been taken off. Two or three hours afterwards, it will be prudent to give an aperient drink consisting of a pound of Epsom salts and two drachms of ginger. This may tend to prevent milk fever and garget in the udder. Attention should likewise be paid to the state of the udder. If the teats are sore, and the bag generally hard and tender, she should be gently but carefully milked three or four times every day. The natural and the effectual preventive of this, however, is to let the calf suck her at least three times in the day if it is tied up in the cow-house, or to run with her in the pasture, and take the teat when it pleases. The tendency to inflammation of the udder is much diminished by the calf frequently sucking; or should the cow be feverish, nothing soothes or quiets her so much as the presence of the little one.

*The Cleansing.*—The placenta, or *after-birth*, or cleansing, should be discharged soon after the calving. It soon begins to act upon the uterus as a foreign body, producing irritation and fever; it likewise rapidly becomes putrid and noisome, and if it is then retained long, it is either an indication of a weakly state of the cow, or it may produce a certain degree of low fever that will interfere with her condition. Every cowleech therefore, has his cleansing drink ready to administer; but it is too often composed of stimulating and injurious drugs, and which lay the foundation for after disease. The aperient drink recommended to be given after calving, with the addition of half a pint of good ale to it, will be the best assistant in this case and the only thing that should be allowed.

"Should the cleansing continue to be retained, some have recommended that a weight of six or eight ounces should be tied to the cord, the gentle and continual action of which will usually separate the placenta from its adhesions, without any risk of hemorrhage; but if the after-birth should still remain in the womb, and decomposition should evidently commence, the hand must be introduced into the passage, and the separation accomplished as gently as possible.

"There is, however, a great deal more fear about this retention of the after-birth than there needs to be, and it is only the actual appearance of inconvenience or disease resulting from it, that would justify a mechanical attempt to extract it."

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

### ON RAISING OF WHEAT.

#### *Preparation of Seed to prevent Smut.*

The preparation of the seed I take from an English account published some years since, which practice I have adopted for five or six years past with success, and I do think much of it.

Make a brine of common salt strong enough to bare up a hen's egg: then put in your wheat, not more than the brine will cover. Stir it and skim as long as any thing will rise. It will float off all the light kernels of wheat, oats, light kernels of cockle, smut, or anything that is injurious to the seed. Then take the wheat out, and put into the same brine another lot, and so on till you have cleaned all you wish. After washing put the wheat into a heap—let it lay six hours—then mix a sufficient quantity of dry ashes, plaister of Paris or lime; then immediately sow your wheat. I am very particular as to time.

The result is, I have not found but two smut heads since I adopted this method, and I think it beneficial in preventing worms from destroying the seed, as well as adding to the growth of the wheat. The English account says, (as well as individuals with whom I conversed from England) that it has been tried on a farm for forty years, and was always successful. More proofs from the same account I might offer; but I am satisfied from my own experience of the beneficial results.

#### *Weeding of Wheat.*

I weed my wheat always twice. The first time when the wheat is three or four inches high; then again just before it begins to head out. I use an instrument called a grub. It is like a cabinet maker's gouge, about one and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, with a socket into which I insert a handle, say four or five feet long. With this instrument one man may go over a large piece of ground in a day. The method is to take the grub and cut off a thistle, dock, or any thing that is injurious to the wheat at the surface of the ground, and leave it on the spot where it is cut off. A field that has had this dressing will look much better: weeds always take the start of the wheat and retard the growth. This practice always pays the farmer a great price for his labor.

#### *Harvesting Wheat.*

I commence cutting my wheat when it is very green, when I find the kernel is out of the milk and about as hard as flour dough, which you may know by squeezing the kernel between your fingers. I then cut it as fast as I can, either in fair weather or not. I do not let it lay in the gravel on the ground exposed either to the sun or rain, but bind it up in single bands near the butt, set it up in stooks of eight bundles on the ground in the form of a pair of rafters, the butts as far apart as possible with two sheafs put on the top for protection. In this way it will dry very quick, and the sap in the straw will afford nourishment to the kernels sufficient to prevent it from shrinking too much. By this method I find the kernel retains all its goodness, and the straw makes excellent fodder for neat stock, because it retains all the sap that the wheat does not absorb. Wheat cured in this way thrashes very easy, and will not shell out by carting to the barn.

I think farmers are not aware how green they

may cut their wheat, and what a saving they may have in the quality of wheat and straw. They have only to try this method, and I feel assured they will find it to their interest.

In the summer of 1838, I sowed one and three-fourths of an acre of wheat in one lot. When harvested and threshed, I had seventy bushels. One full acre was stouter than the three-fourths; therefore I calculate the one acre produced forty-two bushels, and the three-fourths at the rate of thirtyeight bushels to the acre. The kind of wheat sowed was Siberian and red chaff. I generally sow to the acre one bushel and a half of seed. I have had the most wheat to the acre when sown from the 15th to the 20th of May. My usual crop of wheat is from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, with common tillage.

#### *Preparation of Land.*

I plough and harrow my wheat land three or more times, and harrow between ploughings till I think it sufficiently mellow before sowing. I like the practice, after sowing the last time, of going over the ground to have it done with a light bush. It leaves the surface of the ground smoother and covers all the bare kernels. I seldom can make my wheat ground too rich or rich enough. I apply barn yard manure with about an equal quantity of leached ashes from my potash, ashes that I have used for the last twelve or fourteen years on tillage and mowing land in lots in different years from three to eight thousand bushels. After they have been thrown out from the ashery, I find leached ashes are valuable on all tillage land in preventing worms from destroying the seed.

A few years since a neighbor of mine planted a piece of corn on his land adjoining mine: soil naturally about the same. The worms destroyed his corn before weeding, so that he did not hoe it and had no crop, while I had from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. Leached ashes are good on mowing land if spread on the surface. They will prevent a large white worm which often cuts off the roots of the grass under the surface of the ground. The reason is obvious. They do but little injury on ground where leached ashes are used. The quantity I apply generally to the acre, is about twelve ox cart loads, with as much more barn yard manure. The farm which I occupy is an upland farm, strong and retentive soil. Leached ashes are good on dry mowing lands, and I find from experience, have a good effect on quite a moist soil.

#### *General Remarks.*

I sometimes hear farmers say they do not believe in the idea of book farming. In answer, I would say, if my neighbor raises 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, and another 75 bushels of corn to the acre, another raises from 400 to 600 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and another cuts from three to four tons of hay to the acre, which I have done for years past, and the land is not impoverished, is this book farming or an experiment worth publishing? Will it be known unless it is communicated to the public in the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, or some other publication? I am persuaded it is of importance to Farmers to know how this is done, the kind of soil on which it is done, and the method of cultivation.

I think much of the improvements that are now making in our country in farming, and I do think every farmer ought to take or read an agricultural

publication for his own benefit and that of his sons—"to teach the young idea how to shoot."—I am persuaded that the farmer who can raise as much bread on five acres of land as he used to do on ten, or make two bushels of wheat grow where he formerly did but one, ought to communicate his experience to the public. We complain of hard times, and that the banks do not discount. The best remedy for a farmer is to know that he has a bank on his farm, and that he is the only director. If he so manages to raise more than he wants for his own consumption and many kinds of produce to sell, we shall not hear so much about hard times.

TH. FULLER.

Enosburgh, Vt., March 12, 1841.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

### SOIL FOR APPLE TREES.

The successful cultivation of the apple depends very much on the suitability of the ground they are planted in. The size and flavor of the fruit, the general health and duration of trees, are most commonly the result of good or bad soil. Climate and situation also affect both trees and fruit, but not in the degree in which the same are affected by the qualities predominant in the land. Of all the different descriptions of soil to be met with, that of a soft hazel loam, containing a small portion of sand, seems to be most congenial to the apple generally. In such soil the tree is seen to flourish longest, is most productive, and remains freest from disease or attack of insects. A great depth is not requisite; eighteen or twenty inches deep being quite enough, provided it be on a dry subsoil of gravel or loose rock. If the bottom be wet, the trees should be planted high, and every means taken to drain the ground. A wet bottom of gravelly clay should be avoided if possible.

Deep, rich soils in sheltered situations are not the most proper for the apple, for it is often seen that apple trees succeed well in any kind of loam, though it be not more than one foot in depth, so as the bottom is sound and dry, the roots take an extensive horizontal range, the young wood is always of more moderate growth, and better ripened, than when roots strike deep into the ground.

Although local circumstances often control the works of the planter, compelling him to fix on a site where the soil may not be exactly what is recommended above, he must, in this case, endeavor to make the soil by trenching, draining, and by addition of the qualities wanting, bring it as near to the standard as possible.

*Situation and Aspect for Planting Trees.*—The situation of an orchard should neither be in the bottom of a narrow valley, nor on the top of a hill: in the first, the young wood is never so well ripened, the buds are often too early excited in the spring, and there frosts are always more intensely felt: in the second, fruit-bearing trees are always too much exposed to winds. The most desirable site is the side of a hill which slopes gently to the southeast, that being the most sheltered situation in this western country. But when the violence of a west wind is broken by an intervening rise of ground, a southwest aspect has been found equal to any.

True contentment depends not upon what we have;—a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.—Lacon.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1841.

### PLANTING CORN.

*Preparation of the Ground.* Where the land will admit of deep ploughing, such is to be preferred. Seven or eight inches of soil, at least, should be turned up. If more than this can be moved, let it be done. As soon as the ground is ploughed, let the roller be applied; thus put all the furrows down in their proper places, and break all lumps. Next, harrow well lengthwise the furrow; then harrow crosswise the furrows. This is for new or sward land, which we have found to be better than any other for corn.

*Manure.* It is not good husbandry in this vicinity, to apply less than seven or eight cords of good manure to the acre for this crop. Let one half of this quantity be spread upon the grass and turned under the sod. The other half having been previously formed into a heap in the field, and thrown over two or three times, should be spread upon the surface of the furrows, immediately after the rolling of the land, and then be harrowed in.—Plant in *hills*, from 3 ft. 3 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. each way. A greater distance will give larger ears, but not so much corn to the acre.

*Seed.* Put from 8 to 10 kernels in the hill. Thus furnish a good supply for worms, birds, &c. Subsequently, thin down to four or five stalks. No preparation of the seed is of any service where the land is in proper condition, where no enemy is to be repelled, and where you plant between the first and middle of May.

These directions are for lands well suited to corn.—On moist lands, it may be well to put manure in the hill and to earth up the corn. But on all others the manure should be spread; for though in June and July, the corn will not be as forward as if manured in the hill, yet careful experiment has shown that *in the half bushel*, in autumn, it will be more productive. The stalks never become quite as large. On lands not moist, avoid hilling.

These remarks are the results of several years' observations and experiments, where this crop has been cultivated with much more than ordinary success.

### TREATMENT OF HIRED MEN.

*Entreat not evil the hireling that bestoweth himself wholly for thee.—ECCLESIASTICUS.*

Art thou a man employing others to till thy grounds? Then remember that thou hast a Master who commands thee not to over-task or to abuse them. They are free men—the rights of free men are theirs. Often they are your equals in intelligence, character and respectability. Both duty and interest require you to regard their rights. They may demand, at reasonable times, as much palatable and wholesome food as is needed to preserve unimpaired their health and strength. They may demand as many hours for rest and sleep as the human constitution ordinarily requires. They may demand comfortable beds, in rooms not unhealthy. They may refuse such excessive efforts or great exposures as would prematurely break down the constitution. They may claim kindness and civility in all your language towards them, and in all your treatment of them. It is no part of their contract that they shall listen to oaths and curses, should such things pass your lips. It is no part of the contract that they shall bear such mental suffering, as unreasonable reproaches, unprovoked fault-finders, or ungoverned passions on your part, may produce.—

Until they forfeit it by misconduct, they may claim your confidence that they will be faithful to you and to your interests. When found unfaithful, let the fault be stated, and a full mutual understanding be obtained. But it is bad, very bad for both employer and employed to be suspicious of each other. Mutual confidence is for the comfort and good of both.—“Every body knows every thing;” and if you undertake to thrive by keeping laborers on a short allowance, by working them an excessive number of hours, by dint of scolding and fretting, by any secret artifices, they will read your heart's secret purposes, and will find ways and means to thwart you in the accomplishment of your designs. Imprudence and injustice on the part of employers, create in part the untrustworthiness complained of in the employed. We may preach next to the employed—the hired.

### THE WEATHER.

You would not see the darkest side,

You would not be complaining—

But, farmer, can your temper stand

This raining, raining, raining?

The weather cock is rusted east,

Unscour'd the plough's remaining,

The wash is soaking in the tub—

'T is raining, raining, raining.

The harness oiled, the corn shelled out,

Done, all the sawing, planing—

The winds still give an ague fit,—

'T is raining, raining, raining.

The door-post by his shoulder held,

His hands in pockets playing,

The farmer gazes east and west—

'T is raining, raining, raining.

Mud thickens on the kitchen floor,

The good wife's patience straining;

Restless the men go in and out—

'T is raining, raining, raining.

It's dismal dull for man and beast,

But let's have no complaining—

We'll hope, we'll trust all's well, e'en when

'T is raining, raining, raining.

It is needless for us to say that we are no poet. We were never charged with any poetical propensities. But the long—long cold storm of a week past, brought to mind a song once heard, and failing to remember it in full, we have stolen such parts as recollection could gather up, and spliced and added to them till they assumed the form in which they are here presented.

The great quantity of rain which has fallen within the week past, together with the degree of cold accompanying it, will render the ground unfit for the reception of seed for several days to come. Sowing and planting must be performed at a later period of the year than is usual in this vicinity. But in this fact there is no cause for discouragement. The forward seasons are not usually more productive than others. Our observation teaches, that even Indian corn is more productive in those seasons when it makes but slow progress in June, than in those in which its early growth is rapid. We do not say that its chances for escaping autumnal frosts are as great, but merely that it is more productive in case the latter part of the season favors it in maturing. Our grass, potatoes and grains, as well as most of our fruits, are ordinarily as abundant in the cooler seasons as in the hot ones—often they are more so.

The weather which comes, is the best for us. There is a promise that “seed time and harvest shall not fail;” and though a degree of adaptation to the *apparent* promises of the season may be proper, when we are deter-

mining what kind of seed to plant, and in what way to apply our manures and treat the growing crop, yet we deem it true wisdom, early in the year, to confide in the above promise, and make but slight deviations from the course which would be found best in the average years.

### LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

This work, an American edition of which is now for sale at the principal bookstores and Agricultural Warehouses of this city, comes out with high recommendations from able and discreet judges on both sides the Atlantic. The price of the work is \$1 25 per copy. So small a part of it has yet been examined by us, that we are unprepared to express any opinion as to its intrinsic value; but we are satisfied that all cultivators whose habits of reading and reflection are such as will enable them to comprehend a concise scientific work, will find it highly interesting. Many of the views expressed are to us new and entertaining, but we have yet found but little if any thing which calls for any departure from the commonly approved methods of manuring and treating our soils. The work deserves to be studied.

### PLANTS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The green-house of M. P. Wilder, Esq., Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester, President of the Mass. Horticultural Society, was damaged by fire on the morning of the 16th inst. We regret to state that many of his choicest plants were destroyed, including his new importations of fine and rare things within the last year, and over five hundred seedling Camellias, in various stages of growth: also his splendid seedling Camellia Wilderii, described a few months since in the N. E. Farmer, and his whole collection of Caeti. The fire broke out in the western section, which contained the above named plants, but was discovered in season to save the eastern section and most of the plants, though in a damaged state. It has been necessary to head down his tall magnificent Camellias in the back row, as the only hope of saving them. The house was fully insured, but not so with the plants: there was only \$1000 upon them, which pays but a small portion of the loss. The loss is not only great to the enterprising proprietor, but to the horticultural community generally. Some of the plants cannot be replaced, and the destruction of his seedling C. Wilderii, will be lamented by every florist. He had already received orders for it from a number of the most distinguished foreign cultivators, and no doubt it would have proved a source of profit as well as pleasure, in adding a choice gem to this interesting family of plants.

J. B.

### FIRST CUCUMBER IN THE MARKET.

Mr F. W. R. Emery, of Bedford, exhibited to us on the 9th inst., a fine specimen of the long spined cucumber, which we believe was the first in Quincy market this year. It was sold for 50 cents, in the stall of Whiting, Norcross & Dana. Yesterday we received another specimen from the same gentleman, that measured 13 3-4 inches in length, which, considering the state of the weather for the last eight days—the sun not having made his appearance—is good testimony of his skill in horticulture: thus in opposition to all unfavorable influences without, producing with the assistance of the heat from a bed of oak leaves, a vegetable so perfect in shape. What we are to do with so much cucumber at this season of the year, we can hardly divine. Should there be a change in the weather soon, we shall probably begin upon one end of it: but as cool as it is at present, we must keep it in all its length, for the gratification of our customers and friends.

J. B.

*Errata.*—In Dr. Wood's communication on page 333 of our last number, the word “posterns,” in the fourth and fifth lines from the bottom of the first column, should have been *pasterns*; and “post-rrior,” in the second line from the bottom, should have been *pastern*.

Philosophy may teach us to *hear* of the calamities of others with magnanimity; but it is religion alone that can teach us to bear our own with resignation.—Lacon.

## 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 28.

April, 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	19	28	42	W.
Tuesday,	20	33	53	E.
Wednesday,	21	41	46	E.
Thursday,	22	39	42	E.
Friday,	23	39	43	E.
Saturday,	24	40	61	E.
Sunday,	25	40	41	E.

A Northeast storm commenced on Tuesday afternoon, and has continued through the week; considerable rain has fallen each day. Farmers and Gardeners are very backward with their spring work.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1841.  
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 230 Beef Cattle, 15 pair of Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, 200 Sheep, and 710 swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Prices have further advanced. We noticed one or two yoke extra for \$7 75. First quality, \$7 25 a 7 50. Second quality, \$6 50 a 7 00. Third quality, \$5 75 a 6 50.

Working Oxen—Sales, \$80, \$95, and \$100.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, \$20, \$24, \$25, \$29, \$33, and \$35.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot sold for 4 3-4 cents the pound, alive.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold for 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-2 for barrows, and two lots for a fraction more. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

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

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$6 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 54 to 56—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 43.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 60 to 55. Oats—Southern 30 to 31—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$13 to 19—Eastern Screwed \$14 50.

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, b. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do. 1-4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 0 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengali Sheep, 8 to 10—Wenon Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

J. BRECK & CO., offer for sale a great variety of beautiful Herbaceous Plants, including 20 varieties Phlox, Penzance Coreopsis of sorts, Delphinium, Campanulas in recent variety, Double Pinks, Dracocephalums, Double Scarlet Lynchies, Double Ragged Robin, Spireas of sorts, Iris do. with a great variety of others. Also, Honeysuckles, Roses, and other ornamental Shrubs.

## GRAPE VINES.

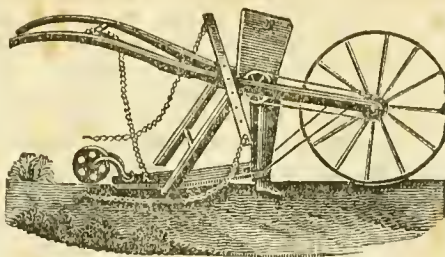
Extra large Isabella Grape Vines for sale as above. Also, Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb Plants, and Asparagus Roots  
J. BRECK & CO.  
April 28

## DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

We have for sale a very large collection of the finest double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 62, North Market St. April 28

## SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received and for sale by J. BRECK & CO., a supply Sweet Potato Slips. No 52, North Market st. April 28.



## 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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
March 31.

## WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic. Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP, Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

## BEDFORD OATS.

Just received 60 bushels of superior Bedford Oats. This variety is highly recommended, it not being liable to blast, and very productive. For sale by  
JOS. BRECK & CO.  
March 31.

## SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 30 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by  
JOS. BRECK & CO.  
March 31.

## BLACK SEA WHEAT.

Received from Vermont, 30 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, N. H. For sale by  
JOS. BRECK & CO.  
March 31.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, Veterinary Surgeon, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

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

Wm. Forbes,  
Wm. J. Niles,  
Joshua Seward,  
J. B. Read,  
James F. Fullham,  
Wm. P. Loring,  
Joseph C. Pray,  
Boston, April 28.

Williams & Pearson,  
Geo. Meacham,  
S. K. Bayley,  
L. Maynard,  
Isaac Foster,  
Artemas White,  
Brown & Sevrenee.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &amp;c.

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

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

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

## PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &amp;c.



3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds, 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.  
500 Quince Trees.  
4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.  
30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots.  
Gonsherry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.  
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.  
All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridge port or with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

## PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSEBERRIES, &amp;c.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices, including the following

## PEARS.

Belle Lucrative,  
Mouille Bouche,  
Josephine,  
Beurre Spence,  
" Capiamont,  
" Bosc,  
" Diel  
" d'Aremburgh,  
Easter Beurre,

Catillac,  
Williams' Bon Chretien or }  
Bartlett, }  
Jargonell d'Espagne,  
Echasserie,  
Urbaniste,  
Duchess d'Angouleme,  
St. Chislain,  
Madaline d'Carne.

## PLUMS.

Green Gage,  
Purple Gage,  
Diamond,  
Washington,  
Golden drop,

New Orleans,  
Imperatrice,  
Reine Claude,  
Royal d'Tours.

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice.  
JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market Boston.  
April 7, 1841.

## GRINDSTONES.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE DEPARTED.

BY PARK DENJAMIN.

The departed! the departed!  
They visit us in dreams,  
And they glide above our memories  
Like shadows over streams—  
But where the cheerful lights of home  
In constant lustre burn—  
The departed—the departed!  
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful,  
How dreamless is their sleep?  
Where rolls the dirge-like music  
Of the ever-tossing deep,  
Or where the hurrying night winds  
Pale winter's robes have spread  
Above their narrow palaces  
In the cities of the dead.

I look around and feel the awe  
Of one who walks alone—  
Among the wrecks of former days,  
In mournful ruin strown;  
I start to hear the stirring sounds  
Among the eypress trees,  
For the voice of the departed  
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice!—it mingles with  
Each free and careless strain;  
I scarce can think earth's minstrelsy  
Will cheer my heart again.  
The melody of summer-waves,  
The thrilling notes of birds,  
Can never be so dear to me  
As their remembered words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles  
Still on me sweetly fall,  
Their tones of love I faintly hear  
My name in sadness call.  
I know that they are happy,  
With their angel plumage on,  
But my heart is very desolate,  
To think that they are gone.

The departed! the departed!  
They visit us in dreams,  
And they glide above our memories  
Like shadows over streams—  
But where the cheerful lights of home  
In constant lustre burn—  
The departed, the departed!  
Can never more return!

**Legal Pleasantries.**—They originate more than half the currant wit of the day in the Great West. There is a racy freshness, moreover, about the pleasantries of that region that is quite delightful. From a late Missouri Journal we have clipped the following anecdote of an eminent legal gentleman of that State. If it be as new to the readers as it is to us, we will guarantee his favorite suffrage. Being once opposed to Mr S——, late member to Congress, he remarked as follows to the jury upon a point of disagreement between them: "Here my brother S——, and I differ. Now this is very natural. Men seldom see things in the same light, and they may disagree in opinion upon the simplest principles of the law, and that very honestly; while, at the same time, neither can see any earthly reason why they should, and this merely because they look at different sides of the subject, and do not view it in all its bearings. Suppose for illustration, a man should come in here,

and boldly assert my brother S——'s head (here he laid his hand very familiarly on the large chucklehead of his opponent) is a *squash!* I, on the other hand, should maintain, and perhaps with equal confidence, that it is a head. Now, here would be a difference, undoubtedly, an honest difference of opinion. We might argue about it till dooms day, and never agree. You often see men arguing upon subjects as empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in, and looking at the neck and shoulders that support it, would say at once that I had reason on my side; for if it was not a head, it at least occupied the place of one, and stood where a head ought to be."

All this was uttered in the gravest and most solemn manner imaginable, and the effect was irresistibly ludicrous.—*Spirit of the Age.*

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar. Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

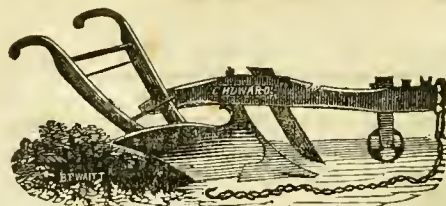
JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## TYE UP CHAINS.

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

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

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21.



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

**Warren's Seeding Methven**, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$5 00 per hundred plants.

**Methven Castle**.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

**Keen's Seedling**.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

**Royal Scarlet**.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

**Hautbois**.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

**Early Virginia**.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

**English Wood**.—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, without the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

March, 24. Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1841.

[NO. 44.]

N. E. FARMER.

[Communicated.]

## LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

*Is there any effectual method upon which we may rely with confidence of protecting buildings from the disastrous effects of Lightning?*

This question is an important one, and involves the most momentous consequences, inasmuch as life and property are concerned. It is a question upon which many doubts have arisen as objections to the use of Lightning Conductors, from the fact that a great number of buildings have been struck with lightning with the common round rods attached to them. But these doubts would be removed if those who possess them could become fully acquainted with the principle of *Strong's Patent Lightning Conductors*, which are constructed after the manner of Dr. King's well known method, with some, though very important, improvements.

It is for the purpose of showing, in some degree, the utility of these conductors, and the advantages they possess over any others now in use, that the following facts are presented for your consideration.

It is not necessary to go into any detail of *causes*, but is sufficient to know that clouds are formed in the atmosphere and become charged with electricity, and whenever two bodies, such as two clouds, or a cloud and the earth, become charged to a certain intensity, according to the resistance opposed to its passage through the atmosphere, it will overcome that resistance and break through the intervening space; and it is while thus restoring its equilibrium, that it so frequently passes through buildings and other objects in its course, and causes such terrific effects.

Probably every person is aware that lightning does not always go in one direction. This is obvious to the eye. Its course is as variable as the wind. It darts from the earth to the clouds, from the clouds to the earth, and from one cloud to another through the atmosphere, going horizontally, obliquely, and vertically, and sometimes taking the earth in its course as a conductor, alike regardless of life, property and vegetation. Dr. Franklin was the first who proposed the use of metallic conductors for the purpose of controlling the discharges of lightning in such a manner as to prevent their passage through buildings. With the knowledge he then possessed of the science of electricity, he supposed that a single round rod of iron would, in every respect, answer the purpose intended. But after having made a fair trial, he found that buildings were sometimes struck, notwithstanding this precaution. He then sought for a remedy; and, reasoning from the fact that a sharp pointed or rough piece of metal would restore the equilibrium of electricity without explosion, and with much greater facility than a round smooth piece, he was led to the conclusion that a square slit nail rod would be preferable on account of its sharp corners, and accordingly, towards the close of his life, he affixed them to a number of buildings in Phila-

delphia, and recommended them for that purpose in preference to any other form.

But improvement did not stop here. The following is one of the circumstances which led Dr. King to study into the subject, which resulted in the application of a system of protecting buildings which has thus far proved his theory to be correct:

As a company of U. S. Infantry was returning from the funeral of an officer, in the town of Baton Rouge, La., they were overtaken by a thunder storm, and while passing the residence of Dr. King, who stood at the door with his attention directed towards them, he saw a flash of lightning which appeared to descend like a sheet of fire on to their bayonets. He immediately made inquiries as to the effect it produced, and was informed "that they all received a severe shock." If there had been no more than three or four persons, they would, in all probability, have been killed; for as their gun barrels did not extend to the ground, the charge was obliged to pass through their bodies, which served as a part of the conductors. But as there were a great number of points presented to the charge, it was divided, and each person receiving a proportion, almost entirely destroyed its effects. He inferred from these facts, that if a great number of points were erected on a building, it would, in the same manner, disperse and weaken the charge.

The principal feature of the Improved Conductors consists in their presenting metallic points to the atmosphere in all directions, in descending into the ground at two or more exposed corners of the building, and in being so connected that no one portion of the rods shall be detached from another; and their usefulness depends chiefly upon their being properly arranged and secured on the building, so that they may be able to receive the various discharges of lightning, and each rod connected with the ground receiving a proportion, conduct it off in a divided state; or *silently* to effect its equilibrium, which is by far the most frequent. A demonstration of the dispersing power of these conductors occurred a few weeks after they were affixed to the Hollis Street Church, Boston, which was previously struck by lightning four times, notwithstanding it had a round rod attached to it, and twice it was set on fire. The circumstance was related to the subscriber by persons who were eye witnesses. As a thunder-storm was passing over the city, their attention was directed towards the church by a vivid flash of lightning, which appeared to descend obliquely, in the form of a ball, to within a short distance of the building, when it burst into innumerable fragments, and disappeared on the points of the rods. Another of a similar character was observed on a building in the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ever since Dr. King first applied his conductors to buildings, (which was about twenty years ago,) they have been constructed in the following manner, viz:—Iron nail-rods three eighths of an inch square, and from five to nine feet in length, or copper of proper dimensions, cut from sheets about the same length, and twisted, are made to connect to-

gether by means of a point about two inches and a half in length, turned at right angles with the rod on one end, to fit into an eye turned on one end of the next rod in series, and the whole secured to the building by a staple.

Now there is a very serious objection to this mode of connecting the rods. Not but that the use of the staple is well enough, for a charge of electricity will never leave a good conductor to follow a bad one, (such as wood,) providing that conductor be sufficient to contain and carry it off. But the objection lies in the fact that the connection depends almost entirely on the staple; which, if by any means, either by the action of the wind, the decay or shrinking of the wood, or its being improperly driven, it should work loose and come out, (a very common occurrence,) the rod having the eye is liable to hang away or spring from the point, in which case their power as conductors of electricity would be entirely cut off, and would serve only to lead the charge into the building and even render it more liable to damage than if there were no conductors attached to it.

The subscriber is happy to inform the public, that in order to remedy this defect, he has made an essential improvement, the importance of which must be obvious to every one.

Instead of making an eye and a point on the ends of the rods, the ends are flattened and screwed together by means of the points, which are made separate from the rods. In this way a *close* and *permanent* contact is made, independent of the staple, and although the staple may come out, still the *connection* will always remain perfect. Besides it affords a free and uninterrupted passage for the electric fluid, which is necessary for the safety of the building; whereas in the other case, it is very much obstructed in passing through so many *imperfect* connections. This we know from experiment. But, notwithstanding this, no building to which Dr. King's conductors have been affixed, has as yet been reported as having been struck by lightning, except in a few instances where the rods were disordered in the manner above mentioned.

Again: there are many persons who would like to have lightning conductors affixed to their buildings, but consider copper too expensive,\* and object to iron because it is so subject to oxydation, or corrosion. Rust does not essentially impair the conductive power of metals, but, like paint,† it almost entirely destroys their receiving and discharging power, because it is a *non-conductor* of electricity. The points being the most important part of the rods, it is necessary that they be preserved from rust as much as possible. For this purpose the subscriber uses iron points coated with zinc,‡

\*Copper is much less liable to corrosion than iron, and for this reason it is used, in preference to the latter, for that part of the rod which is placed in the ground. It is also a better conductor.

†Lightning conductors should in no case whatever be painted.

‡It is well known that the electro-chemical action between zinc and iron, when in contact with each other, effectually preserves the latter from the least degree of oxydation.

and made to screw into the iron rods in the same manner as described above.

In order to make the Patent Conductors still more preferable, they are offered to the public at the same price of the former rods.

Considering the comparatively trifling expense of these conductors and their utility, and the risk of property and life while unprotected, it would seem that no person owning buildings would for a moment hesitate to avail themselves of their protection. Accounts have come to the notice of the subscriber, of *sixtyfive* buildings being struck by lightning in Massachusetts and vicinity, during the season of 1840, notwithstanding a considerable number had round rods attached to them;—twenty-eight houses, five of which were burned to the ground; thirtyseven barns, twenty of which were destroyed; and *twentythree persons killed!*

The subscriber is authorized to say that Professor Silliman has expressed his decided approbation of the principle of Dr. King's Lightning Conductors, but is fully convinced that the improved method of connecting the joints is safer and much to be preferred.

In further testimony of the utility of these Conductors, the following certificates are presented by gentlemen upon whose knowledge and judgment in this matter, the public may rely with ac-  
ety.

The subscriber is aware of the great responsibility devolving upon a person engaged in this kind of business, and the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the subject in order to arrange the Conductors on the building in a manner to ensure its safety; for a person ignorant of the science of electricity, would be liable to put them on in such a manner that, instead of protecting the building, they would only serve to augment its danger. But having been a pupil of Dr. King's for above four years, and since Dr. K.'s death been engaged in the business for himself, and given his whole attention to the subject, he feels that he is able to execute any branch of the business in a proper manner.

Orders sent by mail from any distance in the country, will receive immediate attention. Those wishing for information with regard to the expense, &c., can obtain it by sending a small draft of the floor of the buildings, stating their length, breadth and height from the ground to the eaves, the direction of the ridge, number of chimneys and where situated, and how the building stands with regard to the points of the compass. Those who can make it convenient, are invited to call at his office, where he will be happy to explain the principle of his Conductors by experiments.

N. B.—If any person in possession of facts in cases of damage by lightning, will transmit to the subscriber, as soon after the occurrence as convenient, a description of some of the most important effects produced, they will confer a favor.

JUSTIN E. STRONG, *Electrician.*

Office, No. 12 Washington st., Boston.

#### CERTIFICATES.

This certifies, that Dr. King's Improved Lightning Conductors, have been affixed to several of the public buildings in the Navy Yard, Charlestown, and are considered much superior to the rods of the old construction, as a protection against injury from lightning.

Mr Strong has shown me a model of his method

of connecting the joints of the rods, by which a more perfect and firmer contact is made than by the method used by the late Dr. King. Mr Strong's rods would seem less liable to derangement, and are, therefore, preferable.

JNO. DOWNS, *Capt. Commanding.*

Navy Yard, Boston, April, 1841.

*To whom it may concern*:—The Standing Committee of the Society worshipping at the corner of Federal and Berry streets, desirous of availing themselves of the advantage of Dr. King's improved lightning conductors, as constructed by Mr Justin E. Strong, employed that gentleman the last year, to furnish their church with them; which he did to their satisfaction. And they have reason to congratulate themselves on the expedient; for, in the tempest of Friday evening, the 2d inst., the electric fluid, attracted by the points, fell upon them, and was conducted harmlessly off by the rods, leaving the house unscathed; whereas, probably, if the old round rod, (which to these had given place,) oxydized and imperfect as it was, had been the only protection, the house would have been destroyed or seriously injured.

Mr Strong has invented a new mode of connecting his rods at the joints, whereby the contact is rendered more perfect, greater facility in conducting electricity produced, and consequently the security to buildings still further increased. His method of preserving the points from oxydation is also valuable, and quite important in its results.

Under these considerations, and believing that the improved conductors are greatly superior to the single round one formerly in use, he is cheerfully recommended to the patronage of the public.

G. F. THAYER,

*One of the Committee of the Federal St. Society.*  
Boston, April, 1841.

Cambridge, 24th Oct., 1840.

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiries, I very willingly state that I adopted, some years ago, Mr King's Improved Lightning Conductors at my farm house, stable, and mansion house, at Quincy, and have every reason to be satisfied with them.

Without pretending to much knowledge of the subject, it appeared to me that Mr King's Conductors were more conformed to the theory on which the usefulness of lightning rods is maintained, than the common round lightning rods; that they presented more points to the atmosphere, and spread their action more equally over the surface to be protected; and that they were well adapted to the end, whether that end were safe attraction, easy and general distribution of electric fluid, or silently to effect the equilibrium of the atmosphere in respect to that fluid.

But I made no particular examination of the subject. My own opinion was decisive in their favor. I adopted them, and see no reason to regret or change my opinion.

JOSIAH QUINCY,

*President Harvard University.*

MR J. E. STRONG.

This will certify that Mr Justin E. Strong has succeeded to the business formerly done in Boston by Dr. King. He has testimonials from Dr. King which satisfy me that he enjoyed his confidence and was considered by him competent to construct and put up lightning rods according to his own plan. And Dr. King has accordingly recommend-

ed him to the patronage of the public as one fitted to give satisfaction in this branch of business.

The construction and arrangement of Dr. King's lightning rods have been considered so far an improvement upon the old ones, that they have been preferred whenever lightning rods were to be furnished to buildings. They appear to me to have, theoretically, advantages above any others, and I believe that experience has confirmed, in all cases where they have been adopted, the good opinion which has been formed of them from a scientific examination. I think they would prove more efficient than any other kind in protecting buildings from lightning. If I were to furnish these rods, I should not hesitate to employ Mr Strong, and gladly recommend him to others.

JOSEPH LOVERING,

*Prof. Nat. Philos. Harv. University.*

Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1840.

Mr Strong has shown me his mode of confining lightning rods to buildings, and securing the perfect contact of the joints, and I consider it superior to the old method, and less liable to derangement than any others which I have ever seen. I have no doubt that he would put these rods up in a satisfactory manner in every respect.

March 25, 1841.

J. LOVERING.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1840.

I have great confidence in the skill and science with which Dr. King's lightning rods were constructed, and have caused them to be placed on several important buildings. The bearer, Mr Strong, has certificates from Dr. King of his competency in the business; there is no reason to doubt, therefore, that his work will give satisfaction to his employer.

SAMUEL A. ELIOT,  
*Late Mayor of Boston.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### TAKE OFF YOUR POTATO BLOSSOMS.

*A little labor well paid for.*

It has long been known that crops of any kind, which perfect and ripen their seeds before they are removed, take up and appropriate a vast deal more nutriment (which they derive from the soil,) than those crops which are removed before the seeds are perfected. This conclusion looks reasonable at first sight; for the seeds, which are the most nutritious part of the plant, can't be formed without much food being forwarded from the earth for that purpose. Hence the exhaustion of the soil by the ripening of the crop. When a crop of grass is cut before the seeds are fully developed, the ground will be found to have parted with a much less portion of its fertility; and this is the reason of a grain crop exhausting the soil so much more than a grass crop. The following curious and important extract from a foreign journal, is a practical illustration of the above principle. "M. Zeller director of the Agricultural Society of Darmstadt in 1839 planted two plats of ground, of the same size, with potatoe. When the plants had flowered, the blossoms were removed from those in one field, while those in the other were left untouched to perfect their seed. The former produced 470 pounds—the latter 437 pounds." C.

Command your temper, or it will command you

### THE EDITOR'S DAYS OF ATTENDANCE AT HIS OFFICE.

We are the possessor of a small farm about 20 miles from the city, on the Eastern Rail Road. On this farm we expect, ordinarily, to spend our time from Tuesday evening until Saturday morning. On Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, we shall usually be at the office, where we shall ever be happy to see our friends, and any persons who may wish to impart agricultural information, or to receive such as we are able to give. The farm above alluded to has been purchased since we made our engagements with the publishers, to become editor. It is in an exhausted state, and is not naturally very fertile. We shall have no wonderful accounts to give of large crops. Having the buildings to remove and repair; and being almost without manure, our debtor side of the account book will contain a heavy column of figures, while the creditor will be blank, or nearly so, for some time to come. But we must labor with our own hands, for the preservation of health; and we wish to preserve and increase our practical acquaintance with the art of husbandry. This arrangement renders it necessary for us to make up the greater part of our paper one week before it is issued; and communications of much length, cannot often be inserted until one week after their reception.—ED. N. E. FAR.

### BERKSHIRES AND DURHAMS.

What bold sceptics those Boston boys are. In days of yore, they dared to raise a doubt as to the *jure divino* of kings, and now they do not hesitate to sneer at the pretensions of Berkshires and Durhams. It seems they hold certain weekly meetings, (in *Old Faneuil*, probably,) where a Mr Colman had the temerity to more than insinuate, that Durham cattle, for the pail, were not equal to the native stock; and other free spirits, not having the fear of speculators before their eyes, declared that Berkshires are selling for more than they are worth. These insinuations have not been without their effect upon the excellent editor of the *New England Farmer*, who says, that the report is that butchers and meat-sellers dislike the pure Berkshires, and he concludes with the following pretty broad hint as to his own opinion: "Those," he says, "who have them already and like them, will of course continue to keep them: those who have fair hogs of a different breed, may do well not to incur much expense to obtain this famous kind, until their relative worth is better understood."

An intelligent farmer, it was stated, in the neighborhood of Boston, who recently slaughtered Berkshires, found his pork so indifferent that he would not eat it; and several concurred in the statement, that, notwithstanding their roundness of appearance, they do not measure so much in the rib as some less valued breeds, thereby verifying the old maxim, that "all is not gold that glitters."

It would be strange, indeed, if, after all the discussion upon the merits of the true breed, we should discover that they were not worth talking about.—We see no reason why the Berkshires should not make as good bacon as any other hog, and care should be taken that an unfounded report does not retard the progress of a stock, that, judging by the eye alone, certainly promises a great improvement. We design to give fairly the views of both sides in the contest, which we see is about to rise on this subject, as well as our own conclusions, so soon as we collect facts on which to found an opinion.—*Southern Planter*.

From the *Maine Farmer*.

### VALUE OF THE SKUNK.

MR EDITOR—I have noticed a communication from the Albany Cultivator, respecting the advantages that might be derived from the skunk, by Solomon W. Jewett, of Middlebury, Vt., and likewise your remarks upon the profit of the animal, as a remedy to keep the weevils or grain fly from depositing their eggs in the heads of our wheat. Sir, I am aware that the usefulness or profit of the skunk is not fully appreciated. If the farmer could but know the amount of the beetle and other insects one of those animals will destroy in the season of them, he would never think of trapping them to string up in his field, or of caging them for the purpose of feeding and occasionally "stirring him up" to renew his perfume. Sir, I have been very destructive to these animals myself, before I knew the value of them. About three years since I discovered a woodchuck in my mowing, and knowing him to be mischievous in grass and vegetables, I killed him. Soon after a skunk took possession of his domicile, and kept it through the summer; in the fall after, I ploughed up the field, and in so doing, broke into a part of the den that he had used for convenience as a necessary, while he secreted himself from his destroyers; and I found there, I should judge, from 1-4 to 1-2 of a bushel of excrementitious matter that was mostly shells of the wings of the beetle. Since then I have endeavored to cultivate their friendship, and sir, if we let them run, they will destroy more insects than many of our two-legged animals would, that are trampling our vines and destroying the fruit which the skunk has protected. Sir, if I had a wish to cage an animal to keep up a nauseous effluvia for the purpose of driving the fly from my grain, I would catch some of the smoking loafers which infest our villages, that the industrious part of the community have to support, say four of them, and furnish them with "long-nine" cigars, and cage one on each side of the field, so that they cannot do one another mischief, and my word for it, I would rid society of a useless animal, and raise an effluvia that will be more disgusting to the flies and a surer protection to the wheat, than the scent of the quadruped named above. As to the flies not preying upon the carcase of the skunk, I think it is a mistake. I know that the flies use the carcase to deposit their eggs on. The best remedy that I know of at present for the weevil, is the Black Sea wheat, sowed not earlier than the 20th of May. T. P.

NOTE.—His skunkship is beginning to be duly appreciated. The substitute which our friend recommends is a good one—but won't it drive all the skunks from the farm too, as well as the weevils?—ED. ME. FAR.

☞ If it can be demonstrated that the skunk is a useful animal, we would move, as an act of justice, that a little more euphonious cognomen be applied to him than the one which he at present bears in the nomenclature of quadrupeds. Can't Dr. Holmes, of the *Maine Farmer*, suggest a name for the creature which will be more expressive of his character and less repulsive to the ear than that of skunk?—N. E. F.'s PR. DEV.

There are two modes of establishing our reputation—to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by rogues.—*Lacon*.

### MANURING GROUND.

If you would have sound and large crops, put on the manure liberally. Don't think to cheat mother earth with the appearance of granting her an ample allowance of the food of plants, for she will tell the truth and the whole story in the proper season.

There is not, generally, care enough taken when applying manure to the earth, to mix it well with the soil. All the lumps both of manure and of earth, should be broken finely up, and the soil stirred till the whole is mixed intimately together. Roots do not want to find a large lump of hard manure of the size of a man's head, in one place—a lump which they can hardly penetrate, and which may be strong enough to kill the roots as they approach it, and then have to travel over a square yard of poor unmanured soil, getting no nutriment by the way, before it finds another indigestible lump of rank food. The food of plants should be as well broken up and mixed before it can go into the bodies of vegetables, as the food of animals is after mastication. We repeat, therefore, mix the manure well and equally with the soil, if you would give your plants the best chance.

We said "put on the manure liberally;" but we did not say, put it on extravagantly or prodigally.

There is such a thing as giving the earth too much, and creating a surfeit for the plants. By this means vegetation is as much injured as is the friend whom you would treat hospitably when you force him to eat too hearty food or too much of it. The best plan is to give the soil just as much as the crop you put on it can and will eat up in the course of the season, leaving the earth in autumn, in about the same state for richness that it was when you began upon it in spring. When manure beyond what the plants can take up in one season, is applied to and left on the ground, that portion becomes inert and dead, doing more hurt than good, because it produces a gangrenous state of soil, which will greatly injure the crop the next year. It is for this reason that old gardens that have been long and extravagantly enriched, will not produce good potatoes and beets. They will be warty and wormy, from this cause. Keep the ground just lively and healthy, by applying as much manure, as the plants, which work hard all summer growing, can eat up and convert into seed; but be careful to apply no more. At least we have always found this to be the best system.—*Maine Cult.*

*Expeditious Threshing.*—Mr Everly, of Northwicks, made a bet of £5, with Mr R. Leach, of Blackfordington, that he would, within the short space of one hour, in his threshing machine, thresh one hundred bushels of oats and bind the straw into bundles. The performance was witnessed by almost all the farmers in the neighborhood, and, extraordinary to relate, within 47 minutes, Mr Everly threshed 133 1-2 bushels, and bound the straw into 240 bundles—a fact unparalleled in the annals of agricultural labor.—*English pap.*

Gold is an idol that can boast of two peculiarities; it is worshipped in all climes without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite.—*Lacon*.

True friendship is like sound health—its value is seldom known until it be lost.—*Ib.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

## EFFECTS OF GRAIN CROPS UPON ORCHARDS.

New Bedford, 22d April, 1841.

DEAR SIR—I have a young orchard of 3 1/2 acres, that is very promising, and looking uncommonly well. It has been planted to roots for four years successively, and I had determined to change the crop this year, and put in barley with clover, let the young clover die and remain on the ground through the winter: take a crop of clover from it in 1842, and break it up in the autumn of '42, turning in the after-math, and again grow roots.

I am told by a nursery-man, who is a good farmer, that if I sow barley, or any kind of grain, that when the grain is cut, the foliage will immediately change on the trees, and they will be checked in growth, nearly or quite three years, by one grain crop.

Will you be so kind as to give me your experience and opinion in this matter, and any information you may possess on the subject. Also, what you think of a crop of field peas with clover, by way of a change; or what course will be best to pursue.

I look more to the future good of the orchard, than to the profit of the crop, and yet I like to keep that in view.

Please give me the name of the best pea for field culture, the quantity required for one acre, and say if Messrs Breck & Co. have them for sale, and the price.

Your answer as soon as convenient, will much oblige  
Your ob't serv't,

GEO. RANDALL.

To ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq., Boston.

We can give our correspondent no information to be relied upon. Inquiring of an intelligent agriculturist as to the proper reply to be given in this case, he answered—"A few years since, I procured trees of a nursery-man, which failed to do well. Mentioning the disappointment to the man of whom I purchased, he asked what crop was grown on the ground where they were set out? I told him—barley. 'Why,' said he, 'why did you not put them in the fire?' That is all that I know about the matter." We saw the yellow leaf on parts of our orchard in the summer of '37, when oats were grown on the greater part of the land; while two small patches were planted to ruta bage. The trees in the vicinity of the ruta bage generally suffered, and also some that were rather remote from them. We asked at the time, whether the ruta bage caused the harm? but the fact that some of the suffering trees were quite distant from them, caused us to doubt whether it were so. The oats were not thought of as the possible cause. But they may have produced the injury. This subject deserves attention; and we respectfully solicit information upon it.

The inquiry relative to peas, we are not able to answer, any farther than to say, that the Early Frames are often used for the field, and can be obtained at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, at \$5 per bushel.

Were we asked for advice by our correspondent, we would hint to him a belief that he might find it a good course to plant corn on his land, cultivate without hill, sow his clover seed about the middle of July, at the last time of hoeing. He will thus get a good crop of clover in '42.—ED. N. E. FAR.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## ENGRAFTED SCIONS.

MR PUTNAM—In none of the essays either in the N. E. Farmer or elsewhere, on the vexed question "whether an engrafted scion affects the stock below the point of insertion," does any reference appear to have been made to treatises on vegetable physiology. If the propositions laid down by Professor Lindley, in "An Outline of the first principles of Botany," are correct, the question must be answered affirmatively. Examine some of them:

"67. The stem is produced by the successive development of leaf buds, which elongate in opposite directions.

"68. If an annular incision be made below a branch of an exogenous plant, the upper lip of the wound heals rapidly—the lower lip does not: the part above the incision increases sensibly in diameter—the part below does not.

"69. If a ligature be made round the bark, below a branch, the part above the ligature swells—that below it does not swell.

"70. Therefore the matter which causes the increase of exogenous plants in diameter, descends.

"74. In the spring, the newly formed wood is to be traced to the form of fibres descending from the leaf-buds; that which is most newly formed lying on the outside, and proceeding from the most newly developed buds.

"142. Leaf-buds consist of rudimentary leaves surrounding a vital point, the tissue of which is capable of elongation upwards in the form of stem, and downwards in the form of wood or root." &c.

The above propositions are selected for examination, to save space in your sheet and time to the reader, should you consider these remarks worthy of notice; though the conclusions aimed at would, perhaps, be more obvious from the examination of all the propositions from No. 52 to No. 112 inclusive.

The truth or falsity of these propositions may be ascertained by inspection at the proper seasons.—If they are true, it follows of course that every scion must affect the stock upon which it is engrafted; and if the diameter of the stock and of the scion were equal, and the engrafting be made near the ground, and the buds of the stock rubbed off, the wood from the scion should soon envelope the stock and furnish roots similar to those of the tree from which it had been taken.

But a scion from a tree of vigorous growth, engrafted upon a stock of slow growth, indicates its character by the increased size of the tree above the point of insertion, which is visible for many years, if the stock was engrafted free from the ground. This would seem to favor the notion that the scion does not affect the stock. On the other hand, examine a Siberian Crab, which has been engrafted on a small stock. The young leaf-buds of the crab are scarlet, when just opening, and the roots are much more slender than those of the thorn or of the common apple, and of a different color, by which its influence and progress can be traced. If the crab had been engrafted near the ground, in a few years all the roots which support the tree will be found to be those of the crab only; and scarlet buds may be found below the point of insertion, where the latter is at a distance from the earth.

The question being one of mere fact, yet of

much interest, should have been settled long since, as it might have been by mere inspection. Any one having access to a nursery which has been engrafted a few years, can end all doubts merely by making a vertical section through the centre of a young Siberian Crab, which had been engrafted on a thorn, or on wood of another color, carrying the section through the root. It is desirable that some one having the means should make the examination, that we may have fact as well as theory.

The question is as interesting in an economical as in a scientific point of view. Many a stock which has been grafted two or three years, has been thrown away, merely because the scion has been broken off or otherwise destroyed; yet it may have produced a bud below; and in cases of very rare varieties, it would be desirable to preserve the stock if any chance of obtaining the desired fruit remained.

It must not be concealed, that although Professor Lindley has the highest reputation for accuracy and profound learning in vegetable physiology, he may, like all mortals, be fallible. His propositions in the "Outline of the first principles of Botany," though laid down with the most imposing precision and confidence, are contradictory. Moderate and candid criticism need not step out of the work itself to destroy its credit for infallibility; yet this consideration furnishes no apology for not ascertaining the fact disputed. G.

Fairport, Ohio.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## DESTRUCTION OF CANKER WORMS.

MR PUTNAM—Year after year, the horticulturists of many parts of New England, have had their apple orchards ravaged by that severe scourge, the canker worm; and many and various have been the remedies which have from time to time been proposed for the destruction of that fatal enemy to fruit trees: but I cannot learn that any of the many remedies suggested have proved entirely efficacious.

Within a few days, I have seen the public attention drawn to the consideration of this, as yet, remediless evil. I have, I confess, not paid much attention to the origin and habits of the canker worm; but I conclude that late in autumn, before the frost sets in, the worms descend from the branches to the earth and bury themselves in the ground among the roots of the trees and below the reach of the frost, where they lie securely until warmed into active life by the invigorating influence of the sun's heat, when they ascend by the body of the trees into the branches, to prey upon the tender leaves and multiply their species, &c.

Reflecting upon this deplorable evil, it has occurred to me that the worms may be effectually destroyed by adopting the following remedy:—In the autumn and spring—in the former, just before the earth is frozen, and in the latter, as soon as possible after the frost is out of the ground—dig up the earth around the trees in a few places, to the depth to which the worms penetrate, and place in each hole small quantities of Indian corn, and also throw corn under the trees, to the extent of the diameter of the branches; this done under every tree, turn into the orchard a few hogs, and they, in rooting to find the corn, will turn up and kill many of the worms, and expose those not killed to the heavy night frosts, which will destroy them. In order

that the work of destruction may be thoroughly accomplished, the same operation may be repeated two or three times. If this act is performed properly, I feel confident that the canker worm will be effectually destroyed; and as the operation will not be attended with much loss of time, labor or expense, it will be well worth the trouble of the lovers of delicious fruit and good cider, to try the experiment. Yours, VIATOR.

#### Hogs Treading Clay.

P. S.—Some years ago, I had occasion to use a large quantity of clay mortar. I was so circumstanced that I had not, and could not hire oxen to perform the labor of treading the clay; but it occurred to me, that my own and my neighbors' hogs might be induced to perform that labor. I accordingly prepared the bed with clay, and threw over it the necessary quantity of water to render the clay plastic, and then strewed over the mass a peck of shelled corn and drove the hogs on to the bed. In pursuit of the corn, they commenced with avidity the labor of rooting up and treading out the clay, and in the course of a very little time, the entire bed of clay was thoroughly reduced into the most uniform and plastic mortar. When the hogs flagged a little, a few more handfuls of corn were strewed upon the clay bed, and they resumed their labor with renewed vigor. This hint may prove useful to brick-makers and others who may have occasion to prepare large quantities of clay for making bricks or other purposes, and who have not oxen to perform the labor.

“Viator” is mistaken if he supposes that the canker worm does not descend to the earth until the cold of autumn drives him down. These worms bury themselves as early as the first of August, and undergo their transformations from worms to grubs and moths, before the arrival of winter. Many of them ascend the trees in the warm nights which sometimes occur late in Nov. and Dec. If resorted to in Aug. and Sept., the plan proposed by our correspondent might be of some service in lessening the number of these destroyers of our trees.—This communication leads us to allude to a process employed by Samuel P. Fowler, Esq., of Danvers, for the destruction of this worm, which we hope to lay before the public in his own words, in the course of a few months. He removes all the earth that is within the distance of four or five feet of the trunk of the tree, and to the depth of five or six inches. This earth is carted away in August. Other earth mixed with some manure, is substituted in its place. This process has protected his trees from the worm and been highly conducive to their growth.—Ed. N. E. FAR.

For the New England Farmer.

#### CURE FOR BLIND STAGGERS, &c. IN HOGS.

MR PUTNAM—Sir—I noticed in No. 39 of your paper, a communication under the signature of “R. L.,” taken from the Albany Cultivator, in which the writer says he has “lost twenty valuable pigs by blind staggers, consumption, and many without any apparent cause, within the last six months;” and asks, “is there no remedy?” The writer says he has “looked to books in vain for information;” and, as he still asks for “pig and cattle remedies,” (as he calls them,) I thought I would try to give him some information through the medium of your valuable paper.

As to blind staggers, I consider the disease easily cured. How the disease originates, I cannot positively state; but I think from what I have seen, it may originate from a filthy sty, where there is not a free circulation of air; or in keeping hogs always shut up in a pen, without giving them fresh dirt, or letting them out where they can get it themselves. I have come to this conclusion, as more than three fourths of those I have seen affected, were those who were not permitted free access to the air and earth. Again: this disease may originate by the issues upon the inside of the legs getting stopped up.

The editor of the Cultivator recommends giving hogs charcoal as a preventive of disease. This may do, I think, much good; but as there are but few who have fully learned the truth of the old adage, “Prevention is better than cure,” I will now give a remedy. When it is found that one of your hogs has the blind staggers, no time should be lost; but you should proceed to give your hog, as soon as possible, something that is warming within. The first remedy I ever tried was a mixture of sulphur, hen manure and Cayenne pepper, with milk enough to make it about as thick as porridge—given to the hog as warm as he can bear it. Late years, I have used nothing but new rum and pepper, giving as much as I could make them take with a spoon. Before you give them any thing, it would be well to take some soft oil and pour upon the issues on their legs and give them a smart rubbing with a cob. With these medicines I have cured those who seemed to be almost dead, and if I were near, I would agree to cure all entirely of the blind staggers for 25 cents apiece. In case after taking this medicine the hog should remain blind, his head should be cut open with a sharp knife, between the ears, to the skull bone, and the wound filled with fine salt, taking care not to bring the knife so far back as to have it slip off the skull bone into the back of the neck. I once cured a shoat for a Mr K., in Hillsboro', N. H., in the manner I have described above, who thought I was very cruel to cut such a large place in his pig's head, and more cruel because I charged him a *shilling* for my services.

“R. L.” says many of his pigs died without any apparent cause. It is impossible to tell him what to do in this last case; but a thought suggested itself that they might have died of the “black tooth.” This disease may be easily known by examining the tusks, which will be very black; and to cure the hog so affected, they should be immediately drawn out with a pair of pincers.

Yours, &c. J. M. HARTWELL.

Medford, Mass.

For the New England Farmer.

#### THE WEST.

The valley of the Fox river and the country around Lake Winnebago, have from the earliest times been justly celebrated for the beauty of their scenery, the fertility of their soil, and great natural resources. All travellers, from Father Margrette down to those of this day, have been enraptured with its beauty of forest and river, prairie and lake; its forests where the bears and deer are still numerous; its prairie, where the buffalo once roamed in vast herds, now gone hundreds of miles west of the Mississippi; the rivers and lakes, abounding in fish; the tall wild rice stalks shooting up from the

pebbly bottom through the clear and bright waters, waving their richly loaded heads in embattled ranks—the resort of vast numbers of the feathered tribes, who feed and fatten on the rich spoil;—the beautiful shores, the long slopes of prairie and openings, or the forest rising like an amphitheatre alternately on either hand, the richness of the soil, abounding in wild fruits. Almost all kinds of fruit trees and limestone are found every where in the Territory (Wisconsin.) All these advantages combined, make it a paradise for the poor and unfortunate of this chosen people whom God has appointed to build up the waste places of the new world, and make “the wilderness to blossom like a rose.”

'Tis here in the midst of this beautiful region, I have located myself. My “log cabin” was built last season, a few acres of land broke up and enclosed, in western parlance. Connected with my farming establishment I keep a small stock of such articles as find ready sale in so new a country.—If the plough and any articles that I may order, should meet with favor, a market for other things from your house may be found. In the meantime,

Yours, respectfully,

J. J. R. PEASE.

Though well pleased with our native New England as a home, and persuaded that our young farmers may do well in Yankee land, yet we find pleasure in well written descriptions of the beauties and riches of the far west, and willingly indulge our readers with a perusal of the above appendage to a business letter to Messrs J. Breck & Co.—Ed.

For the New England Farmer.

#### CANADA THISTLES.

MR EDITOR—Sir—If you think this worth a place in your paper, insert it if you please.

To Extricate Canada Thistles.—Pasture your land with neat cattle, horses, or sheep, and mow the thistles three times in a season;—the first time as soon as the first blossom appears; also the second and third times, and in most cases you will have very few to mow the third year.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Two Farmers.—Two farmers, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the other on their misfortune.

“Ah!” cried he, “how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! Do you know that I have done nothing but fret ever since. But, bless me! you seem to have a fine, healthy crop coming up just now. What are these?”

“These?” cried the other, “why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss.”

“What! come up already!” exclaimed the fretter.

“Yes—while you were fretting, I was working.”

“What, and don't you fret when you have a loss?”

“Not until I have repaired the mischief.”

“Why then you have no need to fret at all.”

“True,” replied the industrious gardener, “and that's the very reason: in truth, it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortune, and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by alacrity and energy.”

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1841.

### POTATOES.

Can any one give us valuable information regarding the cultivation of this root? (we call it *root* for convenience sake.) Our own experience with it has not been attended with such success as to give us any confidence that our mode of treatment has merits enough to entitle it to public mention. And yet in the hope of drawing information from other sources, our process will be given. On half the land, perhaps, used for this crop, good manure, fresh from the barn cellar, has been ploughed in at the rate of three cords to the acre—as much more has been put in the hill. Sometimes—often indeed—no part of the manure is ploughed in, but all is put in the hill—that is, from 3 to 5 cords are thus used per acre. The ground is generally *new*—i. e. *newly broken up*. The hills are 3 1-2 feet apart each way.—Nearly 20 bushels of seed is put upon the acre. The larger potatoes are cut into two, and two or three pieces are put in each hill, directly upon or into the dung. The varieties are the *Long Red* and the *Richardson*. These are but local names, and may not be extensively understood. The *Long Red* is an old variety, once famous for its productiveness, and still we find it more prolific than *Kidneys*, *Chenangoes*, *Blues*, *Whites*, or any other kind (not excepting even *Rohans*) which we cultivate. Its name is descriptive of its appearance; the vine of it grows large, and continues green until late in autumn. The *Richardson* resembles the *Chenango* in form, and is by many considered identical with it. We think it differs, being in color more blue, both internally and externally—being also larger and coarser—more productive, but less mealy and palatable. These two kinds have succeeded better with us than any others; and yet these best have not probably averaged us more than 200 bushels per acre for the last five years. In the cultivation of these it has been customary to plough between the hills both ways, and to hoe twice or three times. We have many doubts about the wisdom of our course: any reprehension will give us no annoyance.

We presume that it is better to cultivate in drills than in hills; better to spread at least half of the manure than to put a large quantity in the hill only. Coarse manure is better than fine; sward land is better than that which has been rendered fine and compact by recent cultivation. Such is the common opinion.

We have some conjectures in relation to the wants of this crop, which have never, as far as we know, been publicly expressed by any one. It is our belief that the sward lands and coarse manures are peculiarly serviceable, not because they, of themselves, furnish this crop with its appropriate nourishment more freely and fully than finer and richer soils and manures, but because they admit a freer circulation of air. For instance, should one bury in the potato hill, in a rich garden soil, a peck of brush, bushes, cornstalks, straw or any other substance which would furnish a sufficient ventilation, we should expect a good crop both in quantity and quality. This opinion has grown out of the observations of several seasons, in which we have noticed, while harvesting the crop, that those hills in which the air had the freest passages, gave the greatest yield. We give this as an opinion merely, but have much confidence in its correctness.

In relation to this crop, we do not assume to give instruction; for our own success with it, or rather our failure with it, has been such that we have ever thing

to learn upon the subject, and should be gratified to receive communications relating to this crop.

### PUMPKINS.

A custom, not uncommon, of raising these among corn, is injudicious, especially so where the land is in good till, and where the corn stands thick upon the ground. Under such circumstances, the injury to the corn outweighs the value of the pumpkins. But this crop is worth cultivating. A good course of procedure is to mark or furrow out a field with rows four feet or more apart each way. Plant each hill in every other row with corn. Then in the remaining rows plant every other hill with pumpkins. This will make the hills of vines eight feet apart; it will give a half crop of corn and a good crop of pumpkins. We prefer for cattle the variety which grows large and has a soft shell.

Squashes may be very profitably planted in the same way.

### LIGHTNING RODS.

We publish today a lengthy communication upon this subject. The tone of the article indicates an entire confidence on the part of Mr Strong that his rods have power in all cases to scatter the thunderbolt and render it harmless. It can hardly be expected that community will possess the same confidence:—we do not.

It is generally known, we suppose, that the electric fluid can be taken from a body highly charged with it, without any explosion, provided sharp points are used as conductors. This well established fact is kept in view by Mr S., and his rods are doubtless more effectual for protection against lightning, than any others known among us. Of the prudence of using conductors of electricity upon our dwellings, there can be little doubt. The laws which govern the lightning's course are probably as fixed and unvarying as those which compel water to run along the surface of the lowest ground. And if the laws of the movements of the electric fluid are known, it is as much in the power of man to make for the lightning a path which it will follow, as it is to dig out a channel in which the water will flow. But there is not the same confidence in community that the laws which direct the lightning's course are well understood, as there is that we know how water will move. We cannot have the same confidence that one can make a path in which the lightning will run invisibly down or away from the sides of our dwellings, as we have that the water falling upon the roof will go down the waterspouts. And yet the electric fluid has been so frequently experimented with and used from the days of Franklin to the present hour, and its laws are so well learned, that the probability is great that rods may be so constructed and so fixed upon our buildings that the lightning will almost certainly be led away from us.

Undoubtedly Mr Strong's rods will serve as a desirable and important protection in most instances. As far as our advice may have influence, we would use it in favor of the use of conductors; but at the same time we repeat our doubt whether any ordinary apparatus for the purpose will be found adequate to full protection in some rare instances in which a cloud or the earth is charged most highly with the electric fluid.

A model of the rods in question has been examined in our own office, and the principles of their construction are obviously sound. If our information is correct, the expense of the iron rods is 10, and that of the copper 15 cents per foot, when fixed upon the building.

The Western Farmer and Gardener states that tansey and wormwood planted nearly in contact with peach trees, will protect them from the moth-like worm.

The following remarks of B. are much to the point on a debatable question; and it will give us pleasure to hear from him upon other topics.

### COMPARATIVE WORTH OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CLOVER.

MR EDITOR—Having lately seen some discussion in the papers respecting the comparative merits of Northern and Southern clover, I take the liberty of sending you the result of my own experience on the subject. Eight years since, necessity obliged me to use Southern seed. Since that time I have sowed more or less of it every year, and though contrary to the common opinion in this vicinity, give it the preference for the reasons that follow. It starts earlier and thus gets better rooted the first year; it is much less liable to lodge, consequently gives the other grasses sown with it a better chance; it will also stay in the ground longer than the Northern clover; and lastly, the quality of the hay is very superior. If it is an object for farmers to crowd their barns with clover hay as coarse as raspberry bushes, or if bulk makes amends for every thing else, then sow Northern seed; but if fine, sweet and heavy hay that cattle will eat clean, is desired, then get seed from the south. It is impossible to make very coarse clover without losing many of the heads and leaves, but the smaller stalks of the Southern present no such difficulty. If any one will take the trouble of stripping the heads and leaves from a given number of stalks of each kind, the Southern will be found the heavier of the two, leaving all the extra weight and bulk of the Northern in stalks that no animal will eat. Southern clover is something earlier than Northern, and will in common seasons head out a second time, thus presenting a good after-crop for the scythe; but as the second mowing kills many of the roots, I prefer letting it stand till ripe, when the heads can be gathered for seed with a rake or comb, and leave the crop to be slightly fed afterwards.

Let any one who doubts the correctness of the above statements, try the experiment for himself, and I doubt not but his prejudices would vanish. My soil is a rich clay loam of two feet, on a hard gravel pan. This is mentioned, as perhaps different soils would give different results. With Northern seed, my first year's mowing has not been worth half price per ton, having invariably lodged—consequently the lower leaves were turned yellow and fell off in making, while the mould adhered to the stalks, making the hay smoky when fed out in the winter;—in fact, I could never make any creature do more than pick off the heads, rejecting all the rest.

Kennebec Co., Me.

B.

### LINDLEY'S HORTICULTURE.

We have just received a copy of "The Theory of Horticulture, by John Lindley," first American edition, with notes. New York, Wiley & Putnam; Boston, C. C. Little & Co.

### THAT CUCUMBER.

MR BAECK—Sir—The credit of raising "the first Cucumber in the market" this year, belongs to *Thomas Crawford*, a very ingenious and industrious Irishman in my employ. Having served an apprenticeship of ten years in the business of gardening, in the father-land, he has attained a skill in horticultural pursuits seldom equalled. This statement is due Mr Crawford, who promises to send you, very soon, some of his seeds, which are of the first quality, as well as a second cucumber, measuring not less than 20 inches, when you shall have succeeded, in warmer weather, and with a better appetite, in diminishing the length of the first.

Yours, with esteem,  
Bedford, May 1st, 1841.

New potatoes have appeared at Richmond, Va. The Star, of that place, says it takes six for a mouthful!

**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 Northley exposure, week ending May 2.

May, 1841.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	26	40	56	43	E.
Tuesday,	27	48	52	46	N. W.
Wednesday,	28	35	54	54	N. W.
Thursday,	29	49	67	56	W.
Friday,	30	42	45	41	N. E.
Saturday,	1	41	51	45	N. W.
Sunday,	2	41	61	42	E.

Cloudy with some rain every day this week except Wednesday and Thursday. Season continues very backward, 5 o'clock Monday, May 3, ground white with snow and falling very fast.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, MAY 3, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 280 Beef Cattle, 10 pair of Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 140 Sheep, and 830 swine. About 45 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, \$7 00 a 7 25. Second quality, \$6 50 a 6 75. Third quality, \$5 75 a 6 25. One or two yoke extra were sold for \$7 50.

Working Oxen.—Sales \$70, and \$85.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, \$20, \$23, and \$35.

Sheep.—Prices not obtained.

Swine.—A small advance effected. Lots to peddle 4 3-4 and 5 for sows, and 5 3-4 and 6 for barrows.

Large selected barrows, 5 3-4 and 6. At retail from 5 1-2 to 7.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 58 to 55 c. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 52—Southern Flat Yellow 57—White 54.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 30 to 31—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$5 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firk 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$22 50 to 25—Eastern Screwed \$14 50.

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50.—Do. 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46.—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40.—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37.—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23.—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14.—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10.—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10.—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46.—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42.—No 2 do do 26 to 30.—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

HOVEY'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

This splendid variety of the Strawberry (originated in 1834) is now offered for sale. The fruit is of the largest size, often measuring 5 to 6 inches in circumference, handsomely formed—of a deep red color—exceedingly high flavored—and one of the most productive varieties, 12 quarts having been gathered from a bed 3 feet by 12. The vines are vigorous and hardy. Standing our severe winters without protection.

The fruit has been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1838, '39, and '40, where it attracted more attention than any other variety; and each season obtained a premium. It has every good quality to recommend a Strawberry to cultivation. The Spring is the most favorable time for planting in this climate. Plants \$5 per dozen.

Also, all the old established varieties of Strawberries, from \$1 to 2, per hundred plants.

Orders addressed to us, will be immediately attended to, and the plants packed and forwarded with dispatch.

HOVEY & CO., SEEDSMEN,

7 Merchants' Row, near State st.

May 5 4w

**DURHAM COW FOR SALE.**

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

May 6

**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 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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**WINSHIP'S NURSERY,**

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.

The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & CO. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP.

Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

**BEDFORD OATS.**

Just received 50 bushels of superior Bedford Oats. This variety is highly recommended, it not being liable to blast, and very productive. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 21.

**SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.**

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 30 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**BLACK SEA WHEAT.**

Received from Vermont, 30 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, N. H. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

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

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Wm. Forbes,       | Williams & Pearson, |
| Wm. J. Niles,     | Geo. Maacham,       |
| Joshua Seward,    | S. K. Bayley,       |
| J. B. Read,       | L. Maynard,         |
| James F. Fullham, | Isaac Foster,       |
| Wm. P. Loring,    | Artemas White,      |
| Joseph C. Pray,   | Brown & Sevrense.   |
- Boston, April 23.

**PURE SPERM OIL.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

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

**PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSEBERRIES, &c.**

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices, including the following

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Belle Lucrative, | Cattilae,                                |
| Mouille Banche,  | Williams' Bon Chretien or }<br>Bartlett, |
| Josephine,       | Jargonell d'Epagne,                      |
| Beurre Spence,   | Echasserie,                              |
| " Capiamont,     | Urbaniste,                               |
| " Bose,          | Duchess d'Angouleme,                     |
| " Diel           | St. Chislain,                            |
| " d'Aremburgh,   | Madaline d'Carne.                        |
| Easter Beurre,   |  |

**PLUMS.**

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| Green Gage,  | New Orleans,   |
| Purple Gage, | Imperatrice,   |
| Diamond,     | Reine Claude,  |
| Washington,  | Royal d'Tours. |
| Golden drop, |                |

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice. JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Boston. April 7, 1841.

**GRINDSTONES.**

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBA (d) & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

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

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs | 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels. |
| 300 Common do. do.                     | 150 " Common do.             |
| 200 Cultivators.                       | 100 " Spades.                |
| 100 Greene's Straw Cutters.            | 500 " Grass Scythes.         |
| 50 Willis' do. do.                     | 300 " Patent Snaiths.        |
| 100 Common do. do.                     | 200 " Common do.             |
| 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.      | 500 " Hay Rakes.             |
| 50 Common do do.                       | 200 " Garden do.             |
| 200 Willis' Seed Sowers.               | 200 " Manure Forks.          |
| 50 " Vegetable Cutters.                | 300 " Hay do.                |
| 50 Common do. do.                      | 500 Pair Trace Chains.       |
| 200 Hand Corn Mills.                   | 100 " Truck do.              |
| 200 Grain Cradles.                     | 100 Draft do.                |
| 100 Ox Yokes.                          | 500 Tie up do.               |
| 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.               | 50 doz. Halter do.           |
| 3000 " Austin's Rifles.                | 1000 yards Fence do.         |
|  | 25 Grid Stooges on rollers.  |
- March 17.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS.**

J. BRECK & CO., offer for sale a great variety of beautiful Herbaceous Plants, including 20 varieties Phlox, Perennial Coreopsis of sorts, Delphinium, Campanulas in great variety, Double Pinks, Dracocephalums, Double Scarlet Lychnes, Double Ragged Robin, Spiraeas of sorts, Iris do. with a great variety of others. Also, Honeysuckles, Roses, and other ornamental Shrubs.

**GRAPE VINES.**

Extra large Isabella Grape Vines for sale as above. Also, Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb Plants, and Asparagus Roots J. BRECK & CO. April 28

**SWEET POTATO SLIPS.**

Just received and for sale by J. BRECK & CO, a supply of Sweet Potato Slips. No 52, North Market st. April 23.

**BONE MILLS.**

The subscriber offers for sale Bone Mills on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it of the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room. They can be easily kept in repair and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla, and will do the work in the best manner. Oyster shells, plaster, soap stone, bricks, bark, &c. may be ground by them.

Price \$260. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones, to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to William Aplin, No. 14 1-2 Westminster street, Providence, R. I., or to the subscriber.

Ground bones constantly on hand for sale.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841.

**DOUBLE DAHLIAS.**

We have for sale a very large collection of the finest Double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 52, North Market St. April 23

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## JURIES.

In this country, thanks to the free character of our noble institutions, it is not often necessary to vindicate the independence of jurors. But even here, judges have sometimes forgotten the dignity and courtesy due to this humble, but favorite tribunal. Such an one was eloquently reprov'd in the following address, reported *verbatim* by the late Rev. Edmund Butcher. The whole circumstance proves that true eloquence is the child of nature.—A judge on the Northwest Circuit in Ireland, tried an action for assault, brought by a neighboring land-owner against a poor tenant. The jury found the defendant *not guilty* :

"The judge was enraged, and told the jury they must go back and reconsider the matter; adding, he was astonished at their giving such an *infamous* verdict. The jury bowed, went back, and in a quarter of an hour returned, when the foreman, a venerable old man, thus addressed the bench: 'My Lord,—In compliance with your desire, we went back to our room; but as we there found no reason to alter our opinions or our verdict, we return it to you in the same words as before—*not guilty*. We heard your lordship's reproof; but we do not accept it as properly applying to us. Individually and in our private capacities, we are insignificant men; we claim nothing out of this box, above the common regard due to our humble, yet honest stations; but, my lord, assembled here as a jury, we cannot be insensible of the great importance of the office we now sustain. We feel glad that we are appointed, as you are, by the law and the constitution, not only to act impartially between the king and his subjects, the offended and the offender, but to form the barrier of the people against the possible influence, prejudice, or corruption of the bench; to which we do not wish to offer the smallest degree of disrespect, much less of insult; we pay it the respect which one tribunal should pay to another, for the common honor of both. This jury did not accuse the bench of partiality or oppression—no, we looked upon it as the sanctuary of truth and justice; still, my lord, we cannot erase from our minds the records of our school books. By them we were taught that kings and judges are but fallible mortals; and that the seat of justice has been polluted by a Tressilian, a Scroggs, and a Jeffreys.' The judge frowned at these words, but the intrepid juror thus proceeded: 'My lord, I am but a poor man, yet I am a freeborn subject and a member of the constitution—nay, I am now higher, for I am one of its representatives; I therefore claim for myself and fellow-jurors, liberty of speech.'

"The judge here resumed his complacency, and the orator continued his address: 'We have nothing to do, my lord, with your private character in this place—it is veiled by your official one: we know you here only in that of a judge, and, as such, we would respect you:—you know nothing of us but as a jury; and in that situation, we look to you for reciprocal respect, because we know of no man, however high his titles or his rank, in whom the law or the constitution would warrant an unprovoked insult towards that tribunal, in which they have vested the dearest privileges they possess. We sit here, my lord, sworn to give a verdict according to our consciences, and the best of our judgments, on the evidence before us. We have, in our minds, discharged our duty as honest men. If we have

erred, we are accountable, not to your lordship, nor to the king who appointed you—but to a higher power, the King of kings!"

"The bench was dumb, the bar silent; astonishment and applause murmured through the crowd, and the poor man was discharged."

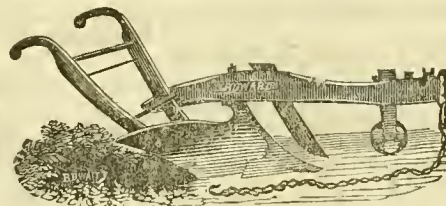
**Employment.**—Men when driven and perplexed by the labors and cares of a busy life, often long for non-employment and ease—and think if they could only attain to such a state, they should certainly find happiness. But this is a great mistake in any man who indulges the idea. "I have lived," said the indefatigable Dr. Clark, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable falsehood. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all—keep them all going, and you will be the happier."

## DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

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

## CLOVER &amp; RED TOP.

50 tierces and 100 bbls. Prime Clover.  
200 Bags Redtop, new seed.  
50 bbls. Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by  
March 24 J. BRECK & Co.



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

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

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$11, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## TYING UP CHAINS.

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

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

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every description, Beet of sorts, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower Caraway, Celery, of the most improved sorts, Cabbage 2 sorts, Carrot, all the varieties, Cucumber do, Cress, Egg Plant, Endive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leek, Lettuce in great variety, Melons, do, Martynia, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra Onion of sorts, Pepper do, Pumpkin do, Parsnip, Parsley Peas, a very great variety, Rhubarb for tarts, Radish of sorts Salsify, Squash of sorts, Tomato, Turnip 20 varieties.

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in paper ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.

## NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12 000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kind already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

## A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

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[NO. 45.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

## CAUSE OF ROT IN TURNIPS.

MR EDITOR—Much has been said of late about the cause of the rot in turnips. One attributes it to their being sowed on wet lands; another to early sowing; another to something else. Now I believe farmers often form their opinions too hastily. An opinion may be formed from one or two years' experience in a particular kind of management, or cultivating a particular kind of soil, in particular seasons, while the real cause of their success or failure may be attributed to some other cause, aside from what they suppose.

I have not been troubled with the rot in turnips until the last year, when I planted several pieces at different seasons, and had different management; but the result was such that I am not satisfied as to the cause of the disease.

The first piece was in 1839 well manured and planted with potatoes. Last spring it was again well dressed with compost manure, ploughed, and planted with ruta bagas the 4th of June. The crop was light and many of the roots were defective.

The second piece: the grass was turned in about the first of June—rolled and harrowed—manured in the hill with compost made of about one part stable manure and two parts meadow mud, with a small portion of wood ashes; planted the 11th of June. We had a tolerably fair crop and but few defective roots.

The third piece was managed as follows: a part of it was ploughed the 15th of June; rolled, dressed with about 30 loads of compost manure to the acre: harrowed and planted the 19th. On the other part the manure was spread on to the grass; it was ploughed the 16th; rolled, harrowed, manured lightly in the hill, and planted the 20th. The manure that was harrowed in and that put in the hill was of the same kind, and was made from loam carted into the cow yard and hog-pen, thence being removed to the field and being well pulverized by overhauling. The manure that was ploughed in was also compost, made of loam hauled into the barn cellar and mixed with the droppings of the cattle: this was applied in an unfermented state. Nearly the same quantity of manure was applied to both parts of the piece. After the turnips came up they were dressed with wood ashes. That part of the piece where the manure was ploughed in, produced a tolerably good crop, and but few defective plants: on the other part the crop was much lighter, and many of the roots were defective. A small portion of the piece extended into a dry knoll, where they were very free from rot.

In the second piece named, there was a small hollow extending across the piece, where there was a much better yield and where the plants were more free from rot.

There was a small patch in the first mentioned field where I had carted off the soil into my hog-

yard. It was a yellow loam. I ploughed it the 20th of June; manured it in the hill with hog manure, and planted it. The land was, to appearance, alike and the manure alike. On a small portion of the piece the plants were nearly all defective, and on the remainder there was a tolerable crop.

One of my neighbors had a piece which he highly manured and prepared with great care for an extra crop. It was almost an entire failure. Another neighbor planted a piece on a gravelly knoll, where the land to appearance was hardly worth cultivating: he had a very fair crop.

From what information I have gathered from the last year's crop in our vicinity, I think dry land has produced the best crop, although there are some exceptions.

Yours, with sincere respect,

JOSEPH HOW.

*Methuen, April 12, 1841.*

Though the facts given by our intelligent and observing correspondent from Methuen, do not solve the mystery of the rot, yet he has laid us under obligations by his statements. A collection of facts from various quarters, is the only process by which we can hope to learn the cause of the evil in question. A few men having given what light they can furnish, we trust that others will imitate their example, and help to detect the agent which ruins one of our valuable crops.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## TREATMENT OF COWS JUST BEFORE AND AFTER CALVING.

MR EDITOR—Your paper of April 28th, contained some important questions relative to the management of cows after calving, answered in part by an extract from Youatt's Treatise on Cattle. I do not feel competent to give any answer to the questions, but wish to say a few words respecting the inflammation or garget in the udder, mentioned in the extract. This, I think, is caused by too great an accumulation of milk; for as far as my limited observation extends, I have never known a cow that calved before her bag was full to be troubled with it. Whether this is the true cause or not, we want a preventive. Youatt recommends a "drink consisting of a pound of Epsom salts and two drachms of ginger." From my experience in taking salts, I should think this a tough dose, and would much rather have one ounce of some milder preventative than a pound of such cure. The warm wash which he recommends, has a tendency to increase the quantity of milk, and if my opinion is correct, is injurious. My opinion (this I confess is a small affair, when compared with the opinion of older and more experienced farmers and herdsmen—but such as it is,) I will give you, with the reasons upon which it is founded, and then you may think as you please of it.

My father's practice, until last autumn—and it may be the practice of many others—was, to feed his cows for a short time before calving, higher

than they had been previously fed, in order, as he said, to have their bags well filled; and at the time of calving to give them warm water thickened with meal, (similar, I suppose, to the mash recommended.) The consequence was, that the extra feeding caused the bag to fill too soon, and the milk continuing to press in, caused inflammation. Our cows were much troubled with hard and swollen bags. Thinking what might be the cause, I last spring requested father to try an experiment on a cow that the year before was very troublesome, by reducing the quality of her food instead of increasing it. The result was that she calved before her bag was full. She gave but little milk at first, but in a few days gave a good mess; her bag milked down well, was soft and pliable. We have had no trouble since, excepting with a heifer, which calved about the first of July, when the grass feed was good. This would probably have been prevented, had she been taken to the barn and fed on hay eight or ten days before she calved; and we should thus have saved her much pain.

The treatment of milch cows is a subject upon which little, and I think too little, has been said in the agricultural papers of the day. Who can tell what effect one week of intense pain and suffering arising from an inflamed and swollen bag, has upon the health of the cow and the quantity of milk for the season? A FARMER'S BOY.

*Essex Co., Mass., April 30, 1841.*

The above communication coming, as we know it does, from a youth who has received none but a common school education, and whose days have thus far been spent in diligent labor upon the farm, we trust may have an influence in leading other boys to trace effects to their causes, and suggest remedies for existing evils. We shall have no fear that the interest or value of our paper will be diminished by inserting the opinions of boys, if they but give us as good reasons for the opinions as are furnished by this Farmer's Boy. We shall be happy to hear from him again.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

## SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

Extract from a letter to Messrs J. Breck & Co. dated

*"Braintree, April 29, 1841.*

"I have just finished ploughing a piece of sod land of about an acre and a half, with Howard's subsoil plough, and deem it but justice to admit that the plough has done all that I expected from any subsoil plough, which is contrary to my expectations, as expressed to you and Mr Howard. The ground was unfavorable to a fair trial, it being stony, sideling, and occupied by a young orchard. I have ten acres more to plough this season, part old ground, and intend to make use of the subsoil plough for the whole of it. The plough got round the stones in the subsoil in a manner that I did not expect, ploughing to the depth of seventeen inches, moving and loosening the same in a tenacious soil, by the use of two yoke of oxen."

"Chevalier Barley.—I am often inquired of in regard to the Chevalier barley, purchased of you last year. I do not judge my soil suited to any of the small grains, but found the yield and kernel of this variety much greater and fuller than from the common barley on richer ground.

Yours, with respect, \_\_\_\_\_"

### POTATOES FROM THE SEED.

A Mr Merriam, of Chelmsford, recently called upon us and related an account of a wonderful growth of potatoes from the seed. He states that his account will seem incredible, and yet that it can be proved by competent witnesses. His statements are, that plants, apparently weeds when quite small, came up in his onion patch. A few of these escaped destruction at the first weeding and soon put on the appearance of potato vines. The land has been sowed with onions four or five years in succession. He can in no way account for the presence of the seed. Late in autumn these vines were of immense size: one of them measured 8 1-2 feet in length. From this one he obtained 15 3-4 pounds of good sized and handsome potatoes. The others yielded most abundantly: some of them furnishing fair potatoes, and others yielding these of irregular shape. Three roots furnished something resembling the old Spanish potato. From one root he obtained a very white potato—from another, the kidney—from a third, a round red. If we understood him correctly, the vines yielded from 97 to 127 potatoes each. Here was certainly an extraordinary produce. Unfortunately, the greater part of his crop has been frozen during the past winter.

The gentleman seemed to be at a loss to account for the appearance of these plants in that land, and also for the varieties of potato, all of which were different from any that he had ever cultivated. We can suppose that potato vines, with seed balls upon them, were worked into his manure and in that carried on to the field; and it is not uncommon for the seeds from potatoes of any one variety to yield fruit of various forms, colors and properties. There seems to us no mystery, unless it be in the great productiveness; and in relation to this it must be remembered that the land was in good tilth, and that the onion tops, being comparatively small, would offer but little obstruction to the freest and fullest growth of the potato.—Ed. N. E. F.

### COMMON SALT—ITS USES IN HORTICULTURE.

From Johnson's work on Fertilizers, we transcribe the chapter whereof the contents are indicated by the heading of this. When used by the gardener or florist, the quantity of salt needed is so small as to constitute no serious objection, and the scope of experiments necessary to ascertain its effects is so limited, as to admit of their being made with ease and exactness: and here let us say, that if young agriculturists were more given to such experiments, and to noting their results, they might fill up many an hour usefully that is now passed in listless ennui, or, to escape from that, in ruinous dissipation.

In transferring matter from foreign works to American periodicals, the most rigid and judicious excision of that which is inapplicable, will not always exclude some things which in our country will appear irrelevant, or prove to be impracticable.

The winnowing of the offal from the sound grain, must at last be left to the discriminating reader, who, if a liberal one, will be ready to make all allowance if the chaff be not out of all proportion to the wheat.

Salt, says our author, has been employed by the gardener for many purposes; most commonly on lawns, at the rate of ten bushels per acre, to prevent worm casts; and on gravel walks in a larger proportion, to kill weeds; it may be employed, however, as a fertilizer in gardens with decided advantage. I have witnessed the results of the following experiments made by my brother, George Johnson, at Great Totham, and I the more readily give them a place here, from knowing with what care they were made:

The soil was composed of stones and gravel 27 parts out of 100—vegetable fibre 1.5—soluble matter 3—carbonate of lime and magnesia 18—oxide of iron 4—animal and vegetable matter 1—alumina 4.5—silica 40—loss 1. Cultivated in Windsor beans. The soil treated with twenty bushels of salt per acre produced 217 bushels—the simple soil without salt, produced 135 1-2 bushels.

#### Onions.

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Salt 20 bushels—manure 20 tons per acre—produce,	3	13	3	12
Manure, 20 tons per acre,	2	10	2	19

#### Carrots.

1. Soil without manure,	13	4	0	0
2. ' with 20 tons of manure,	22	18	0	26
3. ' ' 20 bushels of salt,	18	2	0	0
4. ' ' 20 ' salt and 20 tons of manure,	23	6	1	18

#### Parsnips.

1. Soil with 20 tons manure and 20 bushels salt,	6	15	0	0
2. Soil with 20 tons manure,	6	11	1	1

#### Early Potatoes.

1. Soil simple, 308 bushels.
2. Soil with 20 bu. salt, 581 bushels.

#### Beets.

1. Soil simple,	4	10	1	0
2. Soil with 20 bushels of salt,	4	8	3	0
3. Soil with 20 bu. salt and 20 tons of manure,	7	0	0	0
4. Soil with 20 tons manure,	6	10	0	0

In preventing clubbing in the roots of some of the brassica (cabbage) tribe, my brother found salt highly useful: he states in some observations on this disease, read to the Horticultural Society of London, October 16, 1821, that "some cauliflowers were planted upon a light silicious soil, which had previously been manured with well putrified stable manure, and over one third of the allotted space was sown with salt at the rate of 20 bushels per acre, immediately before planting in July, 1821. The previous crop had been brocoli. Fiftyfour plants were set on the two thirds unsalted, and twentysix on the one third salted: the result has been, that of the fiftyfour unsalted, fifteen have been diseased and unproductive, but of the twentysix salted, only two."

A writer in the Farmer's Journal, October 23, 1820, says—I have employed salt with success, more especially to onions, and the whole of the cabbage tribe. Before the application of salt, they were generally clubbed at the roots and worm eaten; but since its application they have been

entirely free from this disease, and have grown well. Mr Archibald, gardener to Lord Sheffield, at Titcham, planted in March, 1829, two hundred Brighton coss lettuces, and sprinkled between the rows, quick lime. Two hundred more were planted out, and salt sprinkled between the rows. Those limed (the season proving dry,) ran to seed, and were of little value; but those on the salted ground cabbaged well, and were as productive as if the season had been wet.

The author proceeds to recommend the use of salt to florists by many examples of its effects. Dr. Priestley, by various experiments, found that the use of salt materially protracted the life of plants; and so well is this fact established, that it is a common custom with the importers of exotic plants to dip cuttings into salt water. "Before the adoption of this plan they almost invariably perished on the passage." Another writer of much observation, speaking of the use of salt in the culture of hyacinths in Holland, says—"This root, though not indigenous to the country, may be said to be completely naturalized in the neighborhood of Haerlem, where it grows luxuriantly in a deep, sandy, alluvial soil; yet one great cause of its free growth, I considered was owing to the saline atmosphere: this induced me to mix salt in compost and I am satisfied that no hyacinths will grow well at a distance from the sea without it."

We have said enough to set our fair readers who are fond of flowers, (the best sign of a good heart, to thinking—and we all know how it is with them when they take a thing in their head.—*Amer. Fam.*

### SILK CULTURE—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—THE MUSCARDING IN AMERICA.

Probably the most important information it has ever fallen to the lot of the writer of this to communicate to the public, on the subject of silk culture in this country, will be found in the present article. It has long been known to every one who has read much on the subject of the silk culture, that, by the ravages of a disease called *Muscarding*, in Europe, the average loss of worms, taking one year with another, amounted to from fortyfive to fifty per cent. of all the worms hatched; and what was still worse, the disease generally made its appearance after the greater portion of the expense of the rearing had been incurred. The evil has continued, from time beyond the reach of history, to within a year or two past. In the United States, all of us have heretofore considered worms exempt from this fatal disease, it having generally been supposed not to exist here at all. This was a fatal delusion. I have just received from France a copy of the "Annales de la Societe Sericicole, fondee en 1837, pour la propagation l'amelioration de l'industrie de la soie en France" for 1837, 1838, and 1839, in one of the volumes which I find a plate representing silkworms in various stages of the muscarding; the first glance at which showed me that it was the identical disease of which a great portion of the silkworms in this country have perished. All who saw the disease last summer and have seen this plate, identified it instantly. I shall endeavor to have translations made for the next number of the Silk Journal, and if possible, shall accompany them with a copy of the plate, that all may read, see and judge for themselves. In the meantime, I have thought it advisable to take this hasty notice of the fact, that all silk growers may be enabled to apply preventive and remedy. Happily, the remedy will

do no harm, either to the healthy worms or those that may be affected with other diseases, and is cheap and easily applied. The remedy is a free application of *air-slacked lime* to the worms, and also to the floors of the cocoonery, and whitewashing all the wood-work of the fixtures. The lime should be sifted through a fine sieve on the worms, two or three times a week if healthy, and once a day if diseased, in the morning before first feeding, and after cleaning the hurdles. The quantity of lime to be sifted on the worms may be just sufficient to whiten the worms and leaves well; and it should be commenced when the worms are half grown, say twelve to fifteen days old. This remedy has, during the past two years, enabled those persons in France who used it to save and obtain cocoons from ninetyseven per cent. of all the worms hatched.

Now that we *know* we have this formidable disease amongst us, it becomes necessary that the remedy should be applied; and, as there are very few, if any, who know the disease by sight, I would most earnestly recommend that the remedy be applied in *all cases*, whether the worms are sickly or not; for it is even more effectual as a *preventive* than as a remedy, and, as before stated, will do no harm to either healthy or sickly worms.

GIDEON B. SMITH,

Editor of the *Silk Journal*, Baltimore, Md.

#### SMALL BIRDS GREAT BLESSINGS.

I wish our intelligent farmers could be awakened to the importance of preserving robins, and other small birds, as a means of aiding in their work. The inhumanity which suffers every lazy lubber of a boy, who can rest an old king's arm over a stone wall, to kill or frighten every poor linnnet that sings in the fields, and every robin-red-breast that dares eat an unripe cherry, and save a child from the dysentery, is a short-sighted piece of selfishness. These harmless birds *live upon* grubs and other worms, and insects, and the slight inroads they make upon the farmer's crops are repaid an hundred fold, by the protection they afford against a thousand destroyers. These birds, if not frightened, will become so tame as to perch on the hand, or light on the plough, as it turns over the furrow. No good farmer should fail to teach his boys to spare and cherish these harmless and often tuneful visitants to his fields and orchards. Like the good man in one of our western towns, who plead so earnestly for the poor crows, in our Legislature a few years since, I would enforce the legal penalties for trespass, against any one who shot them on my land. The crows, too—nature's living mouse-traps—instead of being a tame, almost domestic bird, as in some other countries, where farmers have been taught their value by long experience, have been frightened into mean pilferers of unweeded corn-hills! A good crow is worth a bushel of wheat or other grain, to the acre, and sometimes ten! A knowledge of ornithology, and not penal laws, is what our farmers and their sons need to induce them to regard their true interests in this matter.—*Farmer's Gaz.*

Poor ground deeply stirred, is preferable in many cases to rich ground with shallow tillage; and when the ground has been deeply moved once, it feels the benefit for ever after.

To preserve seeds in long voyages, mix them powdered sugar and roll them tight in paper.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### ANTI-FRICTION.

*He who makes hard things go easy, deserves praise.*

If horses could speak, no doubt they would often complain of the excessive friction of cart and wagon wheels.

It should be the duty, as it is unquestionably the interest, of every farmer in the country, to see to the state of his wheels at frequent intervals, and lessen the friction of them to the lowest possible degree. The horse is an interesting and useful animal, and has but a dogged life of it under the most favorable circumstances, and therefore he ought to have his interest and comfort duly considered and attended to. Those who oppress beasts unnecessarily, always add to their own burdens by increasing their expenses; for all domestic animals pay well for kindness and care. A horse will be more useful, and last much longer under kind and Christian treatment, than when he is subjected to unnecessary hardship and extreme drudgery.

A horse always draws with the greatest effect when the line of draught is inclined upwards, so as to make an angle of about 15 degrees with the horizon; for at this inclination the line of traction is set at right angles to the shoulder, all parts of which are then equally pressed. When part of the weight presses on the back of the horse, he will draw a load which else he would be incompetent to move; hence, a horse can accomplish more in a cart properly loaded, than he could otherwise.

The question in regard to the material most proper to be applied to wheel-carriages to diminish friction, is one of great importance, and every well-wisher to the interests of farmers, ought to lend some aid in solving it. All the varieties of grease, tar, and their combinations have been resorted to; and there are other substances which have of latter years been adopted to lessen the friction of machinery; such as black lead and soap stone pulverized, and mixed with small quantities of fat of some kind. Yet I have seen no results of comparative experiments published to instruct and guide the public. Should any of the readers of the Cabinet possess practical knowledge on this useful and interesting subject, they would much oblige some of your readers by making it public through your columns. We have many *anti's* in our widely extended country, but we want one more, in the form of an *anti-friction composition*, for application to cart and wagon wheels, to make them revolve with less labor to our horses; and he who will discover and make it known through the Cabinet, will deserve well of the community at large.

Z.

#### CAPITAL.

There is no mistake more common nor more injurious, than that of supposing that the more land a man holds, the greater must be his profits, for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from the manner of using it; for the best soil may be made unproductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course; but without sufficient capital no land can be properly cultivated; at the same time, there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for liberal expenditure, when correctly employed, than land. In fact, assuming always that the expenditure be directed

with judgment, it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to its amount; thus, supposing twenty-five dollars be the lowest, and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if twenty-five dollars return at the rate of ten per cent., the fifty dollars will yield twenty, or any intermediate sum, at the same progressive ratio. And admitting this to be true—and it is presumed no experienced agriculturist will doubt it—it follows, that a capital of 5000 dollars, expended in the cultivation of 200 acres, will only yield a profit of 500 dollars, while, if applied to no more than 100 acres, it would produce 1000 dollars; therefore, it is evident that his profit would be increased by diminishing the quantity of his land. Many a man has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one of half the size. Most farmers are anxious for large occupations, and many are thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have the means of managing to advantage; some, in the delusive hope of acquiring those means by future savings; others, from the vanity of holding more land than their neighbors. Hence arises deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage, and scanty crops, with all the consequent train of rent in arrear, wages ill paid, and debts unsatisfied—distress, duns, and final ruin! While he who prudently commences, with only such a number of acres as he has the power of cultivating with proper effect, is certain of obtaining the full return from the soil, and not being burdened with more land than he can profitably enjoy, his engagements are within his means; and thus, while enjoying present ease of mind, he lays the surest foundation for future prosperity. It therefore behoves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be seduced by any ideal prospect of gain, into the imprudence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to insure success.—*British Husbandry.*

*Make your own Measures.* We give below a rule by which every one can easily make his own measures.

A barrel contains 10,752 cubic inches. A box 24 inches long, by 16 inches wide, and 28 inches deep, will hold just a barrel.

A half barrel. Make a box for this 24 inches by 16, and 14 inches deep. This will contain 5,376 cubic inches, or just half a barrel.

A bushel. This has 2,150 4-10 cubic inches. A bushel box will be 16 inches by 16 8-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep.

Half bushel. A box 12 inches long by 11 2-10 inches wide, and 8 deep, will hold just half a bushel.

Peck. A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep, is a peck.

Half a peck is 8 inches square and 4 2-10 inches deep, or 268 8-10 cubic inches.

A half gallon. This contains 134 4-10 cubic inches. A box 7 inches by 4 8-10 inches deep has just that quantity.

Quart. 4 inches by 4 inches 4 2-10 deep.—*Balt. Farmer.*

Although the devil is the father of lies, he seems, like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the improvements that have been made upon him.—*Swift.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

### FARMING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*West Tisbury, Mass., March 20, 1841.*

GOV. HILL.—Dear Sir—I see by your paper that you have done me the honor to publish the remarks made by me at the Agricultural Meeting at the State House, Feb. 4th. The request made by the Chair that I should state my European reminiscences, took me entirely unprepared, for I had not so much as even thought that I should be called upon to address the meeting. One day of preparation would have enabled me to have said much, for the recollections of any man of common capacity, fond to a fault of agricultural life, and mixing most pleasantly in that society, cannot but interest, when they are of the best farming country under Heaven. For whatever opinion we may form of Britain—her pride, arrogance, insolence, presumption, vanity, faults, (mark my words,) that will have to be amended within ten years by the compulsory process of a general alliance of nations against her—yet we must all confess that her agriculture is the most stupendous thing under heaven. When it is remembered that the crop of turnips grown in Norfolk alone is greater than the value of her trade with China; that the market price of the geese brought from the Lincolnshire fens, is more than her trade with Denmark; that you shall see as a common thing, a hundred acres of turnips, or a hundred acres of beans, or thirty acres of cabbages in a single field—a farm of 300 acres all mowed—on a farm of the same size, 300 acres, all in crops; the live stock on a farm worth £10,000—twenty or more horses employed on one farm every working day in the year, and by means of thrice ploughing (heavy clays) turning 900 acres in a single year;—I say, when this is remembered, it will be seen that "Great" as Britain is in every thing, the superlative degree of greatness is in her agriculture—in her soil, naturally poor, but made rich by the application of capital and of unwearied assiduity, good sense and enterprise.

In this country we fail, most from want of capital, and from the circumstance that agriculture does not rank as an employment with others, especially with trade. It is not valued as it ought to be. The English contend that it never was so valued in a democratic country. Agriculture, they say, is substantially an aristocratic employment. This is certainly true of England, and I believe of Europe generally. In England, to be wanting in the dignity conferred by landed possessions, is to want that which conducts to the highest offices and most exclusive society. The term "country gentleman," is in England almost an actual patent of precedence. So far do they carry this, that no man in trade can marry into a family of landed descent and possessions, unless he add to large wealth an eminent character for talent. It is from the all-absorbing influence of men of landed property, that the agriculture of Great Britain has become an interest that has never had a parallel in the history of the world. For whilst the annual value of the exports from the United Kingdom is about two hundred and seventy millions of dollars, the annual value of the agricultural produce is reckoned at more than eleven hundred millions; and this when the valuation of the immense crops of vegetables is at the minimum price they are worth in feeding stock.

I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,

JAMES ATHEARN JONES.

We copy the following from the Mark-lane Express, an English paper:

### THE TURNIP QUESTION.

SIR,—In consequence of a former letter that I wrote to you relative to the growth of Swedish turnips, and the weight per acre I had grown here, I have had several letters requesting me to state the method adopted by me in obtaining what the applicants call "enormous crops." I am always glad to give any information I am possessed of, for the benefit of agriculturists; and in reply, therefore, to the different queries put to me, I may state generally, that the field from which I had upwards of fortythree tons of Swedish turnips per statute acre, in 1840, is what I call a clayey loam, with a retentive subsoil. It was drained with tiles some years ago effectually, by cutting the drains, not more than from five to six yards apart. In 1839 it was broken up from pasture for oats; the crop was good, and so soon as the oats were cut and removed from the field, I had the stubble skim-ploughed, say from three to four inches deep, and in that state I allowed the field to remain a month or five weeks, and then I had it ploughed from sixteen to eighteen inches deep, with Smith's subsoil plough. After this operation, the field was not more disturbed until the spring of 1840, when I had it harrowed so soon as it was sufficiently dry. Between the end of March and the third week of May, I had it ploughed and harrowed three different times. From the subsoil ploughing in the autumn, the ground was very mellow in the spring; and after it was three different times ploughed and harrowed, the soil was very fine. The next operation was forming the drills, which were about thirty inches apart. While this was going on, I had the dung in a moist state carted out and spread in the hollow between the drills, with some bone-dust sown over it, and covered in immediately (to prevent evaporation) by having the drills split out over them. The quantity of dung per statute acre applied, was about from twenty-six to twenty-eight tons, and over this dung I had sown with the hand, about half a ton of the best raw-bone dust per statute acre.—After the dung and bone-dust were covered in, say about from two to three inches from the drills, I immediately, while the dung and ground were moist, had the seed sown by a machine, at the rate of about three pounds weight per statute acre, taking care that it was deposited in the dung; and thus by being so deposited, it vegetated immediately, and grew out of the way of the fly in course of eight or ten days. The moisture of the dung and soil, and the heat occasioned by their admixture with the bone dust, forced the plants for the first fortnight the same as if they had been in a hot-bed. At the end of this period the plants were almost ready for singling out, which as soon as they would bear the operation, I had done with the hand hoe, from fourteen to sixteen inches apart.

The above is the method that I have adopted at this place for these last eighteen years, and I have never once missed a crop; and I believe the lightest crop I have ever had during that period, has exceeded thirtysix tons per statute acre. I never sow later than the last week in May. If weight of crop is wanted, it is absolutely necessary to sow in May. As I stated in my former letter, I have always had the seed from Mr Skirving, of Liverpool; and I consider the turnip growers in England more indebted to that gentleman than to any other individual, for the improved species of Swe-

dish turnip which have for a number of years been known and successfully cultivated in this neighborhood. I am satisfied that I should not have had more than two thirds the weight of crop, had I trusted to the seed which is generally sold to the poor farmer as the improved Swede.

I ought to have stated that the turnips were twice hoed, and once hand-hoed after singling. I had last season all the crop removed from the ground by the latter end of October, and had the whole ground ploughed and sown with wheat during the first week in November.

ALEXANDER OGILVIE.

*Mere, near Knutsford, Feb. 6, 1841.*

From the Farmer's Gazette.

### DAIRY HOGS.

MA STORER.—Considering the arguments in a former communication sufficient, I shall pass on, in favor of old hogs, second, by *experiment*.

Sir, I will premise that I have no great experience in the dairy business, having kept but a small one, but I have made one or two little experiments on dairy pigs, which may pass for good witnesses on the occasion; for I contend the smaller the experiment, the greater the accuracy.

In the spring of 1839, I had four cows come in, had wintered four shoats, and bought four spring pigs. The latter I shut up in a little lot of grass, with a comfortable cot; and they soon took all the dairy slops, consisting of whey, loppered and butter milk, while the former ran in the streets, and received nothing but the wash of the house, the dish-water, potato skins, &c., and that very sparse, my family consisting only of four. What surprised me was, in the fall, when I put up my hogs to fatten, which I did altogether, I found my winter shoats were in as fine order, and had grown as well as the spring pigs. But mark the sequel—they all went on eating and fattening finely for a while, but presently the old grunners were conquered of their hoggish propensities, became lazy, lay down quiet, and lined themselves well inside; while the pigs, them eternal squealers! went on eating and squealing, squealing and eating, to the end of the chapter—having never been able to satiate their voracious jaws, nor consequently to put on inside fat. Now I know there is a great difference in the breeds of hogs; from the finest Berkshires down to the old Irish hogs, and even the *Alligators* and *Landpikes!* of more modern memory. I know too, that I bought these pigs of Mr Anson Gregory, and the race were then celebrated, and known by the name of the Gregory hogs.

The deduction I am compelled to bring from the premises is, that throwing away the balance due dairy slops, over house slops—in other words, milk over dish water—it took as much more to fatten the pigs than the old hogs, as the expense of wintering the latter! Consequently, we have an old hog, well fattened, to hitch on to the steelyards, in the one case, and a pig in the other!

My second experiment was this. Last spring, my little boy came home with a little pig under his arm, which one of the neighbors had given him. I finally consented he might nurse it. Well, he soon took most, and finally all the dairy of the four cows, through the latter part of the summer; leaving my three old hogs minus, as in the former case. Along in the fall, we butchered the pig,

and sent him on to New York market, weighing 140 lbs. He fell short 13 pounds, and with the loss of freight, brought 6 dollars a hundred—just what I afterwards obtained for my old hogs, at home, and home weight. Now it is estimated, I believe with agricultural accuracy, that a hog to a caw, may be kept in fine condition through the summer; and I am well persuaded, with the aid of a little clover feed, my three old hogs would have been in as fine condition and as ready for market as that pig. Why old hogs, under like advantages, may not be brought forward for an early market, as well as pigs, we are yet to be informed. To be sure, the pig took no corn in the fall, and that I set off against the dairy, which is enough in all conscience; and it must be recollected, that I had no old corn in either of the experiments.

Mr Editor, you or some one else have said, you are very fond of agricultural figures. The cost of the 4 pigs, in the first experiment, which was 10 dollars, I balance against the 4 shoats before wintering, and cast out of the account.

Average weight of the 4 pigs in the first experiment, 150 lbs., 600 lbs.

do do 4 old hogs, 300 lbs., 1200 lbs.

Average weight in the second experiment, 1 pig 127 lbs.

do 3 old hogs, 275 lbs., 825 lbs.

Average weight of the 3 shoats before wintering, 50 lbs., at 4 cts. per lb. \$6 00

The result of the two experiments, it will be perceived, is, that we have 2025 lbs. of old pork well fattened, for 727 lbs. pig pork, such as it is, at equal prices! No, this is it; we have 1300 lbs. lacking 2 lbs., well fattened old pork, for the whole sum of 6 dollars!—which would you take?

These two experiments have done me up on the subject of *Piggeries*, to adopt the language of the modern agricultural nomenclature. I have become a true convert and disciple to the science of *Hogology*!

To conclude: were I to form a perfect *Hogger*, and that most applicable to the dairy, it should be this. I would have a convenient home orchard, bearing all kinds of fruit, of double capacity to subserve the necessities of the hogger. This I would slit in two in the middle, in a direction from the house backwards, so as to bring the two ends of the lot, nearest to the house, in juxtaposition with the cot and swillery. To complete the picture, nature should cause a little rill or warbling brook to meander through it, transversely with the division fence. The former I intend to have, as I have already planted out the trees; the latter I cannot have, as I am situated on a hill, high and dry. One side of this division should be well laid down with clover, while the other should remain in tillage, ready to be laid down as the other ran out, and so on alternately, *ad infinitum*. That in tillage, I think should be in potatoes or some other root crop, and a crop fence, to recede by successive sections, that the hogs may be their own diggers, and save me the trouble of the back-ache. Then put on a hog, an *old hog*, or even double the number, to that of the dairy cows kept on the farm, and if you do not find fat *old hogs* in the fall, with little or no care, I will confess I do not know what a fat pig is!

Your subscriber,

D. BARNUM.

New Fairfield, April 11, 1841.

The first elements of wealth are obtained by labor from the earth and waters.—*Franklin*.

For the New England Farmer.

#### IN SEASON.

How few there are who fully understand the import of these words—that is, if we may judge from their actions. The man who in every department of life keeps these words before him, and acts up to the divine injunction, “Do ye to others as ye would that others would do unto you,” will be a happy man; while on the other hand, he who forgets that it is his imperious duty to be always in season, is dishonest, not only to himself, but also to his fellow men.

If we go to purchase of a tradesman at midday, and find his shutters and doors closed and bolted, we shall feel disappointed. We shall say that he is neglectful of his business, and that he does not deserve the custom of any one.

Again: should we employ a mechanic to labor for us, and he did not make his appearance until half of the forenoon had passed away, should we feel that he, at night, deserved the same amount of pay, that he would have been entitled to had he commenced work early in the morning? Certainly not. Indeed we should think hardly of a man who treated us thus, and that too with the greatest reason.

Should we employ a farmer, and he too, like the tradesman and mechanic, should be behind the time an hour or two, should we, at the time of settlement, like to give him the same we should those who came in season in the morning and wrought hard the day through? No, we should not. The truth is, man does not deal on the score on which Christ dealt when he gave to those who came at the eleventh hour a penny. Men are rigid in their dealings, and, as a general thing, do as they are done by, instead of doing as they *would be* done by. Thus each one, whether he be a man of business, a mechanic or farmer *must be* himself or through a faithful agent, attentive to his own business and interests.

It is an old saying that “if we do not look out for ourselves no one will look out for us;” but this saying is not true. Though we lounge in bed until the sun is risen high and shining bright; though we are inattentive to business; though we neglect to see that our accounts are kept square, that our bills are paid; still we shall not be forgotten. The merchant, the mechanic, and the farmer will all remember us, and will, in due time, bring in their bills against us—bills which we *must* pay, or our goods, our shops, and our farms will be mortgaged or appraised and sold. So you see it is plain that whether we look out for ourselves or not, others will look out for us. Yes, unless we rise in season, unless we are in season to our business, and finally in season to every avocation of our lives, our pockets will be lean of cash, and our children will be clothed in rags and grow up in ignorance. Yes, nothing will there be about us, but what will bear the mark of our slothfulness, and it is said by high authority, that “the slothful shall be under tribute;” “the way of the slothful is a hedge of thorns.” While on the other hand it is said, “Be instant in season, and ye shall reap if you faint not.” Yours, &c.

JIMMY IN THE COUNTRY.

Pity is a passion proceeding from the misfortune of another. Envy is a passion proceeding from another's success.—*Addison*.

THE SKUNK—AGAIN.—The merits of this hitherto much abused animal, are beginning to be developed and appreciated.—Subjoined is Gov. HILL's testimony of his worth, which we extract from the last Monthly Visitor. It would seem that the good which the skunk (out upon that name!) accomplishes in his way, fully atones for whatever is offensive in those *striking peculiarities* and mischief-working *eccentricities* of his character, for which, ever since mother Eve nibbled the pippen, he has been noted and persecuted. The testimony of so eminent an individual as Gov. HILL in favor of the skunk, we think is entitled to great weight, and we trust it will have its due influence in preventing a farther war of extermination upon the animal, whose *virtues* (which have too long been destined to “blush unseen and waste their *sweetness* on the desert air,”) should ensure him the protection of men, if they cannot secure him against the annoyance of dogs.—N. E. P's PR. DEV.

“The skunk is so mischievous and offensive that man always wars upon him, when he may do it with safety. But it has become evident that we have not done the animal justice. He works in the night, and therefore little of the good he does comes within our observation. He not only destroys in their season, in the warm nights of early summer and autumn, thousands of the beetles and other insects and worms that destroy vegetation and grain—but the moles and mice that infest the ploughed and grass grounds, find in him an enemy that hunts them to a good purpose for the farmer. Last year, there was in this region not over half a crop of potatoes; and of this half a crop, in some fields the moles and mice made sad havoc. We know that a pair of skunks whose burrows were near a potato and cornfield of six acres, saved us many bushels by hunting out of the ground and destroying the mice that in great numbers had found a place of retreat under the sward of the field, which had been turned down in the early spring. If the skunks shall not molest us, let them live and do good.”

To Cure a Burn.—“A Lady,” in the Knoxville Register, gives the following recipe for a burn:—“Scarce a month passes away but we read or hear of some accident caused by fire. I send you the following prescription for a burn, believing if it were generally known, that much suffering might be alleviated. Take a table spoonful of lard, half a table spoonful of spirits of turpentine, and a piece of rosin as large as a hickory nut, and simmer them together till melted. It makes a salve, which, when cold, may be applied to a linen cloth and laid over the burn. If immediately wanted, spread it on the cloth as soon as melted—it will very soon cool. I have seen its application after the corroding effects of chemical poisons, after a foot has been burned by boiling sugar, after severe scalds, and in every case the sufferer obtained perfect ease in ten or fifteen minutes after it was used. It may be applied two or three times a day, or as often as the cloth becomes dry.”

A sound economy is a sound understanding brought into action. It is calculation realized. It is the doctrine of proportion reduced to practice. It is the foreseeing contingencies and providing against them.—*Hannah More*.

Incredulity is the wit of fools.—*Raleigh*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1841.

DIALOGUE.—WHICH IS THE BEST KIND OF  
CORN TO PLANT ?

A. Ar'n't you wrong, neighbor B., to plant, in a cold spring like this, that large and late corn of yours, which never ripens until October ?

B. Perhaps I am ; but is it not well to trust that the season may yet be warm and favorable to the corn crop ?

A. Yes, we may hope so ; but I am thinking it is best to go on the safe side, and plant only a small kind that ripens early. Is n't that the most profitable course ?

B. I shall plant some of an early kind, but shall not give up the more productive kind which has usually ripened on my farm.

A. How much of your corn land shall you put to the large kind ?

B. More than half.

A. More than half that seems to me foolish—you cannot expect it to ripen.

B. I will hope for its ripening. And judging from the past, I consider it best not to make a general sacrifice of productiveness to early maturity.

A. Will the past prove the wisdom of your course ?

B. You know, neighbor A., that I have passed all my days on this farm. My memory goes back for sixty years ; and I believe that no failures of this crop have occurred on the place during that period, excepting in the years 1812, '16, '36 and '37. In 1812, a considerable portion of the crop ripened, and the same in 1837. Perhaps three crops have failed to ripen in sixty years. The chances then are nineteen out of twenty that the large kind will mature. And if it should, I shall get one fifth more both of corn and stover, than the small kind will yield. If I fail to get sound corn, I shall get more stalks and more green corn. To be sure, I would rather have a small crop of corn well ripened, than a green and frozen large crop ;—but when my chances are nineteen out of twenty to get the large crop ripe, I think it better to take the risk. In other words, I prefer taking from my fields 60 dollars worth of corn and stalks per acre annually, for 19 years, and 25 dollars worth of green corn and stalks the 20th year, to taking 48 dollars' worth per year each year of the 20. In the one case I get \$1165 worth in twenty years,—in the other I get \$960 only. I think, therefore, neighbor A., that the past does justify me in holding on to the use of any highly productive kind of corn, which ripens well in ordinary seasons. Still, the convenience of having some corn ripe early in the autumn, and the inconvenience arising from losing a late corn are such, that I shall plant probably a third of my ground with the Brown corn, from N. Hampshire, or the Hartwell corn, from Southbridge, both of which ripen early, and have large kernel, small stalk and small cob, and are very productive for early varieties.

NOTE.—The facts here stated by B. in relation to the ripening of the corn crop, are the history of that crop on the editor's native farm. The land there is less subject to frosts than the average of land in the commonwealth. A few hills of this *Hortwell* corn were in our father's field last season, and it ripened a week earlier than the earliest of seven other varieties, and was the most productive of any excepting the latest, the Red Blaze. We think it combines to an uncommon extent, the two desirable properties of early maturity and productiveness. At our request, Messrs Breck & Co. have procured a few bushels of this variety from Dr. Hartwell, of Southbridge,

and it is for sale by them. Dr. H. obtained of this 130 bushels per acre in 1839, and in 1840, its husks were white in our field about the first of September. Our own opinion of this corn is such that we shall plant chiefly of this kind on our new farm, where the soil is in an exhausted state. This fact speaks our advice to our brother farmers.

Brother Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, has "burst into a" snow "song," having been set on fire by the current of our *raining* rhymes—and his lay pleases us so much that we withhold our own editorial for the purpose of showing his *snow* to our readers before the weather shall become warm enough to mar its freshness.—"Thank you, sir, for your company "down to posterity."

THE LAY OF THE MAY SNOW STORM.

Come cheer up, farmers, don't look pale,

Although the north wind 's blowing,

And all around, o'er hill and dale,

'Tis snowing, snowing, snowing.

'Tis true that sometimes long ere this,

You've done up all your sowing—

You may as well keep quiet now

'Tis snowing, snowing, snowing.

I know 'tis now the first of May,

And violets should be blowing ;

But girls can't have their holiday

Because 'tis snowing, snowing.

Good uncle Bill 's put on his coat,

And Pat his hands is blowing ;

And Sis is scolding round the stove

Because 'tis snowing, snowing.

But courage, farmers—do not fret—

Your crops will soon be growing ;

Dog-days will give you all a sweat

Though now 'tis snowing, snowing.

To fancy's eye, in yonder sky,

The star of hope is glowing ;

This blustering storm will soon pass by,

And stop this snowing, snowing.

Then cheer up, farmers, don't look pale,

Although the north wind 's blowing ;

"Seed time and harvest ne'er shall fail,"

Though now 'tis snowing, snowing.

Verily, if the editor of the New England Farmer and himself do not go down to posterity as a brace of storm poets, there is no virtue extant. He became so inspired with the rain storm during the last days of April, that his poetical cup ran over, and when it cleared up and snowed, we "burst into a song," and though it is rather a lugubrious one, it was the "best the house afforded," seeing as how we had to "make tracks" instead of making furrows, and seek a shelter from the snow instead of holding the plough.

In sober earnest, we have not had such a cold, dreary and backward spring for many a year. April has been remarkably cold and stormy, but it is no sign, because January "lingers in the lap of" May, that her sister June will be equally accommodating. It is true that our cattle have been at the barn nearly or quite six months, and there is a great scarcity of fodder ; but we will venture to turn prophet with the rest—for every one seems to have a spirit of *weather soothsaying*—and predict that the diligent and careful farmer will next fall have a good harvest of grass, potatoes, wheat, and perhaps corn—a fat Thanksgiving, and a merry Christmas.—*Maine Farmer.*

Let us not be too prodigal when we are young, nor too parsimonious when we are old ; otherwise we shall fall into the common error of those, who, when they had the power to enjoy, had not the prudence to acquire ; and when they had the prudence to acquire, had no longer the power to enjoy.—*Lacon.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Mass. Horticultural Society, May 8th, 1841—Voted, That the following letter be published in the N. E. Farmer, with the thanks of the Society for the donation of scions.

Attest,

E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec.

Bradford, April 30th, 1841.

Messrs BRECK & Co.—Gentlemen—I send accompanying this, some scions of the Wynkoop Harvest Apples, specimens of which I exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms last season. Will you be so kind as to hand them to the chairman or one of the committee on fruits, to be distributed by them as they judge well ; only I trust that you will be remembered in this ministration.

The tree is disposed to grow pretty large, to rise high—rather high than to cast out extended lateral branches. The bark is generally quite smooth and more easily raised from the wood than is common with apple trees. My trees have generally produced every year, exhibiting but a slight tendency to alternation. Of course the fruit is not very abundant any one year, yet I think them entitled to the credit of being good bearers. The fruit will need no praise where it is known. The description given by the committee is very accurate. It generally begins to ripen by the middle of July—frequently very good specimens are obtained earlier. I hope the scions—though owing to indisposition which has prevented my being out much, they were cut later than I could have wished—will prove good ; and that those who are disposed to try them, may not in the end be disappointed as to the merits of the fruit.

Some of the committee were so good as to say that they would hand me some scions of approved fruit in return. I surely do not wish or ask this as a condition upon which I send the parcel directed to them ; but still, to one who has but limited means of obtaining any of the more improved fruit, the offer is too inviting to suffer me to pass by it without saying, that if any one finds it perfectly convenient to hand you any scions, &c. of any kind of fruit, I should be truly very grateful, and I know you would very readily take charge of them and send by some opportunity. Since the loss I sustained in my trees a few winters since, I have a much more limited variety of the better fruits than I possessed before, though my good friend, G. Parsons, Esq., has done what in his infirm health he has been able to do. He had formerly, in a very generous manner, done much to help me to various kinds of choice fruit.

Will you make my best respects to the committee, and believe me, with sentiments of high esteem, gentlemen,  
Yours,  
G. B. PERRY.

P. S.—The woolly appearance which many of the grafts have, is very common to the young shoots in the spring :—upon vegetation coming, it is not retained.

CREAM-POT STOCK.

Inquiry was made in our columns a few weeks since, whether any of the Cream-pot stock could be purchased, and at what price. Col. Jaques immediately furnished a reply. It was sent to the printing office—but, by some process undiscoverable, it has effectually secreted itself. We looked for its appearance in the "proofs" last week, and again this week, but not meeting with it, we have inquired for the copy, and the answer is that it has not been seen. We can get no clue by which to discover its hiding place.

The highest of all characters, in my estimation, is his who is as ready to pardon the errors of mankind, as if he were every day guilty of some himself.—*Pliny.*

**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 9.

	May, 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	3	34	37	40	N.
Tuesday,	4	32	48	45	N. W.
Wednesday,	5	47	59	46	E.
Thursday,	6	42	49	44	S.
Friday,	7	37	58	49	N.
Saturday,	8	44	50	43	E.
Sunday,	9	46	70	57	N. W.

About half the week was rainy. Vegetation still very backward.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, MAY 10, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 305 Beef Cattle, 20 pair of Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 210 Sheep, and 240 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained, and we reduce our quotations a trifle. First quality, \$7 00 a 7 25. Second quality, \$6 50 a 6 75. Third quality, \$5 50 a 6 00.

125 Beef Cattle unsold.  
*Working Oxen*.—Very few sales effected.  
*Cows and Calves*.—Sales, \$22, \$25, \$23, and \$35.  
*Sheep*.—Several lots sheared, at \$1 75 and \$1 80, and a lot not sheared \$1 75.

*Swine*.—Sales quick. Two lots, part Berkshire, at 5 1-4 and 5 1-2 for sows, and 6 1-4 and 6 1-2 for barrows. Also, a lot at 5 for sows, and 6 for barrowa. At retail from 5 3-4 to 7.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

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

**FLOUR.** Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$6 12.

**GRAIN.** Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 62—Southern Flat Yellow 57—White 54.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 36 to 33—Northern 33 to 40.

**PROVISIONS.** Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$20 to 22 50—Eastern Screwed \$17 00. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

**WOOL.**—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do. 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unwashed, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**HOVEY'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.**

This splendid variety of the Strawberry (originated in 1834) is now offered for sale. The fruit is of the largest size, often measuring 5 to 6 inches in circumference, handsomely formed—of a deep red color—exceedingly high flavored—and one of the most productive varieties, 12 quarts having been gathered from a bed 3 feet by 12. The vines are vigorous and bardy. Standing our severe winters without protection.

The fruit has been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1833, '39, and '40, where it attracted more attention than any other variety; and each season obtained a premium. It has every good quality to recommend a Strawberry to cultivation. The Spring is the most favorable time for planting in this climate. Plants \$5 per dozen.

Also, all the old established varieties of Strawberries, from \$1 to 2, per hundred plants.

Orders addressed to us, will be immediately attended to, and the plants packed and forwarded with dispatch.

HOVEY & CO., SEEDSMEN,  
May 5 4w 7 Merchants' Row, near State st.

**GRAPE VINES.**

Extra large Isabella Grape Vines for sale as above. Also, Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb Plants, and Asparagus Roots  
J. BRECK & CO.  
April 23

**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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
March 31.

**WINSHIP'S NURSERY.**

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP, Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

**SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.**

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 30 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
March 31.

**BLACK SEA WHEAT.**

Received from Vermont, 30 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, N. H. For sale by  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
March 31.

**PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.**



3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees. 40 0 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 5 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots. Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds. 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport or left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

**PURE SPERM OIL.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

**FENCE CHAINS.**

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

**DURHAM COW FOR SALE.**

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

**PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSEBERRIES, &c.**

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices, including the following

PEARS.	
Belle Luerative,	Cattillac,
Mouille Bonche,	Williams' Bon Chretien or } Bartlett,
Josephine,	Jargonell d'Epagne,
Beurre Spence,	Echasserie,
" Capiamont,	Urbaustic,
" Bose,	Duchess d'Angouleme,
" Diel,	St. Chislain,
" d'Aremburgh,	Madaline d'Carne,
Easter Beurre,	

PLUMS.	
Green Gage,	New Orleans,
Purple Gage,	Imperatrice,
Diamond,	Reine Claude,
Washington,	Royal d'Tours.
Golden drop,	

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice.  
JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Boston.  
April 7, 1841.

**GRINDSTONES.**

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBAKID & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 15th. Nov. 17.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

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

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Hay do.
1500 Doz. Sycle Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austria's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS.**

J. BRECK & CO., offer for sale a great variety of beautiful Herbaceous Plants, including 20 varieties Phlox, Perennial Coreopsis of sorts, Delphinium, Campanulas in great variety, Double Pinks, Dracocephalums, Double Scarlet Lychnes, Double Ragged Robin, Spiraeas of sorts, Iris do. with a great variety of others. Also, Honeysuckles, Roses, and other ornamental Shrubs.

**SWEET POTATO SLIPS.**

Just received and for sale by J. BRECK & CO., a supply of Sweet Potato Slips. No 52, North Market st. April 23.

**BONE MILLS.**

The subscriber offers for sale Bone Mills on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it of the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room. They can be easily kept in repair and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla, and will do the work in the best manner. Oyster shells, plaster, soap stone, bricks, bark, &c. may be ground by them.

Price \$200. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones, to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to William Apin, No. 14 1-2 Westminster street, Providence, R. I., or to the subscriber.

Ground bones constantly on hand for sale.  
WILLIAM CHASE.  
Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841.

**DOUBLE DAHLIAS.**

We have for sale a very large collection of the finest Double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 52, North Market St. April 23

**CLOVER & RED TOP.**

50 tierces and 100 bbls. Prime Clover. 200 Bags Redtop, new seed. 50 bbls. Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by J. BRECK & Co. March 24.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GRANARY.

BY REV. ABEL C. THOMAS.

*"Whoso readeth, let him understand."*

"Jonathan Homespun, having purchased an extensive farm, and provided himself with every thing requisite to prosperous husbandry, proposes to furnish subscribers with one quart of wheat weekly, for one year, at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents, in advance; two dollars at the end of six months; or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till the close of the year.

"The facilities afforded by the government for the transportation of wheat to every section of the Union and adjacent provinces, are such as must prove satisfactory to every subscriber; and the proprietor of the Granary assures all who may patronize him, that he will exert himself to supply an article of the best quality.

"N. B. Agents will be allowed a generous percentage. Address [post paid] Proprietor of the Granary, Hopeville."

Such was the prospectus issued by my friend, Mr Homespun. Feeling a lively interest in his welfare, I visited his farm, although it was a long journey from my home, and was pleased to find every thing in nice order. He informed me that he had contracted a large debt in the purchase of the premises, stock and implements of husbandry, but that he had no doubt of his ability to discharge every obligation in a few years. He also stated that he had already received many hundred subscribers, and that in four or five weeks he would commence the delivery of the wheat according to his proposals.

The scheme appeared plausible; and my friend was so confident of his success, that I had not the slightest doubt of his prosperity. I entered my name as a subscriber, and when I left him he was preparing many thousand quart sacks.

Every week for the space of two years, I received my quart of wheat, and concluded from its excellent quality and prompt delivery, that every thing was prosperous with Jonathan Homespun and his farm. So I gave myself no concern about my indebtedness to him—for said I, "to a farmer so extensively patronized as he is, the small pittance of two years' arrearages would be but as the drop of the bucket." It is true, there was occasionally printed on the sacks a general notice to delinquents, but I never suspected that this was intended for his friends.

The notice however became more frequent; and having leisure, I concluded I would visit my friend, the proprietor of the Granary. He greeted me cordially—but I saw that there had been trouble. He was evidently worn with toil and anxiety; and in the conversation of the evening, he entered into particulars.

"Here," said he, "I have been laboring day and almost night, for two years; and I am more in debt now than when I began. My creditors are pressing for payment: I am conscious of my inability to meet their demands, and can perceive no result but bankruptcy and ruin."

"But have you not a large list of subscribers?" said I.

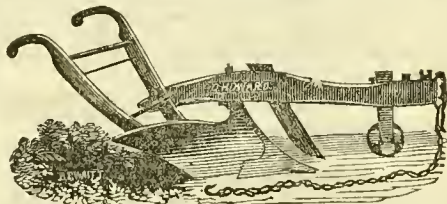
"Yes, a very large list," was his reply; "but too many of them are like you!"

"Me?" I quickly rejoined in amazement, "too many like me?"

"Pardon me," said my friend, in a melancholy tone—"pardon me, for oppression will make even a wise man mad. You have had a quart of wheat weekly for two years—and I have not had a cent of payment: I have a large list of the same kind of patrons scattered here and there over thousands of miles. If they would pay me the trifles they severally owe me, I should be directly freed from embarrassment and go on my way rejoicing. But they reason as you reasoned—and among you, I am brought to the door of poverty and ruin."

I felt the full force of the rebuke, and promptly paying arrearages at the increased price named in the prospectus, and also a year in advance, I shortly bade adieu to the worthy and wronged farmer, resolving to do every thing in my power to repair the injury which had accrued from my delinquency.

O, ye patrons of Jonathan Homespun! wherever ye are or whoever ye are! ye who have received and eaten the wheat from his Granary, without making payment! Ye are guilty of a grievous sin of commission. Wherefore repent. Pay the farmer what you owe him. Uncle Sam's teamsters bring you the little sack of grain every week, and Uncle Sam's teamsters will carry the money safely to Jonathan Homespun.—*Star of Bethlehem.*



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MA. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

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

## TYE UP CHAINS.

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

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

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

yme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.

NUSSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1841.

[NO. 46.

N. E. FARMER.

## LIEBIG'S ORGANIC CHEMISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, requested Dr. Justus Liebig, of Giessen, to prepare a report upon the state of Organic Chemistry; and his report furnished Sept. 1, 1840, constitutes the body of the work named at the head of this article. Prof. Webster, of Cambridge, under whose superintendance an American edition has just been issued, prefixes an introduction, comprising definitions of chemical terms, and appends some opinions held by Dr. S. L. Dana, of Lowell, and Dr. C. T. Jackson, of this city. Our Massachusetts chemists here named, both of whom possess and deserve the confidence of our community, as sagacious and expert analysts and reasoners, are not ready to endorse all the opinions of their transatlantic co-laborer; nor do they harmonize entirely with each other in opinion. This disagreement among doctors, while it shows their praiseworthy independence and freedom in scientific researches, tells us that there are important matters in agricultural chemistry yet undiscovered, or if discovered, yet unproved to the satisfaction of the scientific generally. This fact, while it properly renders the practical man cautious in adopting any new principles advocated in the laboratory, should not deter our intelligent farmers from making themselves acquainted with the opinions entertained by men of profound scientific research.

The work which has just made its appearance among us in such form as to be obtainable by all who may desire to know its contents, will receive much attention. The novelty and boldness of Liebig's views, give to the work an uncommon charm. But if we call it romance, it is the romance of science and logic. The book must be read with attention and study to be understood by common minds; and yet the greater portion of our reading and reflecting common farmers are capable of understanding the important portions of the work.

One leading view advanced with peculiar distinctness in the volume, exhibits a striking manifestation of the wonderful economy of Providence, in furnishing a supply of nourishment for the vegetable and animal creation. Plants are nourished, as Liebig maintains, mainly by carbonic acid; and their supply of carbon comes from the atmosphere. Animals by the process of breathing and by their decay, are constantly filling the air with this acid. The vegetable world uses up the impure gas which the animal is generating every moment. We and the animals feed the plants. They in turn give food to brutes and to men. And their contributions to our necessities are not made solely in the way of furnishing articles of food—but in their processes of taking up carbon from the atmosphere, they give out large quantities of pure oxygen for us to breathe. We unconsciously fit the air for their use, and they fit it for ours. This view is so beautiful and interesting that one is predisposed to hope that it may prove correct. To a very considerable

extent it is undoubtedly sound; but whether the author has not carried it too far, time and more extensive observation must determine.

In future numbers we shall extract from this treatise, probably appending our opinion of the correctness or inaccuracy of his leading positions. At present, we only quote the paragraphs containing the view above presented.—Ep.

"In attempting to explain the origin of carbon in plants, it has never been considered that the question is intimately connected with that of the origin of humus. It is universally admitted that humus arises from the decay of plants. No primitive humus, therefore, can have existed; for plants must have preceded the humus.

"Now, whence did the first vegetables derive their carbon? and in what form is the carbon contained in the atmosphere?

"These two questions involve the consideration of two most remarkable natural phenomena, which by their reciprocal and uninterrupted influence, maintain the life of the individual animals and vegetables, and the continued existence of both kingdoms of organic nature.

"One of these questions is connected with the invariable condition of the air with respect to oxygen. One hundred volumes of air have been found, at every period and in every climate, to contain twentyone volumes of oxygen, with such small deviations, that they must be ascribed to errors of observation.

"Although the absolute quantity of oxygen contained in the atmosphere appears very great when represented by numbers, yet it is not inexhaustible. One man consumes by respiration 45 Hessian cubic feet of oxygen in 24 hours; 10 centners of charcoal consume 58,112 cubic feet of oxygen during its combustion; and a small town like Giessen (with about 7000 inhabitants,) extracts yearly from the air, by the wood employed as fuel, more than 1000 millions of cubic feet of this gas.

"When we consider facts such as these, our former statement, that the quantity of oxygen in the atmosphere does not diminish in the course of ages—that the air at the present day, for example, does not contain less oxygen than that found in jars buried for 1800 years in Pompeii—appears quite incomprehensible, unless some source exists whence the oxygen extracted is replaced. How does it happen, then, that the proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere is thus invariable?

"The answer to this question depends upon another; namely, what becomes of the carbonic acid, which is produced during the respiration of animals, and by the process of combustion? A cubic foot of oxygen gas, by uniting with carbon so as to form carbonic acid, does not change its volume. The billions of cubic feet of oxygen extracted from the atmosphere, produce the same number of billions of cubic feet of carbonic acid, which immediately supply its place.

"The most exact and most recent experiments of *De Saussure*, made in every season, for a space of three years, have shown, that the air contains on

an average 0.000415 of its own volume of carbonic acid gas; so that, allowing for the inaccuracies of the experiments, which must diminish the quantity obtained, the proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere may be regarded as nearly equal to 1-1000 part or its weight. The quantity varies according to the seasons; but the yearly average remains continually the same.

"We have no reason to believe that this proportion was less in past ages; and nevertheless, the immense masses of carbonic acid, which annually flow into the atmosphere from so many causes, ought perceptibly to increase its quantity from year to year. But we find, that all earlier observers describe its volume as from one half to ten times greater than that which it has at the present time; so that we can hence at most conclude, that it has diminished.

It is quite evident that the quantities of carbonic acid and oxygen in the atmosphere, which remain unchanged by lapse of time, must stand in some fixed relation to one another; a cause must exist which prevents the increase of carbonic acid, by removing that which is constantly forming; and there must be some means of replacing the oxygen, which is removed from the air by the processes of combustion and putrefaction, as well as by the respiration of animals.

"Both these causes are united in the process of vegetable life.

"The facts which we have stated in the preceding pages prove, that the carbon of plants must be derived exclusively from the atmosphere. Now, carbon exists in the atmosphere only in the form of carbonic acid; and, therefore in a state of combination with oxygen."

[From "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society."]

## ON THE DAIRY.

The Committee on the Dairy are happy to report:

That the dairy women of the county have done more to enrich our show the present season than on former years. There were ten regular entries for premiums on butter, and several parcels were found not entered. The quality of the butter generally, was quite good; much of it was superior. The committee have had not an unpleasant, but a difficult labor to decide who are best entitled to premiums. Between the June butter offered by Dean Robinson, of Newbury, and that by Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, there was little if any difference; but the committee decided, after awarding the September premiums, to recommend that your first premium, of eight dollars, be awarded to Dean Robinson, of West Newbury; the second, of six dollars, to Daniel Putnam, of Danvers; the third, of four dollars, to Jesse Putnam, of Danvers. A firkin of June butter offered by William R. Putnam, of Wenham, was very good, and inferior by very little to that which is recommended for the third premium. There were also, specimens of

very fair butter, by John Preston, of Danvers, Mrs M. Wardwell, of Andover, and others.

For September butter, your committee recommend that the first premium of ten dollars be awarded to Daniel Putnam, of Danvers. They would, if guided solely by the quality of the butter, recommend the second premium to Peabody Hsley, of West Newbury; but as no statement of cows and process of making accompanied this butter, the committee recommend that the second premium of eight dollars be given to Mrs R. Buttrick, of Haverhill. Specimens of good September butter were offered also by Mrs M. Wardwell, of Andover; Mr John Preston, of Danvers; and very fair butter was offered by many others.

On cheese, your committee were not so heavily tasked. There were four entries. We recommend the first premium of ten dollars, to Isaac Carruth, of Andover. The second would be properly bestowed upon James Peabody, of Georgetown, had he given us the statements which the rules of the society require. This omission of Mr Peabody causes us to recommend the second premium, of eight dollars, to Mrs William Thorlow, of West Newbury. A sample of good cheese was exhibited also by Mrs R. Butterick, of Haverhill.

JOSEPH HOW,  
ALLEN PUTNAM,  
JOSHUA BALLARD,  
BENJAMIN SCOTT.

Georgetown, Sept. 30, 1840.

To J. W. Proctor, Esq.—Sir, having been unable to attend the meeting of the board of trustees in December, I submit the following considerations relating to the management of dairies.

The first and most essential point to be gained is to procure *good cows*. It costs no more to feed a good cow, than a poor one. And the comparative result of their produce at the close of the year, makes a most essential difference in the profits of the farmer. Suppose one cow to give one quart at a milking, or two quarts per day, more than another, the milk being of equal quality; and this milk to be estimated worth two and a half cents per quart, and this to continue 200 days—here would be a difference of *ten dollars* in the produce of the two cows. This rule applied to a dairy of fifteen cows, would be equal the sum of \$150—half as much as the net annual income of a majority of the farmers in the county.

The *quality of the milk* is a consideration not less important than the quantity. Those, who never have tried the experiment of setting different cows' milk separate, have very imperfect ideas of their comparative value. I have known some cows that five or six quarts of their milk would raise cream sufficient to make a pound of butter. I believe this was stated to be true of the Oakes cow, from the milk of which was made twenty pounds of butter a week for several successive weeks; and I have heard the same of others. But ordinarily, it takes ten quarts of milk to yield a pound of butter. It therefore become a point of great importance, in selecting cows for the making of butter, to obtain those whose milk is adapted to this purpose.

The *manner of feeding cows* is a point not to be neglected, in the management of a dairy. Good feed not only increases the quantity of the milk, but it improves the quality; and of consequence the butter and cheese produced therefrom are bet-

ter also. The *kind of food used* is also to be regarded. Every dairy-woman knows that the milk will indicate the kind of food used; therefore those kinds of food which leave the best flavor in the milk should be selected. When cows have been fed on cabbages or on turnips, who has not tasted the peculiarities of these vegetables? When they are fed on Indian meal, on carrots, or on beets,—it is fair to presume that these articles become incorporated with the milk also. I do not presume to say which of these articles is the most valuable to be cultivated for the feeding of cows; though I hope in this age of experiments, with so many inducements as are now held out for the trial, it will not be long before some of our farmers will give us satisfactory information on this subject.

The *manner of milking* also demands attention. Cows should be milked about the same time each day; and they should be milked *quick and clean*. If a portion of their milk is suffered to remain, this will soon diminish the quantity, and the cows will dry up. It is bad policy to trust milking to children, for they usually do it moderately and imperfectly, and more is lost thereby than would pay the best of laborers.

The *place for the setting of the milk*, is also worthy of attention. This should be cool, well ventilated, and exclusively appropriated to this purpose. For if it is permitted to be occupied in part for other purposes, some things will find their way there which will be injurious to the milk. It should also be properly lighted. Cream will rise more favorably in a light than in a dark room, and the quality of it will be better. Therefore a dairy room above ground is preferable to a cellar. The room should be carefully guarded, by the use of wire gauze, or some other substance at the windows, against the approach of insects or intruders of every kind. The milk should be set in pans uncovered; as the cream will not rise so freely when there is a cover over the pans. Care should be taken not to fill the pans full, especially in warm weather, as the cream will rise quicker and better when the milk is spread over a larger surface. The sooner it rises and is removed from the milk the better; and this should always be done before the milk begins to turn sour. When the cream is taken off, it should be kept in tight covered vessels, in cool places, until the churning process; and this should always be before any sourness or mould is discoverable.

Much care should be taken to separate the butter-milk thoroughly from the butter. More depends on this than any other part of the process in making good butter. Unless this is done, it will be impossible to preserve it sweet and good. If our dairy women would apply double the labor to half the quantity of their butter, and thereby thoroughly remove all particles of butter-milk, this one half would be worth more than the whole in the condition it is usually sent to the market. As this is a matter that interests every farmer, and every lover of good butter, (and who does not love it when it is fair and nice?) I have presumed to forward these remarks. You will use them as you think proper.

Respectfully, Yours,  
JOSEPH HOW.

Methuen, Jan. 6, 1841.

NOTE.—What I have said in relation to the working of butter, is to be understood, in relation

to such butter as had the proper previous management. For if the butter comes soft, it may be worked ever so long, and not become hard and good; although it may be improved by working. Butter that comes well will be fit for immediate use with very little working. But if it is to be kept, care should be taken that the buttermilk is thoroughly removed.

It was my intention to have said something on the feed of cows. But my remarks have already extended so far, I will simply say, that there is no feed on which cows can be kept, that will make better butter, than a first rate pasture; such as abounds with English grasses. When this supply fails, let the deficiency be made up by green corn-stalks. Farmers will do well to plant some corn extra, for this purpose.

The present winter, I have boiled roots for my cows, such as turnips and sugar beets, to which I add a little Indian meal. This food when properly prepared and seasoned with salt, is well received by the cows, and improves the flavor, and increases the quantity of their milk.

J. H.

Having been a member of the Committee on the dairy, and knowing nearly how the cows were fed on four out of the five farms from which our best butter was brought, we were at the time of the examination, satisfied that the quality of the food given to the cows, showed itself in the color and flavor of the butter. Being the son, brother, cousin, or near neighbor and friend of these claimants, we withheld the expression of our opinion—and when our associates had made up their judgment, we thought that it would give no indication of the comparative merits of the dairy-women, for the preference of the several parcels of butter was in exact accordance with what we supposed to be the richness of the food given to the cows. Since in the country "every body knows every thing" we of course knew that Daniel Putnam fed better than Jesse, Jesse better than William; and William better than John Preston—and the Committee placed their names in the same order when arranging, according to the excellence of the butter.—Ed. N. E. F.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### ON PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

MR EDITOR—This is a subject which merits our deep regard: to the neglect of this necessary operation might be attributed many of the evils which infest our orchards in the shape of canker, blight and rottenness, proving in the end the destruction of thousands of our finest trees. I have lately made some extracts from a foreign work, which appear to contain much valuable instruction and many new ideas on this very important branch of rural affairs, and by giving them a place in the Cabinet, I think you would be serving a valuable cause.

"Some persons prune off all the fibres of the main roots of the trees before planting, supposing that they must perish and become mouldy; but this pruning is, to say the least, entirely useless; but if any large roots are bruised or lacerated, the injured parts must be removed, as they are too large to heal, although they might not wholly decay.

"To secure the proper direction of the roots, every tree must be deprived of those which tap,

leaving those only which extend nearly at right angles with the stem, the object being, to induce the roots to strike in a horizontal direction not more than six or eight inches below the surface of the earth; but the heading down of the trees before planting, with a view to give them figure in the first instance, is often carried too far by those who consider that by cutting them very low, they give strength to the tree: it is requisite, however—should the wish be to form an orchard of half-standard trees, which is strongly recommended in preference to those of very lofty growth—that a certain number of primary branches be found at a short distance from the ground, and they must therefore be procured by pruning. Suppose then, that only one erect shoot, about a yard in length, be produced from the graft; then it will be necessary to cut it back to the length of six inches above its origin, by which means three or four of the eyes remaining will be excited to send forth as many shoots; these might afterwards be shortened at discretion, according to their strength—the weaker to be cut closer than the stronger—and thus a true balance will be given to the members of the tree. Gardeners differ with respect to the proper seasons of heading down, some insisting that they ought not to undergo the operation until they have passed over one entire year after the planting; but after trying every method, the best appears to be, if a strong young tree be planted just before the leaves fall or have quite changed color, it ought not to be pruned during that autumn or winter, but in the following spring: just when the buds begin to swell, it may be cut back with safety and more certainly than at any season of the second year, and for this reason: if the pruning be performed at the time of planting, say October, the wounds remain exposed unhealed, to the fickleness and severity of the winter; but if the tree at the commencement of the following April, be sufficiently vigorous to *enlarge its buds*, it will be equally so, to effect the development of three or four of its lowest eyes, and thus to produce as many branches, at a season when the vital fluids of the glandular coat of the bark will produce healthy granulations over the wounded surfaces: but were the shoot or shoots left wholly unpruned, the leading buds alone might advance and leave a great length of wood or two different years' growths to be cut back to the proper distance above the graft.

“The object of pruning young trees is to produce a tree with a regular, open head, with radiating branches, as nearly as the habits of the tree will permit, from a central stem, obliquely ascending to a certain angle. Lindley's observations on the regularity of a well-pruned tree, are practically correct: he says, if this be effected at first, there will be no difficulty in keeping it so afterwards; but particular care must be taken in pruning, to cut to that bud immediately on the *inside* next to the centre of the tree, or to that immediately on the *outside*—by these means, on viewing the tree from the outside, the branches will appear in a perpendicular line from the eye; whereas, if pruned to a bud on the right or left side of the branch, the young shoot will be produced in that direction, and every branch will appear crooked, the regularity and beauty of the tree being thus destroyed in one year's pruning.

“As to the proper time for general pruning, there are two seasons of vigorous growth, the one in May, the other in July, and the critical period appears to be just after the July shooting has taken

place; then the wood will be firm, and the fluids of the tree, although not quite inactive, will be in a state of comparative quietude, yet producing granulation over the wounded surfaces; but if the branches be cut back at or before the season of the July shooting, the lower buds will be stimulated to produce in most cases a multitude of weak shoots, all of which must afterwards be cut out, or if one only be left, it has to undergo the same treatment, and with a similar result: thus, time is lost, the powers of the tree are taxed to no purpose, and no fruitful buds are obtained. The *winter* pruning may be understood as that period just preceding the enlargement of the buds in March or April, because the fluids excited by the spring influences, are ready at their first flow, to heal the wounds, and produce the depository of new vegetable matter: it is the torpid condition of a wound which causes disease under the action of cold, frosty winds, snow, or protracted wet during the winter. But some object that a tree will bleed, if the knife be used in the spring; facts, however, do not bear out the assertion that injury will arise from this circumstance, even in the case of the vine, although the watery sap from that tree will flow from the point of the wound for days. If care be taken to prune young trees properly for the first three or four years, they might then be left to themselves in a great measure, to form the figure which the nature of the variety inclines it to assume.”

J. F.

From the same.

#### WATER-PROOF DUBBING FOR LEATHER.

*Keep your feet dry and head cool.*

To render leather water-proof, and at the same time to preserve its elasticity, is a matter of great importance, as it increases its durability, and protects those who apply it to shoes or boots from the mischievous effects arising from damp or wet feet. The following receipt followed out carefully, it is believed, will effect this object.

Take a pint of linseed oil, two ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, and slowly melt them together, continuing to stir them so as thoroughly to incorporate them, being careful not to set the mass on fire, as the ingredients are all combustible. When this compound cools, it will be found to be about as elastic as leather ought to be. If it were harder, it would cause the leather to crack or break when bent; and if it were softer, water would enter and wash it out. To apply it, re-melt it, warm the shoes or boots, and put it on with a small brush, or a sponge, or piece of cloth tied on the end of a stick; continue to warm it in till the leather is well saturated with it, and particularly the bottoms of the soles and heels. It should always be applied when the boots or shoes are new, and then lay them by to season for some time before wearing. Leather thus treated will be found impervious to water, and will wear twice as long as that to which it has not been applied. The writer has used this article for many years, and can testify to the great benefits derived from it; and he has no doubt but his shoemaker's bill has been reduced to one half by the use of this composition; and what has been saved in doctors' bills he is unable to estimate.

Common grease applied to leather tends to rot it, and it is soon washed out in wet weather. O.

#### CULTIVATION OF THE PEACH.

By T. Hancock, Nurseryman, Burlington, N. J.

The peach tree is very extensively cultivated throughout New Jersey, and large quantities of the fruit are annually sent to the New York and Philadelphia markets. Since the opening of the communication by railroad between these two cities, through the interior of the State, it has been the means of greatly increasing the number of peach orchards, and many large and extensive plantations have been made. Within a few years, from the increased facilities of rapid and safe transportation by railroad, between Boston, Providence and Stonington, the eastern cities have been supplied, to a very great extent, with New Jersey peaches, and the opening of such a market has induced cultivators to plant more extensively, in order to supply the demand. The crop proves a very profitable one for the light soils of a portion of the State, as the trees flourish very well where the land is not sufficiently good to produce but a very few bushels of corn to the acre.

If the few following remarks, in relation to our mode of cultivating the peach, will interest your readers, you can give them a place in your pages. I have an orchard of some extent, and have, in some seasons, gathered a very large crop.

When it is intended to plant out a good orchard of trees, we generally select an elevated position, entirely unprotected by any timber or shelter of any kind: if a situation can be selected near the bank of a river, the crop is more certain, as the trees better withstand the frosts, which occasionally do much damage.

Plough, and put the land in good condition for corn or vegetables, and plant the trees twenty feet apart each way. Continue to till the land, taking off a crop of peas, beans, potstotes, or something that does not grow too high; wheat, rye and oats are very injurious and should not be planted. The land must not remain without tillage, as the trees would soon be injured; indeed nothing will kill a fine peach orchard sooner than to let it lie in sward.

The trees should be two years old on the stock, (from seed,) and one year from the bud, (the year after budding.) This is considered as the best age for transplanting. If the water stands near the surface of the soil, or if the land has springs near the top of the ground, I should not deem it advisable to plant with the expectation of very certain crops. I have lost two orchards planted in this manner, while, in an adjoining field, where the land, or a part of it, was high, with a dry subsoil, the trees flourished and produced abundant crops.

Light sandy soil, or light loam, we consider the most preferable for planting out peach orchards, and I should judge that on many of the elevated knolls, in the vicinity of Boston, the peach might be cultivated to good advantage, particularly the earlier varieties. It is at least well worthy of trial.

Yours, respectfully,

—Mag. of Hort.

T. HANCOCK.

*Durable Whitewash.*—To make whitewash durable and prevent it from cracking, the water in which the lime is mixed should be fully saturated with salt before the lime is put in.

The average number of inhabitants to a square mile in Ireland is 275, in England 236, and in China 230.

## MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held April 24th, 1841—

*Voted*, That the several Reports of Committees awarding premiums for the year past, as approved of by the Executive Committee, be published in the New England Farmer.

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

*Report of the Committee on Fruit.*

The Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for 1840-41, recommend for the approval of the Executive Committee the following premiums on Fruits, to be paid from an appropriation made for that purpose :

For the best Summer Apples, to John Hovey, Roxbury,	\$5
‘ ‘ best Autumn Apples, to George Lee, West Cambridge,	5
‘ ‘ best Winter Apples, to Benjamin V. French, Braintree,	5
‘ ‘ best Summer Pears, to Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport,	5
‘ ‘ best Autumn do. to do. do.	5
‘ ‘ best Winter do. to Marshal P. Wilder, Dorchester,	5
‘ ‘ best Cherries, to Elijah Vose, Dorchester,	5
‘ ‘ next best do. to John A. Kenrick, Newton,	4
‘ ‘ best Peaches, open culture, to J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton,	5
‘ ‘ next best, (a seedling,) to E. M. Richards, Dedham,	4
‘ ‘ best under glass, to Mr Milne, Portland, Me.,	5
‘ ‘ best Plums, to Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport,	5
‘ ‘ best foreign grapes under glass, to David Haggerston, Watertown,	10
‘ ‘ best foreign grapes, open culture, to Samuel R. Johnson, Charlestown,	5
‘ ‘ best Nectarines, to Elias Phinney, Lexington,	5
‘ ‘ best Quinces, \$3 each to Elijah Vose, Dorchester, and Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport,	6
‘ ‘ best Gooseberries, to John Hovey, Roxbury,	5
‘ ‘ best Raspberries, to Aaron D. Weld, Roxbury,	5
‘ ‘ best Strawberries, to Messrs Hovey, Boston,	5
‘ ‘ next best do. to J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton,	4
‘ ‘ best Currants, to Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury,	3
‘ ‘ best Muskmelons, to Elijah Vose, Dorchester,	3
‘ ‘ best Watermelons, to Clement Sharp, Roxbury,	3
For a great variety of Pears, a gratuity to R. Manning, Salem,	10
	\$122

The amount of premiums awarded is one hundred and twentytwo dollars, being within the amount appropriated for that purpose ; which is respectfully submitted for consideration and approval, by the Committee on Fruits.

BENJ. V. FRENCH, *Chairman.*

*Report of Committee on Vegetables.*

The Committee would report the following premiums for the year 1840 :

Asparagus—no premium.	
Beans, Large Lima, to E. Vose,	\$3 00
Early Dwarf—no premium.	
Broccoli,	
Beets, to A. D. Williams,	2 00
Cabbages—no premium.	
Carrots,	
Cauliflower,	
Celery,	
Corn, for boiling, to J. L. L. F. Warren,	2 00
Cucumbers, to do. do.	4 00
Lettuce—no premium.	
Peas, to J. L. L. F. Warren,	4 00
Potatoes—no premium.	
Rhubarb, to Samuel Walker,	3 00
Squashes, winter, to A. D. Williams,	3 00
do summer—no premium.	
Tomatoes, to John Hovey,	3 00
Egg Plant, to E. M. Richards,	2 00
Brussels Sprouts, to John Prince,	2 00
	\$27 00

The Committee recommend the following gratuities :

To Messrs Hovey & Co., for fine specimens of White Carrot, exhibited at the annual exhibition,	2 00
To E. Phinney, Esq., Lexington, for the very fine specimen of Squash, called "Harrison Squash," a gratuity of	4 00
	\$33 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL POND.

April 24, 1841.

*Report of the Committee on Flowers, for 1840.*

The Committee on Flowers respectfully submit the following report of the premiums awarded for the year 1840 :

<i>Hyacinths</i> —For the best display, a premium to Jos. Breck & Co. of	\$5
<i>Tulips</i> —For the best 12 blooms, to Sam'l Walker a premium of	10
For the second best do do to S. R. Johnson a premium of	5
<i>Geraniums</i> —For the best 6 plants in bloom in pots, to A. Bowditch a premium of	5
For the next best 6 plants in bloom in pots, to W. Meller a premium of	3
<i>Pansies</i> —For the best 12 flowers, to S. Walker a premium of	5
For the best 6 different varieties, to W. Meller a premium of	3
For the best seedling, to S. Walker a premium of	2
<i>Roses</i> —For the best 50 blooms of hardy roses, to J. A. Kenrick a premium of	8
For the second best 50 blooms, to S. R. Johnson a premium of	6
For the best display of Chinese and other tender varieties, to S. R. Johnson a premium of	5
<i>Paeonies</i> —For the best display of flowers, to W. Kenrick a premium of	5
For the second best display of flowers, to J. A. Kenrick a premium of	3
<i>Pinks</i> —For the best display of flowers, to S. Walker a premium of	5

For the best seedling, to S. Walker a premium of	3
<i>Carnations</i> —For the best display of flowers, to W. Meller a premium of	5
For the second best display, to John Hovey a premium of	3
<i>German Asters</i> —For the best display of flowers, to Messrs Hovey & Co. a premium of	5
For the second best display of do., to J. J. Low a premium of	3
<i>Annals</i> —For the best display, to Joseph Breck & Co. a premium of	3
For the second best do., to Hovey & Co. a premium of	2
<i>Dahlias</i> —Premier Prize: Best 6 blooms, to M. P. Wilder a premium of	15
Specimen Bloom: The best flower, to M. P. Wilder a premium of	5
Discretionary premium for second best, to J. J. Low,	5
<i>Division A.</i> Class I.—Best 24 blooms, to M. P. Wilder,	8
Second best 24 do., to J. J. Low,	6
Class II.—Best 12 blooms, to J. Stickney,	6
Second best 12 do., to Hovey & Co.,	4
Class III.—Best 6 blooms, to D. Haggerston,	4
Second best 6 do., to J. A. Kenrick,	2
<i>Division B.</i> Class I.—Best 24 blooms, to D. McIntyre,	8
Second best 24 do., (no prize.)	
Class II.—Best 12 blooms, to S. Walker,	6
Second best 12 do., to S. Sweetser,	4
Class III.—Best 6 blooms, to W. Meller,	4
Second best 6 do., to N. E. Carter,	2
	\$173

The Committee have exceeded the amount voted to them by the Society \$48. It was their intention to ask for a larger sum last spring, but upon further consultation, they concluded to offer suitable premiums for the encouragement of the Dahlia, a plant which adds so much to the interest of our annual displays, and leave it for the Society to make up the deficit at the end of the season.

The committee are happy to have it in their power to state, that the shows have been much more interesting than usual; that the specimens of flowers exhibited, with the exception of Carnations, have been very beautiful, and the premiums have been worthily gained by the respective exhibitors. They only regret that it was not in their power to award a larger sum, and for a greater variety of objects, which are well deserving of encouragement.

In conclusion they would hope that the funds of the Society will enable them to devote a more liberal sum for premiums, believing that in no way can the interests of the science of Horticulture be so much advanced.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. HOVEY, *Chairman.*

[The appropriation of money for the flower committee, having been but \$125, the executive committee could not approve of the report, without its being reduced to that amount, and it was then accepted, with the provision that the premiums should be paid *pro rata* on that sum.]

Many liberal men have become covetous, but I never knew a covetous man who became liberal.—*Langhorne.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

### THE YOUNG AGRICULTURISTS—PUBLICATION OF THEIR OPINIONS.

MR PUTNAM—I was much gratified upon perusing your last paper, to observe a communication from "A Farmer's Boy." With the practical matter of which he discourses, I am unacquainted; but I may say his conclusions appear plausible. It is not my intention to criticise his positions or the manner in which they are expressed: far from it: both are worthy a maturer head. I wish to express my approbation of the disposition which inclined him to observe, to commit his inferences to writing, and to send them for publication in your columns; and to say to him, in addition to the encouragement extended by yourself, *try again*—go on observing and communicating the results of your observations for publicity:—it is a proud distinction, young man, to have the thoughts of your own unaided conception, spread before the eyes of thousands, and a source of pleasure to reflect that those thoughts, though originating with your humble self, may become established as truths and prove a benefaction to community.

So far, Mr Editor, from there being any objection to your publishing the opinions of the young, I think the disposition to communicate them for your pages, is eminently worthy encouragement—especially as there is such a reluctance manifested by the older to furnish for this purpose whatever they may have learned in the progress of their pilgrimage here. You need entertain no fear, sir, that such communications as that of "A Farmer's Boy" will in the least diminish the interest of your paper—they will rather enhance it; and I hope the laudable example he has set, will induce others of his years to "follow copy."—By all means let the reflective young be stimulated and encouraged by the conductors of the press, in this disposition to communicate their thoughts for publication.

I have said, Mr Editor, all that I designed to say when I commenced; but if it will not encroach too much upon your space, I will add a few thoughts upon a subject which bears some affinity to the foregoing. If, in your more discerning and better-balanced mind, my anticipations should seem but as "the baseless fabrics of a vision," I must plead in excuse of the defect the phrenologist's decision, that "Ideality" and "Hope" are two of the ruling influences in my mental constitution; and if I shall betray ignorance in regard to the true state of things in the agricultural world, I sincerely solicit to be informed wherein I err.

I think I can see, sir, in the young farmers that now are, the "dawnings of beams and promises of day," which in due time will break forth in the undimmed and refulgent lustre of the sun upon the cause of agricultural improvement.—However much the discoveries of the closet and the laboratory may be calculated to benefit and perfect the art of husbandry, they will never—depend upon it, sir—they will never to any general extent be brought in to its aid, until the great mass of those who cultivate the earth shall be composed of men who can discern and are willing to admit, that the deductions of science and philosophy are more deserving their attention, than the erroneous opinions of those whose misfortune it was to live in an age when, compared with the present, the lights of knowledge were dim in their lustre and circumscribed in their extent. And here let us ask, is there any well

founded prospect that our yeomanry *will be composed of such men*—men who instead of sneering at book-learning, in compliance with the dictates of hereditary prejudice and self sufficient ignorance, will be disposed to court its enriching aid and practice upon its suggestions? I, for one, sincerely think there is. "Coming events cast their shadows before." I think I can see such a yeomanry in the "Farmer Boys" of the present day:—I think I can see in them the germs of that mighty agent which is destined—gradually it may be, but surely—to achieve that signal triumph in a change of our husbandry, which I am disposed to believe it has been reserved for modern light and modern truth to obtain over ancient ignorance and ancient error. My whole hope for whatever of great improvement our agriculture is to undergo in a half century to come, is centered in the young farmers of this generation as the chief agents through which it is to be accomplished. These expectations may be disappointed;—indeed, to the more sagacious they may appear as the mere illusions of fancy: to me they seem no less practicable than probable: I see much that is auspicious for the issue I predict,—much that warrants me in believing, that the day when the young farmers that now are shall take the places of their fathers to till the fields which they now till, will be a proud day for our agriculture—a proud one for our country. Coming into manhood, as they will, divested of prejudice, eager for knowledge, infused with the improving spirit of the age, and enlightened with the teachings of the common school,—do not *these* considerations go far in justifying the expectations I entertain, the hope I cherish? Mark me, sir: the "Farmer Boys" that now are, will make the men who will effect that stupendous revolution in our husbandry which will exalt the art among the highest in the industrious sisterhood, and contribute more than any bloodless revolution which has preceded it, to make us as a people pre-eminently prosperous, and as a nation pre-eminently independent. J. H. D.

It is pleasant to soar on the pinions of imagination, and those who describe the beauties of a world which she creates, peoples and instructs, help to improve and elevate the matter-of-fact and ignorant world of which we are a part. This prediction from the foreman on *Fancy Farm*, creates a smile—and smiles are good.—ED. N. E. FARM.

### CAUSE OF THE COLD, WET WEATHER.

We have been querying in our mind—what can be the natural cause of the cold, wet weather with which we have been so *steadily* afflicted this spring? For, really, we have hardly had a single pleasant day since the equinox in March; North Eastern storms, one after another, have prevailed to make the heavens black and the earth blue, for the last six weeks. Seldom has the sun been seen; it has been, decidedly, the most gloomy weather we have ever known for so long a time. What can be the cause of this sort of weather, and may we expect that the same cause will operate to produce a cold season?

A writer in the Eastern Argus, who appears to reason well from well known natural principles, has hit upon a conjecture that seems to us to offer a reasonable conclusion on this subject. He says he has noticed, that whenever large quantities of Polar ice have floated out upon our North Eastern coast, in the spring, we have invariably had a cold season. Such immense masses floating in the vi-

cinity of this part of the continent, must necessarily chill the atmosphere to a great extent, and that lower temperature condenses into rain the fogs and vapors which always hang over the Grand Banks, and creates a wind that naturally seeks its current in the direction of the continent where the air is more highly rarefied. This makes for us a N. E. wind, which brings on the protracted rains that usually accompany a storm from that direction.—The conjecture is a rational one, and we think is entitled to consideration. It is known, as reported by the English steam ships, that large islands of ice, mountains high, have floated out from the Polar regions into the Grand Banks on our North Eastern coast.

We have not much confidence that we are to have, the approaching summer, much corn-growing weather; and we advise farmers to plant the earliest varieties, so as to run as little risk as possible. Cold seasons, however, are generally more favorable to grain, grass and potatoes. One cold summer, it is to be hoped, will kill off the weevils. We have more confidence in the success of wheat this year than we have of corn. But do your *duty* and *trust to Providence*.

The following is the article in the Argus to which we have alluded.—*Maine Cult.*

### THE COLD WEATHER.

MR EDITOR—For many years past I have observed that our cold summers have uniformly been remarkable for the large quantities of Polar ice which have accumulated in the vicinity of the Grand Banks, and further south upon our coast. In conversation with a friend since, upon the backwardness of the present season, I remarked that we should doubtless soon learn of the existence of large quantities of ice upon the coast; being persuaded that the uncommonly cold weather which we have lately experienced, was owing principally to this cause. A paragraph in the papers has verified the prediction—a large quantity having been fallen in with by vessels lately returning from Europe. It is well known that sailors are generally admonished of their vicinity to icebergs by a fall in the temperature; and it is reasonable to suppose that the influence of large masses of ice upon our coast, would be extensively felt, and produce an important modification of our seasons. The British Provinces and New England feel this influence more than any other portions of our country: indeed they are almost the only portions which are materially affected by it. One result which may be expected from so unpleasant a neighborhood, is the frequent recurrence of easterly storms; for the atmosphere in the vicinity of the ice being much condensed, will have a strong tendency to rush to land, where it is more highly rarefied. This circumstance, too, has some effect in keeping the ice near our shores, and were it not for the counteracting influence of the Gulf Stream, which tends eastwardly, we might expect that the existence of large masses of ice upon our coast would produce almost a Greenland in summer. It may be worth while for men of science, and more particularly the farming portion of our community, to notice the connection which is here suggested. Should large quantities of ice continue to be seen in our vicinity through the month of May and into June, we shall unquestionably have a cold, unproductive season. M. S.

Teach the young to protect the birds.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1841.

## ROOT CULTURE.

The cultivation of roots as food for cattle and swine, has been strongly urged upon farmers by the agricultural press, for several years past. The columns of this paper have often spoken, and distinctly, upon the subject. "Line upon line, here a little and there a little," having been dealt out, the farmers of this vicinity have partially complied with the advice. But still farther compliance may be desirable. We, however, have not a belief that the root husbandry should be carried to the same extent in our climate as it is under the moister skies of England. "There the root crop is probably more certain than with us; while Indian corn, one of our most certain and best crops, cannot be grown in the fogs of the island. We do not suppose that it would be found profitable here to arival the mother land in the extent of root husbandry. And yet our faith is strong that it would be profitable in this region to grow roots more extensively than we yet do. Their aid in working off coarser kinds of fodder while the stock is kept in good condition; their effects in increasing the quantity of milk; their utility in making beef and pork, and their efficient agency in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the manure heap, all commend them to the farmer's attention.

But he raises a question whether they do not cost more than they are worth. It is the great question; and it is not of easy solution, for the expenses of cultivation and the value of the roots for stock, are by far too much mere matters of conjecture. We are satisfied from several years' experience, that where eight cords of manure per acre are applied, that 400 bushels per acre of roots, taking one kind with another, may be raised. We have, taking a succession of years together, raised more carrots to the acre than ruta bagas or sugar beets. All the labor upon an acre may probably be performed for 25 dollars, and if it be allowed that the crop by its consumption will furnish as much manure as it exhausts in its growth, then the cost of the roots is but about 6 1/4 cents per bushel. Will not the bushel furnish the fourpence ha'penny's worth of milk, beef or pork? We have no doubt that it will; and we advise every farmer to raise at least 40 or 50 bushels for each beast in his barn. But he says, I have no land in a suitable condition for such crops. An experiment on a small scale the last season, satisfied us that sward land, newly turned, will answer well for the root crops. We incline to the opinion that they can be grown as economically on such land as on old ground. But the new ground must be well ploughed to the depth of eight inches or more, and must be thoroughly harrowed. The first of June is early enough for the sowing of any of these crops, and the ruta бага seed should be kept out of the land until the middle of the month.

Our custom has been to sow upon a level surface, and in rows not more than 15 or 16 inches apart; but we very much doubt whether it is not better to ridge and have the rows from 24 to 30 inches apart. This saves much labor. Many recommend soaking the seed; but when the ground is in good condition for the reception of seed, we have never found benefit from soaking. On the whole we think the carrot less subject to injury from worms, rot or drought than the other roots; it is as valuable as any one of them; and though the labor of its cultivation is somewhat greater, yet we prefer it for the main crop. It is well to try some of each kind.

Accounts are often published of crops much larger than we have named, as the probable produce. Without questioning the correctness of those accounts, we merely say that we have tried to conform to results obtained under our own eye in a series of four or five years; we wish to present the question of root culture fairly and not allure people into it by expectations which must probably be disappointed.

The cold and wet of the spring, though they certainly should not bring discouragement, will cause some hesitation about the planting of corn as extensively as is customary; but we see nothing in them to impair the hope that the root crop may do as well in this as in any other season. We trust that more attention will be given to it the present year than it has ordinarily received.

## LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

Middle Town, Frederick Co., Virginia, }  
May 6th, 1841. }

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—Sir—The ball of agricultural improvement is silently and gradually wending its way southward. The public mind of this portion of the "Auld Dominion," is almost sufficiently advanced for inoculation. I desire a bud or cutting of Northern growth. Having no acquaintance in your Bay State, I am induced to refer to you for that information which the occasion requires. You will confer a lasting obligation on the writer, as well as all interested in the welfare of this most important branch of industry here, by communicating such statistical and general knowledge of agriculture and manufactures, as you can reach. Any and every document of your State and local societies from which we could glean the rise and progress of, a comparative view of the improvement in agriculture and manufactures, would be useful. I hope you will not consider this too great a tax upon your time. My apology for this intrusion is *stern necessity*, and the prominent position you occupy on the agricultural theatre. And judging from the laudable zeal you have evinced, I imagine my motives will not be misconstrued. Your earliest attention, compatible with your convenience, is most respectfully solicited.

Please, sir, accept my best wishes for your future welfare.

With great respect, I remain yours,

C. B. HITE.

Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq.

A memorial of beneficent labor not to be thrown away! Thus thought we upon reading the above letter directed to Thomas G. Fessenden, as the "Editor of the N. E. Farmer."

Subdued and hallowed sensations, like those which stir in us when viewing the portraits and other remembrancers of departed friends, moved the heart while the eye passed on from word to word and line to line. We were appropriating what was not meant for us. We were taking what belonged to the dead—innocently we were taking it, and yet not without misgivings, for fancy's ear heard the spirit which was wont to reveal itself in the columns of the Farmer, saying mildly, but firmly, that is mine, not yours. Yes, spirit of Fessenden, it is thine. It was addressed to thee. We claim it not. We hand it over to that portion of the world for whose instruction and improvement thou didst perseveringly, prudently and successfully labor. We give it as a witness that though the body thou didst inhabit is dead, yet thou still dost retain a place in our world. A mind in the "Old Dominion," which years ago drank in instruction from thee, now in its thirsting after knowledge, turns instinctively to the spot where, in days that are past, it found the refreshing draught. The fact is a monument to thine efficiency in the cause to which

thou wast devoted. It speaks of labors well performed, and of wide-spread confidence reposed in thee. Through many years, while a stranger to thee, we always heeded thy weekly messenger as a wise and prudent oracle. Thousands in the land doubtless did so too—so that the opinions and tastes of hundreds upon hundreds have been shaped by the quiet action of thy modest mind.—The good which thou hast done lives after thee. We fondly trust that it is yielding thee immortal fruit in the fair fields of the world above, while it is contributing to the enjoyments and comforts of those who are, and of those who in days yet far off in the future, will be, tillers of this world's soil.

At present it is impossible for us to prepare any thing for our columns which will meet the broad inquiry of the writer of the letter; but if he will inform us *how to send*, we shall be pleased to collect a few pamphlets for his use. Not that we can furnish any brighter light than is given to the Old Dominion by the pages of the Farmers' Register (as able and thorough as any other American agricultural journal)—but because it is pleasant to gratify the desires of all who seek for such light upon important subjects as we may be able to furnish. Mr H. will oblige us by describing the motions and progress of "the ball" in his region.

Some Southern journal has recently complained that the North takes no interest in the agricultural writings of the south. We doubt the justness of the complaint as a general one; and we deny its correctness as far as we are personally concerned. Though we select and write mainly for New England, we welcome instruction from the South, and send it there as cheerfully as elsewhere.

## RENOVATION OF THE PEACH TREE.

A gentleman, residing in Cambridge, informs us that he last summer heard that charcoal placed around the roots of the diseased peach stock, was serviceable. He immediately removed the soil from around the trunk of a sickly tree in his garden, supplied its place with charcoal, and was surprised at its sudden renovation, the subsequent rapidity of its growth, and the tenacity with which the fruit held on to the branches, and the unusual richness of its flavor when matured.

*Simple Cure for Rheumatism.*—Boil a small pot full of potatoes, and bathe the parts affected with the water in which the potatoes were boiled, as hot as it can be applied, immediately before getting into bed. The pains will be removed, or at least greatly alleviated, by the next morning. Some of the most obstinate rheumatic pains have been cured by one application of this novel and simple remedy.—*Selected.*

To ensure large crops, plough deep, fetch up the subsoil to be exposed to the sun and air, fill the land with good manure, and give the crops thorough tending at the proper season.

A British journal thinks that the introduction of the root culture in England, will effect as great a change in the prosperity of the landed interest, as the application of steam has produced in the results of mechanical ingenuity.

"All eloquence," said Dr. F., "is a lie."

"A very eloquent remark, that of yours," responded Dr. H.

Cheat your corn when you plant it, and it will cheat you when you harvest it.—*Me. Cult.*

The rate of wages in Ireland is from ten to twenty cents per day, without food.

## 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 16.

May, 1841.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	10	45	50	47	E.
Tuesday,	11	43	50	52	N.
Wednesday,	12	39	61	51	N.
Thursday,	13	42	55	54	E.
Friday,	14	44	53	48	N.
Saturday,	15	38	53	56	E.
Sunday,	16	38	63	65	W.

## BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, MAY 17, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 122 Beef Cattle, (including 73 unsold last week) 20 Cows and Calves, 15 pair of Working Oxen, and 660 Swine. 30 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—We quote a few extra \$7 75. First quality, \$7 25 a 7 50. Second quality, \$7 00 a 7 25. Third quality, \$6 00 a 6 75. We noticed a beautiful yoke of Cattle fed by Mr Sargeant of Springfield, sold for \$300.

Working Oxen—Very few sales effected.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, \$24, \$25, \$28, \$30, \$32, \$37, and \$40.

Sheep—None at Market.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 5 1-4 and 5 1-2 for sows, and 6 1-4 and 6 1-2 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 7.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

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

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 31—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 62—Southern Flat Yellow 57—White 54.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 36 to 38—Northern 33 to 40.

PROVISIONS Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$20 to 22 50—Eastern Screwed \$17 00. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 2 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

## HOVEY'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

This splendid variety of the Strawberry (originated in 1834) is now offered for sale. The fruit is of the largest size, often measuring 5 to 6 inches in circumference, handsomely formed—of a deep red color—exceedingly high flavored—and one of the most productive varieties, 12 quarts having been gathered from a bed 3 feet by 12. The vines are vigorous and hardy. Standing our severe winters without protection.

The fruit has been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1833, '39, and '40, where it attracted more attention than any other variety; and each season obtained a premium. It has every good quality to recommend a Strawberry to cultivation. The Spring is the most favorable time for planting in this climate. Plants \$5 per dozen.

Also, all the old established varieties of Strawberries, from \$1 to 2, per hundred plants.

Orders addressed to us, will be immediately attended to, and the plants packed and forwarded with dispatch.

HOVEY &amp; CO., SEEDSMEN,

7 Merchants' Row, near State st.

## RHUBARB PLANTS.

Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb Plants, and Asparagus Roots, for sale by J. BRECK & CO.

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARO & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

## 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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

## WINSHIP'S NURSERY.

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP.

Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

## SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 30 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

## BLACK SEA WHEAT.

Received from Vermont, 30 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, N. H. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

## PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &amp; C.

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds

500 Quince Trees. 40 0 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots. Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds. 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport or left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

## PURE SPERM OIL.

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1841

## FENCE CHAINS.

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

## DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

A young full blooded Durham Cow and her calf—a very desirable animal in every particular. Apply to EDWARD TITCOMB, Ja., Newburyport. May 8

## PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSEBERRIES, &amp; C.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices, including the following

## PEARS.

Belle Lucrative, Cattilac, Williams' Bon Chretien or Josephine, Mouille Bouche, Bartlett, Beurree Spence, Jargonell d'Espagne, Capannoot, Echasserie, Bosc, Urbaniste, Diel, Duchess d'Angouleme, d'Arenburgh, St. Chislain, Easter Beurree, Madaline d'Carne.

## PLUMS.

Green Gage, New Orleans, Purple Gage, Imperatrice, Diamond, Reine Claude, Washington, Royal d'Tours, Golden drop, Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice. JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market Boston. April 7, 1841.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &amp; C.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 61 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

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

March 17.

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

J. BRECK & CO., offer for sale a great variety of beautiful Herbaceous Plants, including 20 varieties Plox, Perennial Coreopsis of sorts, Delphinium, Campanulas in great variety, Double Pinks, Dracocephalums, Double Scarlet Lychnes, Double Ragged Robin, Spiraeas of sorts, Iris do with a great variety of others. Also, Honeysuckles, Roses, and other ornamental Shrubs.

## SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received and for sale by J. BRECK & CO., a supply of Sweet Potato Slips. No 52, North Market st. April 28.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, Veterinary Surgeon, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

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

Wm. Forbes,	Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles,	Geo. Meacham,
Joshua Seward,	S. K. Bayley,
J. B. Read,	L. Maynard,
James F. Fullham,	Isaac Foster,
Wm P. Loring,	Artemas White,
Joseph C. Pray,	Brown & Sevence.
Boston, April 28.	

## DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

We have for sale a very large collection of the finest Double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 52, North Market St. April 28

## CLOVER &amp; RED TOP.

50 tierces and 100 hbls. Prime Clover. 200 Bags Redtop, new seed. 50 hbls Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by J. BRECK & Co. March 24.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DIRGE.

BY JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

*Handel's "Dead March in Saul."*

How soon the dawn, that shone so bright,  
Is deeply veiled in silent gloom!  
How soon a nation's hope and light  
Sinks in the darkness of the tomb!

[That hope has fled, and that light is gone,  
Shrouded beneath the funeral pall.  
The mourning train moves slowly on;  
Its steps in measured cadence fall.]

Earth yields to earth, and dust to dust;  
Low breathes the sigh, as sorrow flows:  
The grave receives its solemn trust;  
Our friend there takes his last repose.

Soon he awakes—a fairer morn  
Breaks on him, from the heavenly throne!  
Unsullied wreaths his brow adorn;  
He lives and moves in light alone.

But still we pause in silent grief;  
Still bend awhile beneath the rod;  
Still seek in tears a sad relief,  
And kneel before a chastening God.

[Yet not in vain—a softer heart,  
A purer spirit fills the breast:  
As tears of tender sorrow start,  
The angry waves of passion rest.]

We lay a brother in the tomb;  
We mourn a father and a friend.  
He sleeps not in eternal gloom;  
Not his the night that knows no end.

Soon he awakes—a fairer morn  
Breaks on him from the heavenly throne!  
Unsullied wreaths his brow adorn;  
He lives and moves in light alone.

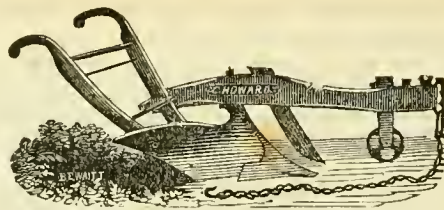
**SINGULAR PROPERTIES OF THE FIGURE 9.**—Multiply 9 by itself, or by any other of the digits, and the figures of the product added together will amount to 9. The component figures of the amount of the multipliers, (viz. 45) when added together, make 9.

The amount of the several products or multiples of 9, (viz. 405) when divided by 9, gives a quotient of 45; and the component figures of either the dividend or quotient added together make 9.

Multiply any row of figures either by nine, or by any one of the products of nine multiplied by one of the digits, as by 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, or 81, and the sum of the figures of the product added together will be divisible by 9.

Multiply the 9 digits in the following order, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, by nine, or by any one of the products of nine mentioned in the last paragraph, and the product will come out all in one figure, except the place of tens, which will be a 0, and that figure will be the one which multiplied by 9, supplies the multiplier; that is, if you select 9 as the multiplier, the product will be (except the place of tens) all ones; if you select 18, all twos; if 27, all threes, and so on. Omit the 8 in the multiplicand, and the 0 will also vanish from the product, leaving it all ones, twos, threes, &c., as the case may be.

Brutes never make themselves ridiculous; that is the peculiar prerogative of man.—*Tyneman.*



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

*Warren's Seedling Methven*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$5 00 per hundred plants.

*Methven Castle*.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

*Keen's Seedling*.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

*Royal Scarlet*.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

*Haubois*.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

*Early Virginia*.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

*English Wood*.—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.  
March, 24. Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

## DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

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

## TYE UP CHAINS.

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

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

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

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

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12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

N. E. FARMER.

### EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

*Before the Agricultural Society of Westboro', in Sept. 1840, by JOSEPH BRECK.*

"It is unpardonable in a man who, like most of our farmers, can, without detriment to his other arrangements of business, appropriate an acre or more for the cultivation of the more delicious fruits, not to do it. Even though he may not in dollars and cents find his account in it, yet in the health and happiness of his family, and in the pleasure of setting before his friends these cheap luxuries, he will. How often do we see children devouring unripe and unpalatable fruit, which too often brings on disease and premature death, when at a trifling expense, an abundant supply for the family may be raised, giving them a profusion of delicious, ripe and grateful fruit, which instead of an injury is a promoter of health.

"I have often heard objections made to raising fine fruit, some of which are the following: That it will be stolen should I succeed in raising it: it will therefore be of no use. I have no time to attend to such trifling matters, and even if I had, I have no taste for the pursuit. I cannot afford the expense. It will be a long time before the money I expend will be refunded, and I may not live to gather the fruit. In fact there is a lion in the way: the man has no disposition to attend to it; but is willing to lead his children into temptation, by neglecting his duty at home; for they, seeing their neighbor's fair fruit, cannot withstand the trial; trespass upon his ground and pilfer his fruit; irritate and outrage his feelings, and a neighborhood quarrel is the result.

"The most effectual remedy to prevent fruit from being stolen is, that the practice of planting orchards of select fruit, should become universal; for by so doing, all will either be in possession of the luxuries they afford, or enabled to purchase them at a moderate price, and thus the temptation to plunder is removed. Who thinks of robbing a cornfield or potato patch? Surely none but the most abandoned savage. Were cornfields and potato patches as uncommon as choice orchards of fruit, then it might be expected that for the sake of the green corn and potatoes, there are some men vile enough even to rob them. I have lately noticed an account of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in which it was stated that some of the clan, tired of the toilsome and uncertain mode of living by hunting, were desirous of learning to cultivate the ground; and had, under the instruction of missionaries, raised an abundant crop; but, unluckily for them, their fields had been plundered by their more roving and less civilized neighbors, who were fond of the corn, but too lazy and improvident to raise it themselves. And thus it has been with us in relation to fruit. When the Pawnee tribe all cultivate corn, there will be no inducement for any to steal it. So if all will cultivate fruit among us, there will be none worse than savages to pilfer it. Should there be any, however, so vicious as to

trespass upon his neighbor's rights and rob him of his fruit, he should, if detected, be made a public example of at once, and his offence treated with that rigor which is due the crime. In times past, (and we hope these times are past forever,) it was considered quite a joke, a thing to be laughed at, to have a parcel of scapegoats club together, and in the darkness of night, rob their neighbor's fruit or melon yard. Thus children were early taught that it was a light offence. 'In point of criminality, where is the difference between stealing fruit or the fence which encloses it; an apple or a plough; cherries or silver spoons; melons or any other article belonging to the proprietor? If the law has not made it theft, it is an offence punishable with a heavy fine. Morality is as much outraged by taking a peach, as the spade at the door; and to treat such acts in children as unworthy of reproof, is a dereliction of duty which neither virtue nor religion can tolerate; for the doing wrong in the slightest manner, is most often the commencement of a career of depravity, which brings disgrace or ruin upon the heedless or deluded offender. A man's grounds should be considered as sacred as his house; and every article on his estate as secure against robbery as if it were protected by locks and bars.'—However, we may congratulate ourselves on the change in public opinion for the better on this subject, we have occasion still to regret the want of a higher standard of morality and good manners in this respect, which we hope parents and sabbath school teachers will elevate and set right. It ought to shame our youth, to have it said, that as a nation, we are far in the rear of many of the European; for there no one thinks of touching a fruit or flower, which does not belong to him. In confirmation of this, I might cite many facts, but will give only a few examples. The public road from Strasburg to Munich, in Germany, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, is an avenue of fruit trees, unbroken except by towns and villages. There are but few fences in the country, and the grounds often unprotected, even on the highways; and although burdened by grape vines, and trees loaded with delicious fruits, no one thinks of taking the smallest quantity without the approbation of the proprietor. Lady Morton observes in her travels, "that property of this description is held sacred in proportion as it lies exposed. Having alighted from our carriage, to spare the springs on a rough road, which wound through a wilderness of fruit trees: I asked a boy who was lying reading under one of them, whether I might take an apple; he coolly replied, 'they are none of mine.' 'But you sometimes help yourself, I dare say.' He raised his head, and looking at me with an expression of humorous sarcasm, he replied: 'You mean that I steal, do you, madam? No, madam, it is better to ask for one, than to turn thief for an apple.'"

"Most towns of any size on the continent, boast of their promenades and public gardens, filled with trees, shrubs and plants of every description and of the choicest kinds; and although exposed and open to all, there is no fear as with us, of any inju-

ry in the smallest degree to any, however rare or valuable. I will take the town of Frankfort as an illustration. This town is surrounded, except on the side where the river Maine runs, with a pleasure ground at least two miles in length, commenced in 1809, and occupying the breadth of the former ditch and ramparts, and affording a great variety of shady walks and picturesque scenery. One particular feature of this pleasure ground is that it is not confined to trees and shrubs, but contains a profusion of the choicest flowers, such as Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, &c., together with most of the showy annuals, as asters, balsams, &c., and even geraniums, pinks and the like.

"Though merely separated from the public highway by a hedge which may be stridden across, and at all times accessible to every individual of a population of fifty thousand souls, and constantly frequented by servants and children of every description, not a flower nor even a leaf of any one of the plants, from the rarest and most showy even to the humblest, seems ever to be touched. A printed label is affixed on a board at each entrance, expressing that the public authorities, having originally formed, and annually keeping up the garden, for the gratification of the citizens—its trees, shrubs, and flowers are committed to the safeguard of their individual protection.

"This garden affords a striking proof of the improved state of German manners. No doubt the proprietors of our public and private gardens, would be glad to see this German spirit animating and pervading our citizens, of all ranks and conditions.

"I have dwelt long upon this point, feeling that the state of public opinion is not quite right upon this subject, and that the objection has been, and still is, an important one in many places.

"Want of time and taste is often a convenient excuse. But time is found for a thousand things of not half so much importance, and sometimes for that which is positively injurious. Time is often spent in meddling with other people's concerns, in discussing political questions, or in angry debates, which tend only to produce bad feelings, which would be better and much more profitably spent in setting out and taking care of trees at home. We suppose, at the present time, no respectable person is seen lounging about the tavern or grog-shop; but in times past, many who considered themselves so, were in the habit of doing it. The time that has been spent in this way in many of our towns, and the money worse than wasted for ardent spirits, would have been more than sufficient to have converted these places into gardens, blooming and fruitful, like the garden of Eden.

"The trees once set out, the time required for their care and preservation is but trifling. It is only the fragments of time that are needed. A few hours in the morning or at night, at some particular seasons of the year, is all that is necessary to insure to the farmer or mechanic, the comforts and pleasure of good fruit to his whole family.—The ignorant man has no time for the improvement of his mind: the objection is as good in one case as the other.

"Judge Buel observed, 'a taste for horticulture is acquired by a few practical lessons: and when once acquired not easily lost.'" It is moreover an employment that gives interesting pleasure through life, and when a love of it is once acquired, nothing would tempt the man to give it up. It is a fascinating occupation, and a good antidote against indolence and vice.

"As to the expense, it will be allowed, that the establishment of a fruit orchard, containing a succession of the best varieties for all seasons of the year, will be attended with some trouble and expense; but what then? will not the advantages arising from the occupation, the health and happiness it will insure, and the profits from the products greatly outweigh all this? And after all, it need not necessarily be attended with a heavy expense. Let there be an association of neighbors—say ten, if you please, who shall obtain a selection of the choicest varieties of fruit trees, to be used by the company as common stock, from which to take buds and scions. Suppose they purchase 200 trees, at the cost of 25 cents to one dollar each, averaging 50 cents each, or one hundred dollars for the whole. The trees divided among the members, would give 20 for each individual to cultivate and keep labelled, at the cost of ten dollars. The most difficult part of the business would be, to make the selection from the endless varieties which crowd our nurseries. It would be necessary to know the character of the fruit, the time of ripening, and adaptation of the variety for our climate. This knowledge may be obtained from any of our experienced horticulturists, who are ever ready to communicate knowledge of this sort, by an attendance upon the weekly exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; from Kenrick's Orchardist; and from Manning's Book of Fruits—an excellent work, describing only such varieties of fruits as have been tested by the author.

"Every family should have a small patch of ground devoted to a nursery, where stocks should be set out, or raised from seed. Every boy should be early taught the art of budding and grafting in all the various ways. With this knowledge, so easily acquired, the vigorous nursery of stocks, and the buds and scions the company's trees would afford, would soon put in possession of every family, trees not only for themselves, but also for their more improvident neighbors, who are always glad enough to avail themselves of the improvements of their more enterprising neighbors, especially if they can get them without much trouble and cost. The time may seem long, to look ahead for the produce of the trees, and some may say, we shall not live long enough to gather the fruit, and we had rather invest our money where there will be a prospect of a more immediate profit. In speaking of the backwardness of many of our farmers to invest money in agricultural operations, where the profit is some years ahead, a friend of mine observed, that he believed the word *realize* was written on the brow of every Yankee farmer; for, as a general thing, there was an unwillingness to invest money, unless there was a chance of realizing an immediate harvest.

"The late lamented Judge Buel did not act upon this principle. At the age of 44, he commenced planting his orchards, decorating his grounds and improving his lands. He did not hesitate on account of his age, nor the distant prospect of a profitable return; but set about the business, as every good citizen should, feeling it to be a duty he owed posterity. And what were the results? Why, he

lived to see his most ardent hopes more than realized. He has left an example worthy the imitation of every farmer or landholder in the country. He did not begin and then leave off, but kept on planting and improving until the very last of life. It was my happiness to make this celebrated man a visit a few months before his death; and I assure you I was greatly surprised to see how much he had effected, by converting a barren tract of land into a fruitful garden, and surrounding himself with such a profusion of every thing delightful to the eye and pleasant to the taste. His house was embowered with ornamental trees and shrubs of every description; his orchards bending with fruit of the most delicious varieties; all the work of his own hands, and accomplished in the short space of 15 or 16 years. I have known an old man 80 years of age, industriously employed in setting out quince bushes; and who, though laughed at by his neighbors for his folly, as they called it, lived to the age of 95, and many years received a handsome sum for his quinces.

"We consider it the duty of every one to plant and improve, from the morning of life to its close, without considering for a moment whether he is to enjoy the fruits of it or not. It is a duty we owe posterity, and cannot be omitted by the patriot or christian."

#### EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

*Delivered before the Middlesex Horticultural Society, at Lowell, Oct 12th, 1840, by JOHN L. RUSSELL.*

"Although we may scarcely compete with the efforts of the State society, there yet can be no reason why ours should not be *proportionally* as great. The existence of many valuable varieties of fruits among the farms and gardens of the vicinity, presents a curious fact in horticultural science. Several of these, with which the books are hardly familiar, may be met with on our county farms, and the product of old trees. The venerable relic of the far-famed Chelmsford pear, is yet existent on one of the oldest farms of that town. It is a natural fruit, of excellent market qualities, and known as the Chelmsford, Tyngsboro', and Mogul Summer. A mere thin shell of the once extraordinary trunk, yet bears a few scraggy branches, and from its roots are four strong suckers, all of which are identical in fruit with the trunk. Before the great gale of September, 1816, it was a very large tree, but being much injured by that tornado, it rapidly declined to its present condition. The stem, however, bears an occasional crop, but was entirely barren the past season. Mr Manning, the great pomologist, of Salem, remarks, that it is a pear of the largest size, and extremely productive. For many years he searched in vain for its origin; sparing no expense in importing large pears from the French nurseries to identify it. Inquiry on my part enabled me to confer a trifling favor on my friend, and to establish the claim of old Chelmsford to a fine native fruit.

"The history of the valuable Baldwin apple is familiar to you, bearing in its cognomen a family name yet existent in our midst. A fine early apple has often been exhibited on your tables, originating also in Chelmsford, and known as the Spalding. The addition of these three natural fruits in our vicinity to pomology, is sufficient to encourage a research into natural varieties, which are as yet but little known. It should be our endeavor to find these out, and no pains should be spared in

the attempt. Useless, or next to futile, is it to import rare and costly fruits from Europe, which will survive our culture for a few years only, while our own country is the region and natural location of the finest sorts. We must artificially cultivate or raise from seed our own, that they may take the places of those which are becoming defective.—Horticulture should, in a great degree, be a *domestic* instead of a *foreign* subject of study and regard; and in your city where could it find greater examples of the benefit of such?

"The culture of the grape might be most successful in the vicinity of this city. Every south and western wall might cluster with valuable and delicious fruit. It is to be suspected that a prejudice against grapes has been raised from the former undue attention to those either of foreign growth, or of a more southern latitude. In fine warm summers and autumns, like the present, the famous Isabella would ripen finely, and give a most delicious crop; but, ordinarily, it is comparatively a doubtful variety, needing longer seasons to bring it to maturity. But our woods and river banks furnish very good varieties of the fox grape; by many considered little inferior to the Isabella. Choice sorts are occasionally to be met with among our farmers, and these equally productive, under proper management. The grape needs a rich and moist soil; the refuse of your factories furnish excellent materials for its culture. Little or no pruning is best for our native kinds, merely keeping the vines open and clear from dead wood. Better to have well ripened fruit of an inferior variety on our tables, and for domestic uses, than unripe and unwholesome of an uncertain crop. The value of the grape to the farmer has not been duly estimated. A little care regarding the kinds might cover his walls with beauty and profit. Mr Phinney, of Lexington, has already set a noble example in this way, and his broad, solid walls are exuberant in clustering vines and valuable fruit. A farmer might raise a ton or more per annum, which, at six cents per pound, would afford no inconsiderable revenue. Excellent wine can easily be made from these fruits as well as from the currant, and, without any greater trouble, a beverage far more salutary than that old fashioned product of the orchard, hard cider.

"Of the culture of the plum in this vicinity, I have no means of judging. Gradual experiment can only decide whether such a distance from the sea would be any objection. The plum is a native of maritime districts, and thrives best in alluvial soils in which are deposited marine substances. Its immense value to the horticulturist, as an article for market, is sufficient to induce whatever experiments may be necessary for its growth.

"Pears need a rich soil, and warm, moist exposures. Cities are particularly favorable to their growth. Small dwarf trees, of the finer sorts, might be introduced into the culture of confined areas. The superb St. Michael has been found to succeed best in some old gardens in Boston, and, amidst all the diseases now incident to the variety, to produce in such locations the finest specimens of fruit. How far this disease, the blight, may be overcome, remains to be proved. Could any measures be adopted to check its ravages on some of the finest kinds of pears, they would be of a most important bearing on the interests of horticulture. But, meanwhile, we have the productive and delicious Seckel, and the rich Bon Chretien, or Bartlett, and a host beside, too numerous for detail, and on-

ly to be known by an acquaintance with the *details* of our pursuits in this science.

"The peach, nectarine and apricot are all most favorably adapted to city culture. Trained to the wall, or planted as near as possible to the sides of the house, they are protected against frosts, and furnish an ornament, and at the same time a luxury of great attraction. One may realize a two-fold advantage in these trees. What more beautiful than the roseate flowers of the peach and nectarine, or the snowy inflorescence of the apricot? The warm sunny days of early April call the latter into life and elegance, to be soon succeeded with as fair fruit. The foliage of the peach and nectarine, too, is highly ornamental and slowly deciduous, while a certainty of a crop may be secured."

From the Maine Farmer.

#### SMUT IN WHEAT.

MR HOLMES—Sir—You will please to give the following a place in your paper for the benefit of the public. There has been much said by agriculturists respecting smut in wheat and the cause of it. Writers have disagreed on the subject.—Some have supposed that smut would produce smut, and even impregnate good wheat. Others have regarded the time of sowing, and have supposed the weather to produce the effect. But in my opinion the cause of the smut proceeds from a fly. In tracing the progress of the fly after the wheat is sowed to its harvesting, I am satisfied that the fly is capable of destroying the crop in several ways which may be noticed. The fly places the animalcule at the root, which may be found by pulling up some. When the blade turns a dark color, again about the time the wheat is heading you will observe the fly hovering about the head, which is the time the fly bore his bill into the kernel after the nourishment for its own body. The milk weeping out becomes smut. The fly then begins to nibble at the head and places the animalcule there called the weevil.

"The all-wise Creator, who has supplied us so bountifully with bread, and has so wisely caused the wheat to grow, has created these little insects for some particular purpose. Deity had a motive in creating them, and I have no doubt but they are endowed with sufficient knowledge to pass through several grades and to accomplish this great work which causes the smut, and it has this good effect, it employs the thoughts of men, as well as their hands, on the works of creation, and it convinces us that we are dependent on a being who has created all, and we are endowed with sufficient ability to try experiments, and to examine into the causes and effects of certain things: it therefore deserves our attention. Wheat culture ought to be encouraged, which is my motive in publishing this. Let us select suitable land to sow wheat on, and sow it in season, do our duty, and we may be rewarded a hundred fold.

I can recommend to wash wheat before you sow it. Put one peck of wood ashes and one half peck of lime to a bushel of wheat, and it may have a good effect as a quick spur in stirring it; also sow on ashes in a rainy day after the wheat is up, especially when you discover the fly to lurk in it, or on it, sow it on bountifully. The ashes being wet when it falls on the flies, it will either kill or scatter them. I also recommend to sow more clover near to the wheat, that the fly may take that in pre-

ference to the wheat. The fly will take some place in which to deposit the animalcule, no mistake.

SAMPL BRADLEY.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

#### PRACTICE AND THEORY.

MR EDITOR—How strangely people will differ on the most familiar topics! It is seldom, indeed, that farmers can be brought to think exactly alike on many things relating to their business; the theory and practice will vary a little, and conclusions will be drawn from the same premises that will by no means harmonize to an exactitude, although to common observers there is no reason why there should not be the most perfect agreement.

To many, the very opposite accounts which are given—all resulting from experience, too—of the produce and value of peculiar crops, the various implements of husbandry, modes of management, the manner of preparing and applying the different kinds of manure, lime, plaster, &c., will appear a hopeless business to reconcile; and yet, with men who calculate and examine with a view to set at rest these discrepancies, it often happens, that they are enabled to discover much rhyme and reason for these prejudices, while common folks wonder that the same ostensible causes do not always produce the same effects.

At a late meeting of practical men, a strong preference was given to the use of Prouty & Mears' plough, its chief recommendation being that it takes up and lays over the furrow perfectly flat; and this peculiarity was declared to be the perfection of tillage: but I have since met with an excellent practical observer, who after using this plough for two years, has abandoned it, under the conviction that the injury arising to his crops from the use of it, has amounted to 100 dollars per annum! Now, how is this? Why, just thus: the free-working persons are cultivators of deep, dry, free-working soils, which, when turned over flat, are still sufficiently loose and friable to be operated upon very effectually by the harrow or drag; and then the advantage of casting every thing foul and weedy to the bottom of a deep, wide furrow, and covering it with a completely flat furrow-slice of fine light mould, the land showing like a well-pulverized fallow after the crop is sown, is, in their estimation, very great, insuring almost double crops, at a much smaller cost of management, the weeds having been smothered and completely destroyed in the operation of ploughing; while the person opposed to the use of this plough occupies a stiff, retentive soil, which, if turned flat, resists the operation of the drag, and becomes an almost impenetrable surface, lying dead, as he terms it, and into which the roots of the crops cannot make way: and thus he accounts for the loss of his acreable product to the amount above estimated. But all this evil he finds remedied by using a plough which lays its furrow to an angle of 45 degrees; it lies lighter and drier, affording plenty of mould by dragging down the aris or angular edges of the furrow to cover well the grain; and yet the furrow-slice is not set on edge, as the enemies of this plough contend, but lies sufficiently over to lap, so as effectually to prevent the herbage from springing up between the interstices; and in wet seasons, immediately after sowing the crop, such lands will remain dry and pulverized; while those turned completely flat, will in such circumstances become mere *hard pan*. Now this appears perfectly rational, and carries

conviction to the mind of every practical man, and every one can understand it.

It is just so with the roller; the use of it has been urged in the strongest manner, and it has no doubt been found to be a most valuable implement on many a light land farm, while the indiscriminate use of it on a clay land farm would, in many cases, be the most improper that could be imagined—and this is perfectly rational also. Then again, the question as to the propriety of feeding off wheat in the spring by stock; a plan which has been found at the same time of the greatest service and injury to the future crop, merely because it has been indiscriminately adopted on soils and under circumstances which were dissimilar in their nature and properties. And then, what a difference in soils with respect to their capacity to bear the liberal use of lime; for while some are benefited by the lavish expenditure of 500 bushels per acre, others are rendered sterile for years by the application of 60 or 80 bushels. And while with some the use of plaster is all-important, by others no good whatever has been experienced by the most careful application: the difference no doubt arising from the nature, situation, and circumstances of the soil. And even in the article of barnyard manure, how often do we hear persons contending for the most proper season and state in which to apply it; some considering, with Sir Humphrey Davy, that the best mode of using it is fresh as it falls; while others prefer to reserve it until it is dried to a pinch of snuff! A third party, however, and more rationally, it is believed, consider that until fermentation has taken place, no dung can properly be said to be a *manure* to the crop; that having passed, however, and the impure gases having had time to escape, the sooner it is then applied the better.—Then comes the question, whether it is best to turn it in by a *deep* furrow, as has been the practice for years, because "all animal manures have a tendency to rise in the soil, while calcareous manures sink in it," or whether it be not the best way to use it as a top dressing to the grass lands in spring and autumn, suffering it to be grown in by the crop, that it thus might yield its benefits by being gradually decomposed in light and heat; furnishing, in the state of water impregnated with the fructifying principle, the pabulum of plants—the only mode, it is contended, in which it can be taken into circulation by the plants.

These, and about a thousand other considerations, press upon the notice of the practical man, and demand his examination and serious regard, filling every instant of his time with matter for deep reflection, and calling for the most careful investigation. And yet farming has been considered merely a resource for the unfortunate; an employment which might be taken up by those whose natural abilities are not equal to the pursuits of trade or the learned professions! No wonder, then, that farmers are deemed to be the least enlightened class of society; and, as if to make the matter worse, they are the *only* class of men who themselves advocate *openly* the non-necessity—nay, worse than that—the inexpediency of reading and study in their operations—strange and unaccountable as the fact appears. V.

We ought not to be over anxious to encourage innovation in cases of *doubtful* improvement, for an old system must ever have two advantages over a new one; it is established, and it is understood.—Lacon.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### RENOVATION OF EXHAUSTED LAND, &c.

MR EDITOR—In your last you express a wish to hear from me again: you are a daring man to run the risk, for an old mechanic turned farmer, cannot be expected to do much with so small a tool as the pen. Ill health at this time compels me to be much within doors, and writing helps keep off a certain ugly *playmate*, who shall be nameless. If it ever clears off, I hope to find something to do out doors; but if it continues to rain, as it has for the *last six weeks*, I will write—whether my lucubrations get into the Farmer or into the fire.

You speak of having purchased a farm, in an *exhausted* state, and not naturally very fertile;—you have also told us a great deal about making compost, an article of vital importance on any farm, fertile or sterile; yet in my opinion there is a preliminary step to be taken before you are ready either to make or use it to the greatest advantage. Please to hear some of my experience, bearing in mind that the average result of *all* my trials is given as if there had been but *one*.

Ten years since, I began on a farm so completely run out that in the opinion of many it could not be renovated without an expense greater than the price of land here would warrant. Old farmers told me to plough no more than could be highly manured, and thus bring it to by degrees; but having only enough for one acre, and no means of buying, the years of a patriarch would be gone before the work could be accomplished. I therefore consulted nature and agricultural works, and formed my own plan of operations. I ploughed my old fields (which would not have exceeded half a ton per acre,) as deep as a breaking-up plough could run; this, my friends said, had sealed its ruin; so much cold stuff from the bottom had done the business. It was, however, harrowed and sown in the usual way with two bushels of wheat and ten lbs. of clover per acre, and after it appeared, was dressed with three bushels of ashes and plaster in equal quantities. The yield was ten bushels of good wheat worth \$15; the expense of ploughing, sowing seed, &c., \$11—leaving \$4, about the average price of half a ton of hay, as clear gain. The straw paid for reaping and threshing. An acre is now covered with a coat of clover and stubble, equal to 6 cords of good compost, which should be turned in from Oct. 1st to 15th. Next year you may plant all that can be manured; the third year, sow wheat with grass seed for a mowing crop. What cannot be planted may be gone through with as at first, substituting barley or oats for wheat, and the third year laid down also to wheat and grass. Each successive crop gains on the former, the land is gaining also, and the only outlay is two dollars in seed, &c. yearly. Every ploughing should be a little shaler than the previous one, and ashes used more plentifully if to be had; but so far as I can ascertain, a small quantity of plaster has the same good effect as more. I have made many experiments with it, generally to great advantage; but in what way it produces its effects, neither my reading nor experiments furnish very satisfactory information. I have also made repeated trials with lime, without any perceptible good; indeed, when used in any considerable quantity, its effects were decidedly bad, at least on the *first* crop. How this plan will work on sandy or gravelly soil, I know not; how it has worked on clay

loam, is demonstrated as plain as any problem of Euclid. An extra quantity of clover might be useful; any kind of foul seed which will not check the grain or ripen seeds, before ploughing may be thrown in. Two bushels of wheat is not too much for the first sowing, but is two or three pecks too much when the land is in first rate order. At the second breaking up, do not be afraid of deep ploughing or of cold stuff—let the plough run deep.

Kennebec Co. Me., May 12th, '41. B.

P. S. We have never had so much dark weather and rain as this spring: the dull days are to the fair as 10 to 1. Farming at a stand and roads impassable.

### POUDRETTE AS A FERTILIZER—THE N. Y. POUDRETTE CO., &c.

As considerable interest has been excited, and many inquiries made, in relation to *poudrette* as a fertilizer; and also in relation to the probability of the success of the New York *Poudrette* Company, I am induced to publish the annexed statements, and give the accompanying references, that those who desire to make inquiry can do so without direct application to me, presuming that some will prefer doing so.

The following statement made by gentlemen of intelligence, who have used *poudrette* as a manure for several years, may be satisfactory to those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of the New York *Poudrette* Company, yet desire farther information in relation to its prospects. It is quite unnecessary, where these gentlemen are personally known, for me to say that they are practical farmers, of intelligence, character and caution; and that those who consult them personally, or by letter, (post paid,) may rely upon the information given by them in relation to the value of the article, or the prosperity of the company.

D. K. MINOR, *Agent*.

We the subscribers, stockholders in the "New York *Poudrette* Company," in answer to inquiries frequently made of us, would state that we have used the *poudrette* prepared by D. K. Minor, the agent of the company, on various crops for three years, and always with gratifying results. We believe it to be at least equal in value to any manufactured in this country; and considering its original cost, convenience of transportation, application, and its great efficacy as a fertilizer, decidedly preferable to any manure we have ever used.

The dividends, paid semi-annually, (50 bushels at a time,) have been received from 1837 to July, 1840; and from our opinion of the integrity of the agent, and our knowledge of his business qualifications, we confidently expect to continue to receive them with satisfactory punctuality.

The strenuous and persevering efforts of Mr. Minor to convert a common nuisance into a public benefit, and thereby to subserve the great interests of agriculture, certainly deserve, and when duly appreciated will, it is believed, receive the approbation and support of a discerning community.

Wm. Wickham Mills, Smithstown, L. I.; Timothy C. Smith, do.; Josiah Bowers, do.; Edwin A. Smith, do.; W. F. Blydenburgh, do.; Nathaniel Potter, Huntington, L. I.; Erastus H. Conklin, do.; John Wood, do.; Brewster H. Wood, do.; Nath'l Conklin, Patchogue, L. I.; Michael Le Foulon, New Jersey; Israel Foot, New York.

March, 1841.

New York, May 5th.

On account of the unusually stormy weather, I am not yet ready to deliver *poudrette* to shareholders as I intended. I made my calculation upon having an average of three and a half fair days in each week in April; but taking March and April, there was but about one and a half fair days in a week, and therefore it has been *impossible* to prepare it to deliver, either to shareholders or to answer several orders, for which the money has been received. I have the material on hand to make enough to supply the shareholders and the orders on book, and it will be prepared and delivered as soon as possible.

As the shareholders all desire to use it about the same time, but cannot *all* be supplied at *once*, I know of but one rule by which I may possibly do justice and avoid giving cause for dissatisfaction; which is, to deliver to the shareholders a *part* only of what is due, in the order of their subscription to the company, and then deliver the balance as fast as possible.

D. K. MINOR.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### MAXIMS AND PRECEPTS FOR YOUNG FARMERS.

I. Regard all persons whose time and labor are wholly at your command, as beings for whose health, comfort, and good conduct in this life, you will be held most fearfully responsible in the life to come.

II. Never forget that both moral and bodily health depend on the same thing; that is, temperance in food, drink, and all sensual indulgences; and temperance in the use of means to get rich.

III. To *wish well* is not enough; you must also *do well*, or your benevolence, like faith without good works, will be dead and utterly worthless.

IV. Ever bear in mind, that useful knowledge and a proper application of it, are to the health of the soul what wholesome food and appropriate exercise are to the health of the body.

V. Value as you ought the experience of others, and your own will cost you far less than without such aid; since to use theirs costs only an effort of memory, whereas the price paid for your own will often be the loss of health, fortune, and character.

VI. The more you strive to enrich your minds with every good thing which men and books can teach, the greater will be your power to gain wealth, honor, fame, and every rational enjoyment.

VII. Trust not others to do for you, what you can readily and as well do for yourselves.

VIII. The farmer who is ashamed of manual labor, will very soon find cause to be much more ashamed of himself.

IX. If you ever make a business of your pleasures, they will most assuredly soon make an end of your business.

X. Leave show to spendthrifts and fools, while you and your families consult only tasteful simplicity, comfort and usefulness, in all your arrangements and expenses.

XI. Love not money for its own sake; still less for the power it gives you to gratify selfish and sinful passions. But fail not to regard it as the most efficient means to accomplish all benevolent purposes. You will thus make it a blessing instead of a curse, both to yourselves and others.

XII. True economy consists not so much in *saving* money, as in *spending* it when made, solely and judiciously for purposes really useful. This

annually increases your profits, instead of diminishing or keeping them stationary.

XIII. Avoid debt as you would a pestilence, for it humbles, debases and degrades a man in his own eyes; subjects him to insults and persecutions from others; but still worse, it is a perpetual temptation, however anxiously resisted, to fraud, falsehood and theft—nay, not unfrequently, to despair and self-murder.

XIV. To take advantage in a bargain, is virtually to take money out of another's pocket, who is not aware of it. Worldlings call it "fair play," but all honest men call it cheating and swindling.

XV. The only just means of increasing wealth, are constant industry, true economy of time as well as money, well directed labor, and the regular application of a portion of our fair profits to increase our capital.

XVI. Never expect your lands to give you *much*, if you give them *little*, nor to make you *rich*, if you make them *poor*. Therefore, always manure them to the full extent of your means, and they will ever make you ample returns in rapidly increasing productions.

XVII. Economy, not less than humanity, requires you to keep all your farming stock in thriving condition; for a working animal in good order, will do much more work and eat less than a poor one; while the rest of your stock, well kept, will yield more of every thing, than double their number, if half starved, as such animals often are.

XVIII. To "save at the spigot, and let out at the bung," will soon empty the biggest hoghead; so will economy in small matters and waste in large ones, speedily squander the largest estate.

XIX. In all your farming operations, never forget that time, like money, if once lost or mis-spent, is forever past recovery.

XX. Constantly arrange beforehand, the daily work of your farms. Then none of your laborers need ever be idle in waiting to be told what he has to do.

XXI. Provide a place for every thing, and misplace nothing. No time will ever then be lost in searching for what you want.

XXII. Keep double sets of such plantation implements as are most used, and most exposed to wear and tear. The whole cost of extra sets will be amply repaid by saving the whole time lost in waiting for repairs, where only single sets are kept.

XXIII. Never resort to what are called "make shifts," when it is possible to avoid it; for they encourage carelessness and sloth, of which they are almost always sure signs.

XXIV. The very reverse of the lawyer's maxim, "*de minimis non curat Lex*"—the law regards not the smallest matters—must be the farmer's guide, or his largest concerns can never prosper as they might.

XXV. To keep good gates and fences, saves much time and labor in preventing trespasses; much loss of crops from depredations; and best of all, it saves much wrangling and ill will among neighbors, about mischievous stock.

XXVI. If you would excel in your profession, the diligent culture of your mind is as indispensable as that of your fields.

XXVII. Never commit the self-hurtful folly of looking upon any of the honest trades, professions and callings, as inimical to your own; for there is a natural bond of interest and amity between the whole, which cannot possibly be preserved without the cordial co-operation of all.

XXVIII. Encourage, both by precept and example, the true spirit of husbandry; for it promotes harmony, good will, and social intercourse among all with whom you deal; it tends to elevate your own class to its proper rank; and above all, it advances the welfare of your country, by promoting the most important of all her great interests.

XXIX. Never flatter yourselves, as some silly people do, that you know all which can be known, even of the most simple branch of your profession, or you will soon know much less than thousands of your modest, less assuming brethren. But always act under the firm belief that there is no ascertainable limit to our acquisitions in any art or science whatever; nor any difficulties which constant, diligent study cannot overcome. Your progress, then, towards the highest attainable point in whichever you prefer, will be as sure as fate itself. The accidents and vicissitudes of life may possibly interrupt your course; but only *persevere*, and you will finally conquer, with absolute certainty, all obstacles that are not insuperable.

And now, Messrs Editors, suffer me in conclusion, to address a few deprecatory remarks to the older class of your readers, lest they should possibly suppose I was vain enough to believe, that there was something new to them in what I have just written. My only purpose was to endeavor to render some service to my youthful brethren, upon whose characters and conduct so much of their country's good depends; by imparting for their special use, the results of many years experience and observation. In executing this purpose, it occurred to me that to give these results the form of detached maxims and precepts, would probably be more apt to engage their attention, than if I presented them in the more diffuse, connected style of an essay or lecture. With this explanation I leave them to their fate; but with the confident hope that all will approve the motive which prompted them, whatever some may think of the matter and manner of the author.

Yours, with regard,

JAMES M. GARNETT.

From the same.

#### EXPERIMENTS IN CULTURE OF CORN.

Messrs Editors—In the spring of 1839, I turned over a clover sod of two years standing, as early as it would admit of ploughing. The first week in May I planted one half the field to potatoes, and after planting my corn, I ploughed the other part of my potato patch three times more, dragging between each successive ploughing, and planted the potatoes the last week in May, the ground being in first rate order for any crop, as judged by the workmen. After this, each piece received like treatment. I would here observe, that I plant my potatoes a little below the level of the surface, and cover some deeper than is required for corn; while the potatoes show like rabbit's ears, I hoe for the first time, and second and last, before the vines fall. The result of the operation was decidedly in favor of the once ploughing. I would here remark that my corn was planted on once ploughing, rolled down, dragged fine, planted on a level surface, plaster and ashes, (two parts ashes and one plaster) put on before hoeing, hoed three times—not much hill made. The result was an extraordinary crop, to the astonishment of most who saw it.

In 1840, I had about thirty acres for corn—pre-

vious crop, wheat on summer fallow. I let neighbor P. have three acres, (not the choice of the field, but a grade the poorest.) that he fitted for himself by twice ploughing; planted about four feet apart, ploughed very deep between the corn, and hoed twice. The result was about thirty bushels per acre. Neighbor W. had five acres—ploughed once and ridged; planted four feet apart; hoed three times; a heavy hill made round the corn;—the result, about forty bushels per acre. The remainder of the field ploughed once; dragged fine, and planted on the surface. Six acres being planted from three and a half to four feet apart, yielded fifty bushels per acre. Nine acres, planted three feet apart; hoed twice and weeds cut down the third time; not much hill. The result, from sixty-five to seventy bushels per acre. The remainder of the field yielded from fifty to sixty-five bushels per acre.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Camillus, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

From the same.

#### TO PRESERVE HAMS FROM FLIES, &c.

For a score of hams, take about 3 quarts of salt, 1 pint of molasses, 1-4th of a pound of black pepper, and 2 ounces of salt petre pulverized; mix well together; lay the hams on a table with the rind downwards; rub the mixture over them with the hand, taking care to apply it to every part where there is no rind; let them lay a week, and rub them over with clear salt, which continue once a week for four or six weeks, according to the size of the hams, and they are ready to smoke; or if you choose after, the mixture is sufficiently struck in, put them into brine for two or three weeks and smoke; when smoked, hang them in a dry place. We hang ours in the garret, where they will keep all summer, secure from flies. When a ham is cut for use, hang it or lay it where you please, the flies will not touch it. We have practiced this method for several years, and have no reason to abandon it.

We have fed our milch cows about a peck of carrots per day each, through the winter; and the butter is as yellow as that made in summer, and equally as good.

Great improvements have been made in swine in this section by the introduction of the Berkshires. We fattened 12 pigs last fall, (about nine months old when killed;) average weight 200 lbs. Their food was one bushel of beets to two bushels of potatoes, cooked in a cauldron kettle and meal mixed in—the right kind of food for hogs, new-days.

D. G. MOSHER.

*Remedy for Kicking Cows.* A bed-cord drawn tightly over the loins of cows, in front of the udder, it is said, will cause them to give down their milk, and also prevent their kicking.

The desire to live without labor and in luxury, is one of our greatest sins: it fills our courts, the jails, and poor-houses; it demoralizes our youth, and brings the aged with sorrow to the grave.

You may talk about plaster of Paris, lime, marl, and stable manure, for an exhausted soil, but all in vain, if there is not energy and industry to apply them.

Half an ounce of alum in powder, will completely purify twelve gallons of corrupted water.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1841.

### MANURES.

"Many a mickle makes a muckle."

Scrape up the droppings from your cows in your avenues and door yards. Get together the rotten chips and bark from the wood yard. Collect the rich soil which accumulates in the holes and corners around the house, the barn, the hog pen and all out buildings. If these materials are not wanted for immediate use, make them into a compact heap.

Have some expedient, also, for saving from the unfavorable action of rains and sun, what your cows drop in the barnyard during the summer nights. Covering the bottom of the yard with loam or muck, will preserve the greater part of the liquid secretions; but the solids will lose much of their worth if not daily covered with the soil or muck. Where the barn is airy and has a cellar under it, we recommend keeping the cows in the barn every night of the year. They suffer no discomfort, and we know of no other way in which so much and so good manure can be obtained from them.

Also, have materials at the side of the hog-yard constantly, so that something may be thrown in every two or three days for the swine to work upon. Throw in not too freely, however; there is a limit beyond which it is not profitable to fill up the yard. For it is not true that every thing which finds its way within the four walls that confine the pigs, is immediately converted into good manure. We believe that 2 or 2 1/2 cords is as much as one hog will ordinarily manufacture well in the space of 12 months. By occasionally putting in lime, ashes, or stable manure, the quantity may be rendered somewhat more than this. But while we caution farmers against reducing the quality too much, we earnestly call upon them to be careful to furnish the swine with enough of the raw material.

You have been so often told that *manure—manure—manure* is the one thing needful for successful farming, that it seems almost an insult to say it again—and yet it is so true and so important, that we do say it. We tell you to collect and save and make *manure—manure—manure*. We would write this word over the doors of your hog pens, your barns, your privies; near your ash holes, sink holes and every other spot where the article can be manufactured. We would send you to the road side, to the woods, to the sides of stone walls, to peat meadows and muck holes, for collecting matters to be converted into this essential article. We would send you now, as soon as the planting season is over, and would have you collect as much as possible. It were well to have years' supply always on hand in heaps. Thus placed it would be constantly improving; and if thrown over once or twice in a year, the fermentations and decompositions it would undergo, would greatly enhance its fertilizing properties, even before it was handed over to the cattle and swine. Make manure: little by little from day to day, will swell to a large pile in twelve months.

### SPELLING.

Which is right, *Plow-er* or *Plo-w*? Many of our agricultural papers have the prescription to set venerable usage at defiance, and spell *p-l-o-w*. We have but one objection: the change spoils a good anecdote. A barrister reading a document in an English court, pronounced the word *enough* as though it were spelt *e-n-o-w*—"Uff, uff," said the court; "all words in English end-

ing in *o-u-g h*, are pronounced *uff*." "I stand corrected," said the lawyer, and proceeded in his reading. Coming shortly to a sentence describing the operations of farmers, he raised his eye to the court and said, "they *pluff* the land, my lord." "And *we* stand corrected," said the court. Messrs Gaylord & Tucker, of the Albany Cultivator—yours be the sin of robbing posterity of this anecdote. For brevity's sake we shall copy your example, when we do not forget it, and spell *p-l-e-w*.

### SUBSOIL PLOW.

On Thursday last, we spent the afternoon in holding the plow. The work was on land which has been long pastured. The surface mossy, the sward tender, the soil light. The subsoil partly a loose and fine gravel and partly a yellow loam. With two yoke of oxen we plowed one half an acre with Howard's plow E. 2, to the depth of 7 inches, and subsoiled with Howard's subsoil plow about 7 inches. We found that 10 inches of subsoiling, with which we commenced, would worry the team. The stirring of the earth to the depth of 12 or 14 inches, we thought might be an improvement upon shallow plowing. And where it can be done as cheaply as in this instance, the experiment is not costly. But our case must not be taken as a fair instance of dispatch, for the furrows were 40 rods long upon a plain, and the plows were changed only 14 times in the half day. Ordinarily, where it is a day's work to break up an acre, it will take more than two days to break up and subsoil the same. In a few spots where the subsoil was slightly rocky, the subsoil plough appeared to be moved more easily by the team than any where else.

The extent to which the earth was stirred by this new implement, surprised us. The seven inch furrow was scarcely three inches deep after this plow had been passed under it.

We have strong faith that this instrument will come into extensive use. It is true that no great reliance should be placed upon theories until confirmed by experiment; and we are not inclined to devote much space to the praise of this implement the present season; but should our anticipations be fulfilled we hope to be permitted to urge its use another year.

### CATERPILLARS.

Take care of these foul consumers of the orchard foliage. Much injury to the trees is often done by them, but it is the owner's fault if they harm him to any great extent. A few hours labor will suffice for clearing the orchard of them. When they are on limbs that can be conveniently reached, it is well to tear off the nest and tread upon it. When the nests are above the arm's reach, a light pole with a swab upon the end, answers as a sufficient instrument for their destruction. The work is more effectually done if the swab is dipped in soap-suds, fish oil, or any liquid which will destroy the worm without injuring the tree. But the hour of the day at which this work is to be done, must be regarded. Take only those times when the whole family are in the nest. This is the case from early morning until 7 or 8 o'clock. From that time until near 11 o'clock, they are out upon the limbs and leaves taking their morning meal. Their nap at noon is usually from 11 o'clock until 2, P. M. At this time they are easily taken and effectually destroyed. In the afternoon they go out again to feed, but toward evening they may again be caught. This work of destruction should be commenced early in the season, while the leaves of the trees are so small as not to screen them from sight, and before they have perpetrated their ravages. And while protecting the orchard, it is well to look at the wild cherry and all the wild scrub apple trees upon the farm,

for these favorite abodes of the caterpillar, if undisturbed, will send out swarms of breeders to furnish a numerous progeny to people the neighborhood the next season. As a matter of taste too, we prefer the sight of green leaves on even the worthless bush, to the huge white house and its crawling inmates; and for appearance's sake we would lay a ruthless hand upon the rising colony.

### CANKER WORMS.

*A new fact in regard to Canker Worms*—Mr Breck, Monday morning, on his way into the city, saw a man tarring the trees on Mr S. S. Lewis' place, Roxbury, and stopt to inquire the cause. He was informed that the worms, which had been hatched out upon the shrubbery and fences, were making their way up the trees.—We have conversed with the man who applied the tar, and he informed us that *very small* worms, so small that it is difficult to see them without putting a white cloth around the tree for them to pass over, are going up in vast numbers, and he applies the tar to catch them.

### THE NEWEST BATHING AND WASHING APPARATUS.

We notice in the recent work of the tailors, a very economical style. The vest collar being below the cravat, and the collar of the coat below that of the vest, the wearer has only to walk out in the rain with his back to the storm, and his body and under cloths will find themselves in a current of water which will speedily do the work of bathing and washing. The inquiry suggests itself whether the same principle of economy might not be adopted in shingling the dandy's neck and shoulders. Should our house carpenters put the butts of the shingles upwards, and thus afford passages for rain water down within the walls, enough of it (provided the boarding was not too tight,) might run down the ceiling to keep it well washed, and thus save the labor of scouring. We see no reason why the principle would not work as well on the house, as on one's neck and shoulders.

¶ We would remind those who wish to set out Fir trees, that this is the season for transplanting them, and by leaving their orders at this office will have them promptly executed, or by visiting the Nurseries of the Messrs Winship, Brighton, can select the trees to suit themselves. Their Garden is only four miles from the city, and the ride to it, one of the most delightful in the vicinity of Boston. C. H. B. B.

A correspondant wishes us to inquire "what kind of trees will grow best on poor land by the sea shore, exposed to strong winds?" We solicit a reply from any one who has any experience upon the subject.

The Indian corn crop of southern Virginia was planted four or five weeks ago, and has been nearly destroyed by cold and rain. Much of the seed has rotted without coming up; and what has come up is sickly and good for nothing.

The Maryland farmers, despairing of their corn coming to any thing, have sown oats in its stead.

*Coffee.* The Pittsburg American says that they are planting coffee upon some of the western prairies—with what prospect of success, we do not know.

Mr Meller's exhibition of Geraniums at the Town Hall, Roxbury, will close today. His collection is said to be extensive and splendid.

**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 23.

May, 1841.	5, A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	17	43	58	54	S. W.
Tuesday,	18	39	52	50	N. W.
Wednesday,	19	39	50	43	S. E.
Thursday,	20	33	65	66	N. W.
Friday,	21	56	78	63	N. E.
Saturday,	22	65	72	55	E.
Sunday,	23	68	77	75	S. W.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, MAY 21, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 285 Beef Cattle, 10 pair of Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 210 sheep, and 200 Swine. 90 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

**PRICES.**—*Beef Cattle*—Prices have again declined, and we quote to correspond, viz: First quality, \$7 00 a 7 25. Second quality, \$6 50 a 6 75. Third quality, \$5 50 a 6 25.

*Working Oxen*—Sales \$75, \$85, \$105.  
*Cows and Calves*—Sales, \$22, \$23, \$32, \$35, \$38, and \$40.

*Sheep*—Sales of lots sheared \$3 00 and \$4 00. Lots not sheared \$3 00 and \$5 00.

*Swine*.—A lot to peddle 5 1-2 for sows, and 6 1-2 for barrows, and a lot 5 3-4 and 6 3-4. At retail from 6 to 7 1-2.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

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

**FLOUR.** Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 25—Ohio \$5 12.

**GRAIN.** Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 63—Southern Flat Yellow 60—White 64.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 60 to 55. Oats—Southern 36 to 33—Northern 33 to 40.

**PROVISIONS.** Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firklin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

**HAY,** per ton, \$20 to 22 50—Eastern Screwed \$17 00.

**CHEESE**—Old 11 c.—New 8.

**EGGS,** 11 a 12.

**WOOL**—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 10—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled and 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

A stated meeting will be held at the Rooms of said Society, on the first Saturday in June next, (the fifth of said month,) at 11 o'clock A. M. E. M. RICHARDS, Recording Secretary.

**PURE SPERM OIL.**

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. isty

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market st. April 21

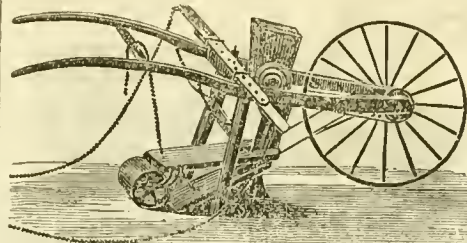
**DURHAM COW FOR SALE.**

A young full blooded Durham Cow and her calf—a very desirable animal in every particular. Apply to EDWARD WITCOMB, Jr., Newburyport. May 8

**RHUBARB PLANTS.**

Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb Plants, and Asparagus roots, for sale by J. 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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

**HOVEY'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.**

This splendid variety of the Strawberry (originated in 1834) is now offered for sale. The fruit is of the largest size, often measuring 5 to 6 inches in circumference, handsomely formed—of a deep red color—exceedingly high flavored—and one of the most productive varieties, 12 quarts having been gathered from a bed 3 feet by 12. The vines are vigorous and hardy. Standing our severe winters without protection.

The fruit has been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1838, '39, and '40, where it attracted more attention than any other variety; and each season obtained a premium. It has every good quality to recommend a Strawberry to cultivation. The Spring is the most favorable time for planting in this climate. Plants \$5 per dozen. Also, all the old established varieties of Strawberries, from \$1 to 2, per hundred plants.

Orders addressed to us, will be immediately attended to, and the plants packed and forwarded with dispatch.

HOVEY & CO., SEEDSMEN, 7 Merchants' Row, near State st. May 5 4w

**WINSHIP'S NURSERY,**

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.

The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 61 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense. Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP, Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

**SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.**

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 30 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

**BLACK SEA WHEAT.**

Received from Vermont, 30 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, N. H. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. March 31.

**CLOVER & RED TOP.**

50 tierces and 100 bbls. Prime Clover. 200 Bags Redtop, new seed. 50 bbls. Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by J. BRECK & CO. March 24.

**PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSEBERRIES, &c.**

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices, including the following

**PEARS.**

Belle Lucrative,	Cattillac,
Mouille Bouche,	Williams' Bon Chretien or )
Josephine,	Bartlett,
Beurre Spence,	Jargonell d'Espagne,
" Capiamont,	Echasserie,
" Bose,	Urhauste,
" Diel,	Duchess d'Angouleme,
" d'Aremburgh,	St. Chislain,
Easter Beurre,	Madaline d'Carne.

**PLUMS.**

Green Gage,	New Orleans,
Purple Gage,	Imperatrice,
Diamond,	Reine Claude,
Washington,	Royal d'Tours.
Golden drop,	

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice. JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market Boston. April 7, 1841.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

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

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
160 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Maure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Halter do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

**PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.**

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds. 500 Quince Trees. 40 0 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; and most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots. Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds. 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds. All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport or left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

SAMUEL POND.

**HERBACEOUS PLANTS.**

J. BRECK & CO., offer for sale a great variety of beautiful Herbaceous Plants, including 20 varieties Phlox, Perennial Coreopsis of sorts, Delphinium Campanulas in great variety, Double Pinks, Dracoccephalums, Double Lychnes, Double Ragged Robin, Spire of sorts, Iris do. with a great variety of others. Also, Honeysuckles, Roses, and other ornamental Shrubs.

**SWEET POTATO SLIPS.**

Just received and for sale by J. BRECK & CO., a supply of Sweet Potato Slips. No 52, North Market st. April 25.

**DOUBLE DAHLIAS.**

We have for sale a very large collection of the finest Double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 52, North Market St. April 25

**GRINDSTONES.**

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A SINGULAR SERMON.

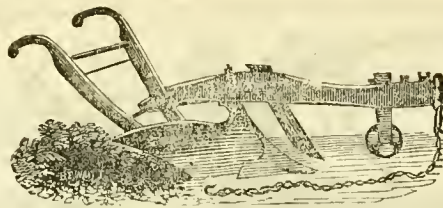
Four gentlemen and an old minister were assailed on the highway by three robbers, who demanded and took possession of all their funds. The old minister pleaded very hard to be allowed a little money, as he was on his way to pay a bill in London. The highwaymen, as our authority informs us, "being generous fellows, gave him all his money back again, on condition of his preaching them a sermon." Accordingly, they retired a little distance from the highway, and the minister addressed them as follows:—

"Gentlemen—You are the most like the apostles of any men in the world, for they were wanderers upon the earth, and so are you; they had neither lands nor tenements that they could call their own; neither, as I presume, have you. They were despised of all, but those of their own profession; and so, I believe are you. They were unalterably fixed in the principles they professed; and I dare swear so are you. They were often hurried into jails and prisons—were persecuted by the people, and endured great hardships; all of which sufferings, I presume, have been undergone by you. Their profession brought them all to untimely deaths; and, if you continue in your course, so will yours bring you! But in this point, beloved, you differ mightily; for the apostle ascended from the tree into heaven, where, I am afraid, you will never come; but as their deaths were compensated with eternal glory, yours will be rewarded with eternal shame and misery, unless you mend your manners."—*Methodist Magazine.*

**How to Choose a Wife.**—"The Patriarch," a magazine just published, offers the following recipe for the selection of a wife:

"A place for every thing and every thing in its place," said the patriarch to his daughter. "Select a wife, my son, who will never step over a broomstick." The son was obedient to the lesson. Now, said he, pleasantly, on a gay May-day, to one of his companions, I appoint this broomstick to choose me a wife. The young lady who will not step over it, shall have the offer of my hand. They passed from the splendid saloon to the grove.—Some stumbled over the broomstick, and others jumped it. At length a young lady stooped and put it in its place. The promise was fulfilled. She became the wife of an educated and wealthy young man, and he the husband of a prudent, industrious and lovely wife. He brought a fortune to her, and she knew how to save one.

**Mind your P's and Q's.**—The origin of this phrase is thus accounted for: It was formerly the custom in ale-houses, to keep the "day book" on the wall, or behind the door of the bar, and the landlord, to distinguish the *Pints* from the *Quarts*, put their initial letters at the head of every man's account. Hence the phrase "mind your P's and Q's!" At this day it has a more serious application, and tavern keepers are more chary of allowing their customers to run up scores, seeing that the law has put it out of his power to collect beyond a certain sum, a debt so contracted. This is a wise provision, and here we close this paragraph, with a friendly caution to all tapers to *mind their P's and Q's.*—*N. Y. Mercury.*



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

**Warren's Seeding Methven**, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seeding is \$5 00 per hundred plants.

**Methven Castle**.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

**Keen's Seeding**.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

**Royal Scarlet**.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

**Hautbois**.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

**Early Virginia**.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

**English Wood**.—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

## DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.

200 " Truck and leading Chains.  
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.,  
No. 52 North Market st. April 21

## TUG UP CHAINS.

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

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

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

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme.	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be secured packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank a subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1841.

[NO. 48.

N. E. FARMER.

### PRODUCTIVE FARM.

Through the politeness of Capt. Chandler, superintendent of the House of Industry at South Boston, we have received the Report of the Directors of that institution for the year ending May 31st, 1841, from which we copy the following statement, showing the

*Produce of the Farm in 1840.*

17 tons English hay,	\$289 00
5 ' Straw,	60 00
204 bush. Barley,	142 80
8 1-2 tons Mangel Wurtzel,	68 00
51 bush. Ruta Baga,	10 20
4000 lbs. Canada Squashes,	40 00
310 bush. Potatoes,	108 50
1620 ' English Turnips,	194 40
253 ' Blood Beets,	126 50
395 ' Sugar Beets,	110 60
73 ' Turnip Mangel Wurtzel,	18 25
568 ' Carrots,	170 40
50 ' Parsnips,	25 00
850 ' Onions,	425 00
4 ' Quinces,	12 00
104 bbls. Apples,	156 00
500 Cabbages,	20 00
22 tons green fodder,	132 00
Vegetables used before harvest,	210 00
Sales of vegetables and fruit before harvest, not included in the above,	845. 85
Garden seeds sold, avails not collected,	711 94
Garden seeds on hand,	63 00
	\$3,939 44
Produce of dairy and pigs,	1,775 46
Avails of oakum picking,	2,297 23
	\$8,012 13
Total,	
Being \$1313 19 more than last year.	

For the New England Farmer.

### A GOOD TEAM.

MR EDITOR—Some time since I noticed a communication in your paper upon the importance of good tools: I think that a good team is of equal importance for the advantageous working of the farm. For however good your plough may be, unless your team has strength enough to draw it steadily you will make but poor work.

Some farmers appear to act as though they thought it necessary for them to keep a long team to do their work; and then they act as though they thought that every straw of hay they could cheat their cattle out of and keep them on their legs, was so much clear gain. But let us look at such a farmer as he is doing his spring work:—if he has a piece of ground to plough, one pair of his oxen have not strength to do it, so he yokes up another; they cannot move off in a straight line, so he must hook on the old mare to keep them straight; and then with a boy to lead the mare, another to drive,

and one to hold, he may accomplish about as much as one man would do with one good pair of oxen well fed and trained. If he has a piece of hard breaking up to do, he must have four or five such yoke of oxen to do it. When he gets them all together, they look about as crooked, shriveled up and inefficient as a string of dried apples. Mr Editor, did you ever witness the work of such a team just commencing operations? Their principle of action appears to be, "one at a time last the longer":—some wishing to move in one direction, some in another; some deliberating whether it is best to move at all or not, moving so unsteadily and crookedly that it would be impossible for the best ploughman with a good plough, to make good work. So it is with all the operations of the farm. Twice the time is required to yoke and manage such a team, as is necessary to manage a good one.

I once knew a sort of farmer who prided himself much about his long team. Going to market one day with a cord of dry pine wood with four yoke of oxen and a horse, he was thus accosted by one of his neighbors: "A long team today, neighbor G." "Yes, yes: three yoke more at home, and none of them mortgaged neither." "Well, I should think the crows would soon have a bill of sale of them."

How can a farmer afford to keep such a poor team as this, when his success depends in a great measure upon the manner in which his work is done? A good team is the cheapest; but it is not enough to procure a good team; it needs constant care and attention to keep it good. The cattle must be well and regularly fed and carefully driven. Much depends upon the early training of the ox. If he is heavily loaded while young, he usually gets into a dull and slow gait, which it is difficult to break him of; but if he is moderately loaded and accustomed to walk quick, he will perform much more labor on the farm. The farmer gains nothing by loading his team heavily, for they acquire a habit of moving slowly while so loaded, which they will continue in when ploughing and doing the lighter work on the farm. It is necessary for farming work that oxen should be taught to back well. This may usually be done very easily by right management. Do not strike an ox hard upon the nose, for if you do, he soon learns to put his nose down so as to avoid the blow; and this brings the yoke in such a position that he cannot back. An ox should be taught to throw his head up and turn it a little out when he backs. This may be done by a good teamster in a short time.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

From the Yankee Farmer, of July 18, 1840.

### CANKER WORMS.

MR EDITOR—When I was in Boston last winter, I promised to give you some information respecting the habit of the canker worm; also some of the means to be used to prevent the ravages of this most destructive insect.

I shall commence with the insects in the egg,

and shall proceed with a number of occasional communications, which I shall send you from time to time.

The worms are usually hatched about the fifteenth of May, sometimes earlier and sometimes later, depending very much upon the season. When first hatched they are very small, but their presence can soon be discovered by a close observer. They are, in the early stage of their growth, very susceptible of cold, and a frost is fatal to them; although the insect in its perfect state is as hardy, and will endure cold or a pelting storm like a Polar bear; in fact, the grub in its ascent upon the trees in February, when overtaken by a cold snap, much resembles Bruin when placed in like circumstances, by drawing up its legs under the body, and sleeping in a torpid state until moderate weather. Last spring, in a cold Northeast storm, I observed the worms crawl into the closed petals of the apple blossom for shelter. They usually acquire their growth and leave the tree about the fifteenth of June, and during this period, change their skins several times.

They eat with astonishing voracity, particularly in their last stage, first devouring the leaf and then the fruit. After acquiring their full growth, which is usually in four or five weeks, they leave the tree by lowering themselves down to the ground by a silken thread, which they learned to spin from the earliest period of their existence, as they move about upon the branches, always careful to have the end of the cord fast, so that if the branch on which they are feeding is struck, they will always show themselves by spinning down a few feet, and if suffered to remain a short time, they will again ascend the tree by their cord, alternately grasping it with their feet and seizing it with their jaws.

Professor Peck is in some respects, incorrect in his description of the habit of this insect. He says "the worms descend by the trunk of the tree in June, and immerse themselves in the earth near the trunks, and rarely if ever more than three to four feet distant." Our observation has led us to a different opinion. They leave the tree from the branch on which they feed, and suddenly spin down by their thread to the ground, and enter it to the depth of from two to six inches, and immediately change into the chrysalis state. I have seen them leave the branch of an elm thirty feet from the trunk, and at once work their way into the ground. And the grubs and millers can be seen in the season of their running, soon after sunset struggling and fluttering through the grass for many feet around, usually to the extent of the branches of the tree, under which they are striving to reach the trunk. And if in their progress they meet with a fence, post, or house, they will ascend it, and the grub before leaving it, will deposit her eggs.

As we have now fairly disposed of the canker worm, for at least a few months, by burying it in the earth, let us now look around us and see what can be done to counteract the bad effects of its ravages. And what I shall here relate, came under my observation last year. In purchasing a piece of land, I came in possession of twenty large

apple trees, which had been eaten by the canker worm more or less for several years, but last year, particularly, the foliage and fruit were eaten entirely up. On some of the trees the worms were very numerous, and hardly found sufficient quantity of food to subsist upon.

After the worms had become quite large, I lessened their numbers by shaking the limbs and throwing coarse sand into the trees, thereby causing them to suspend themselves by their thread and striking them off with a stick to the ground, and then tarring the trees to prevent their ascending them. Dry coarse sand or ashes placed around the trunks will answer the purpose, to prevent the worms again ascending the trees. Small trees in this way may be wholly cleared of worms, but on large ones this method of exterminating the insect avails but little, for after destroying great numbers, enough will still remain to greatly injure the foliage and fruit, besides the injury the tree will be likely to sustain in shaking it, when the bark from the great flow of sap at this season of the year is very apt to peel, thereby causing canker. For this reason, I prefer coarse sand thrown into the tree, as it will generally destroy them without causing injury. But after the insect is on the tree, if a large one, little can be done to destroy it, and it should be our chief aim to devise some way to prevent its ascending the trunk.

Soon after the worms had entered the ground and passed into the chrysalis state, I removed the earth around the trees to the distance of five feet from the trunk, and to the depth of six inches, this I carted away and brought back, in return, some good manure mixed with earth, and placed it around the trees. In this way I got rid of a vast number of the worms by removing them with the dirt, besides increasing the growth and fruitfulness of the trees. I then covered the compost over with spent bark or tan, which I have found beneficial by preventing the growth of grass, and keeping the earth loose, and by the property it possesses of retaining frost, the earth around the trees is kept frozen, causing the grubs to remain still during the moderate weather in February, March, and beginning of April, thereby avoiding the necessity of tarring during this period. In the autumn and spring following the trees were tarred, and after the grubs were done running, they were scraped, and a wash composed of lime, soap-suds, clay, and cowdung applied with a whitewash brush to the trunk and branches. The trees were carefully pruned about the middle of May, by removing all the dead and diseased limbs, which, in consequence of repeated injury they had sustained by the worms, had become quite numerous.

There is nothing, perhaps, that will so soon cause decay in an apple tree as this insect. You will first notice the injury by observing the extremities of the branches, which will be dead, and unless they are removed in pruning, the disease will extend along to the trunk, and cause the death of the tree. Trees deprived of their foliage by the worm, generally puts forth again the same season, but this extra labor of furnishing new leaves is very exhausting to the vigor of the tree, and hence it becomes necessary to prune else, and apply manure, and in some bad cases of injury, the more stimulating the better.

When manure cannot be obtained, digging around the tree will answer a good purpose by crushing the chrysalis, exposing it to the action of

the sun and air, or to be devoured by birds, and the earth being loosened, will impart vigor to the tree. The question may be asked by some of your readers, when is the best time to dig around the tree? In reply, I would answer, I consider the first of July the best season, although it may be done at any time, from that period to the fall of the leaves in autumn. The reasons for my preferring the first of July are these. The worms having passed into the chrysalis state, the shells are soft and tender, and are more easily crushed by digging, and the tree will the sooner recover from its injury by receiving an immediate benefit from your assistance, but if delayed until autumn it will derive little benefit from your labors the present year. I have succeeded by the process above described, in completely restoring trees to the highest state of health and vigor, covering them with an abundance of fruit and foliage, and with but very little appearance of the Canker Worm.

Yours, with respect and esteem,

S. P. FOWLER.

[Having previously signified our intention to copy the above article, Mr Fowler, after requesting us to make a few corrections, adds—]

*The Method to be used to renovate and restore to health and vigor apple trees that have received injury from the Canker Worm.*—When trees have been suffered to be eaten for several years, as is sometimes done by some persons, under the mistaken notion that it is best to let them alone and eat themselves out, as they term it, it frequently becomes a subject of inquiry, what is best to do with them to restore them? I will relate to you the method a neighbor of mine pursued in regard to his trees, by my suggestion. He had suffered the canker worm to injure them most severely; many of the limbs were dead—others partially so; suckers were growing up from the middle of the tree; the limbs and trunk covered with moss, and with the appearance of canker—exhibiting decay and disease. Four different modes to pursue toward the trees presented themselves to our minds.—The first was to cut them down and set out new ones; but this was given up, when we considered that it was a well established fact, that new orchards do badly on the site of old ones. The second was, to head them down after the manner laid down by Forsyth and other writers, to restore old and decayed trees; but this mode was abandoned, for reasons which will hereafter appear. The third was, to trim out the suckers and cut off the dead limbs, shorten those half dead by cutting them down to the live wood, pruning close, ploughing or digging amongst the roots: how we should have succeeded in pursuing this method, I do not know: it has been practiced by Capt. Benj. Porter this spring upon his trees, which you will remember the canker worms and neglect have caused to be in a bad condition. We shall see the results in a few years, if we live. Had I have owned that large orchard, I would have given considerable for the opportunity which he had of entirely changing his trees, by grafting the suckers upon his old, and many of them, poor varieties of apples, and substituting the new and better kinds of fruit.

Our principal objection to this method was the difficulty of again imparting vigor in old and diseased tops, full of moss and canker, and likewise perceiving the tendency of the sap to flow into the suckers instead of the old limbs; and should these suckers be removed every year, or indeed twice a

year, as we have sometimes done, still there is a tendency in the tree to throw out new suckers, plainly indicating thereby that it is striving to obtain a new top, which in time it would acquire without assistance, (although much better with it,) by the growth of the suckers and the old limbs dying down to the trunk. Our fourth method, which we practiced with success and recommend to others, is as follows. First, to cut out all dead limbs close to the trunk, and when large, apply paint, with a brush, to the wounds. Red or yellow ochre is best; by the way we consider this the best application for wounds caused by removing large limbs, or by accidents, that can be made. I applied Forsyth's composition to the ends of limbs removed in pruning a few years since, and I found some of them rotten, caused by its retaining moisture, as I supposed. Cut off all partially dead limbs down to the live wood. Trim out the suckers, leaving a sufficient number of the most vigorous to form a good head to the trees, and apply the wash; dig around the trees and apply manure, if you have it. When the suckers have acquired a sufficient size, graft them, and as they grow and occasion may require, cut the old limbs out close to the grafts at the fork, prune the grafts and give them a proper direction, so as to form a good top. By this method, in a few years you can get rid of the old head, substituting for it a new one, healthy and vigorous. The advantages of this method over all others in restoring trees badly injured by the canker worm, are these: It gives us an opportunity by grafting, to obtain the new and better varieties of fruit; and in some old orchards this is very desirable. The reasons why we prefer it over Mr Forsyth's method of heading down, are these: the old limbs are bearing some fruit while your grafts are growing in your suckers, and you do not risk the life of the tree by depriving it at once of all its limbs, for there is some danger of losing large trees in this way.

There are many things connected with the habits of the canker worm and the means of its destruction, which it might be useful to publish. It has undoubtedly produced more injury to our apple trees than any thing else.

The next most destructive insect to our trees, or rather fruit, we have to trouble us, is the Curculio. They have increased very much with me in a few years, destroying or injuring, I should think, nearly half my fruit.

The canker is a disease well understood in England, but very little here. It is common with us, and when its effects are seen, it is ascribed by many people, ignorantly, to injury caused by severe winters, and nothing more thought of it. Much might be said on the subject of pruning. Very many people who prune trees, know but little about it. Much has been said and written on the proper time to prune, but after some considerable experience I think more of the manner of performing it than I do of the season in which it is done. All seasons have their advantages and disadvantages, and much might be said on both sides; I have pruned at all seasons of the year successfully and now do it when I have leisure and my saw is sharp. The attention of many people has been directed within a few years to the cultivation of fruit trees, and more have been set this year than I ever knew before.

A great deal more I have to write, had I space.

Your friend,

S. P. FOWLER.

N. B.—I wish to be understood in my remarks upon pruning, that I prune any time between the fall of the leaf in autumn and the middle of May following. I never pruned at any other season of the year, except to remove suckers in July or August, which I think advantageous. And now, as I am upon a fresh sheet, I will say more.

As I before remarked, many people are setting trees and selecting the kinds from the knowledge they obtain from books, regardless of their adaptation to particular soils and situations, which is a great mistake. Thus for instance, the Newton Phippen, Pennock's Red Winter, and many others raised south of New York are indifferent fruit with us, however excellent they may be at the South. And some of our common varieties of fruit, for instance the Pickman Phippen, a most valuable apple with me, I am informed by Mr Jno. M. Ives, is a poor tree in his soil. And the old Blue Pearmain, greatly extolled by some persons, in my soil the fruit is poor and the tree a shy bearer. S. P. F.

### SOAP.

I have always taken pleasure in superintending some of the chemical operations of the kitchen: by this means I have acquired some practical, in addition to my theoretical knowledge of the art of making common soap. I shall give below, the result of my experience in making this detergent article.

The bottom of the hopper or barrel intended for the ashes, should be covered with hay or straw: the ashes are then to be thrown in, and pressed down, as the hopper is filled. Leave room at the top for a bucket full of water. If quick lime can conveniently be had, put in a gallon or more with the ashes; it is not important where, whether at the bottom, in the middle, or at the top of the barrel; or whether intermixed throughout the ashes.

Boiling water is now to be poured on the ashes until the ley pass out at the bottom. Cold water may then be used. Rain water in both cases is preferable to hard water. Four buckets full of strong ley may thus be produced from a barrel of ashes. This quantity of ley, with the requisite proportion of fat will make half a barrel of prime soap.

When the ley is put into the kettle, throw in the fat without measure; the surplus is easily removed after the ley has "eaten" its share. If the process be rightly conducted, the combination will take place and soap will be formed within 1-2 an hour's boiling. Now skim off the supernatant fat; and if "brittle" soap be desired, add to the hot soap, 1-8 or more of its bulk of warm water, and stir the mass well.

Care should be taken to have both the fat and the ley as free as possible from any earthy matter and other dirt.

If these directions are pursued, and the precautions observed, soap will "come" in spite of all the witches that ever beset the soap kettle.

The above process is intended for soft soap, or soap of potash. If

**HARD SOAP.**—Or soap of soda be required, it is only necessary to add common salt, and a sufficient quantity, to the newly formed soft soap; and to boil the mass until it becomes hard on cooling: this may be easily ascertained by taking a little of it in a ladle, and setting it in cold water. When this change takes place, remove the contents of the kettle from the fire. It is sometimes necessary

for this preparation to stand several days, that the soap may become sufficiently solidified. If after a large quantity of salt is added, there appears to be no formation of hard soap, throw in some strong ley. Plenty of salt, and plenty of ley to decompose it, will ensure success.—*Albany Cultivator.*

### MANURES.

The Cardinal point to be observed in the management of manures, is to apply them in that state, and to those crops which are the most benefitted by their application. When manures are left in the yards over the summer, and exposed to the action of sun and rain, they are deprived of much of their value. The most efficient parts pass away and are lost to the farm. If manures are not applied to the spring crops of corn and roots, they should be heaped with layers of earth, vegetable mould, marsh mud, wash of roads and with some lime, that the salts and gasses produced, may be absorbed and retained. In this way, the value of yard manures is much increased, and the quantity augmented. The experiments of Chaptal and Liebig, prove that the more vegetable mould left by the decomposition of plants or manure in the open air, possesses little value compared with that in which all the salts and fertilizing ingredients are retained.

A short time since, a Committee of the French Institute was appointed to examine the nature and effects of a new manure, represented as of extraordinary power. It was found to be composed of gypsum, saturated with urine, the mass then dried and pulverized, and applied to plants in the form of a powder. It was pronounced the most effective of a large variety of the animalized manures, so much so indeed that the committee recommended great caution in its use. A small quantity applied to corn, garden plants, &c. gave a most rapid and vigorous growth. Would it not be well for our farmers to make some experiments with this material? It is certainly within the power of all. We hope that poudrette and bone manure will also be fairly tried; on these points we should be negligent no longer.—*Ibid.*

*The Team.*—It is enough to sicken the heart of a man of ordinary feeling, to witness the wretched skeleton animals that are compelled by dint of flagellation, to perform the labor of the farm in so many instances. Such treatment of animals is not only cruel but unprofitable. It is certain that one team well kept, will do more work than two half starved ones, and do it at the time and in the manner it should be done. It is a most injudicious practice to allow working cattle or horses to leave their stalls for the pasture, until the spring work is mainly over. They cannot derive sufficient nutriment from the young grasses, and a taste of the new makes them eat sparingly of the old, and the result is, they will fall away rapidly.—*Ibid.*

*Pruning.*—It is the custom among farmers to do the pruning of their orchards at such times as is most convenient, or as they have been taught to do, without reference to vegetable physiology, or the best methods pointed out by nature. Some prune in the winter, many in May, which is perhaps as good a time as any, the summer months excepted. We think that July, or rather the interval that takes place between the formation of the flower

and fruit shoots or buds, and that of the terminal shoots or buds, a period that lasts some three weeks, is the best time for pruning, and we advise those of our friends who have this work to do, to ascertain by experiment, what time gives the most healthy and vigorous wood for covering the wounds necessarily made in pruning.—*Ibid.*

### POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Washington city Madisonian publishes the following statement of the population of the different States and Territories in the Union, agreeably to the census of 1840. The aggregate, it will be seen, exceeds 17,000,000.

States.	Population
Maine,	501,793
Massachusetts,	739,699
Rhode Island,	108,830
New York,	2,428,921
Pennsylvania,	1,724,022
Maryland,	469,233
South Carolina,	594,398
Tennessee,	829,210
District of Columbia,	43,712
Georgia,	667,194
Louisiana,	351,176
Ohio,	1,519,467
Illinois,	474,404
Arkansas,	95,642
Wisconsin,	30,752
New Hampshire,	284,574
Connecticut,	310,015
Vermont,	291,948
New Jersey,	373,306
Delaware,	78,085
Virginia,	1,239,797
Mississippi,	375,651
Florida,	54,207
North Carolina,	753,110
Alabama,	569,645
Kentucky,	777,397
Indiana,	683,314
Missouri,	381,102
Michigan,	211,705
Iowa,	43,068

Total 17,100,572

Returns from nine counties in Georgia wanting, seven of which contained in 1830, 55,881.

Returns from five counties in Alabama, not included. Four of the five counties contain, according to the Marshal's returns, 85,701.

Returns from Carter county, in Kentucky, wanting. The amount of population in 7 counties in Georgia in 1830, and that of four counties in Alabama, mentioned in this note, are included in the sum total.

The United States contain 2,300,000 square miles. One half only of this is settled. If the United States numbered as many inhabitants to the square mile as France, our population would be 363,000,000! The whole area of cultivated land in Great Britain and Ireland, is about fortyfive millions of acres.

It is computed that there are in England one million of horses used for labor—and two hundred thousand for pleasure—all of which are supposed to consume the produce of seven millions acres of land.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### MANAGEMENT OF COWS AFTER CALVING.

MR EDITOR—Your paper of April 28, contained some questions relating to the management of cows after calving. (The writer would have done well to have said *before* and after calving, for that was the question at the discussion which he mentions.) I will give you my poor opinion, founded on an experience—and critical experience—of many years.

And now to "A Herdsman's" first question:—"Is it advantageous to let cows drink the biestings or the first milk after calving?" I was a farmer's boy, and my father (who was called a very good farmer for that day,) always directed the boys to be sure and let the cow drink the first milk after calving. His cows, uniformly, I believe, without an exception, lost their appetite and lost flesh.—He attributed it to being over-fed. When I commenced farming for myself, I practiced in the same way, with the same result; my cows uniformly lost their appetite and flesh. I attended them wholly myself, so that I knew that they had not been over-fed: there must be some other cause. Then the question was, what is the cause? After much thought on the subject, I concluded it might be the drinking the first drawn milk after calving. I stopped giving the milk, and have not failed of having a cow eat all she was allowed to have, from that time to the present, which is more than thirty years. This to my mind is proof conclusive, that letting a cow drink her first drawn milk is not a good practice. I find others who let their cows drink the first milk; and those cows lose their appetite; but the owners had not thought it was caused by drinking their milk.

The second question—"Is it beneficial or detrimental to have cows eat the afterbirth?"—is answered by saying it is immaterial: it does neither good nor hurt, if the cow does not choke with it.

The third question is of more importance, and requires a more particular answer: "When the secundine adheres and nature is obstructed in her operations, can any thing be given to the cow to remove it?" It is doubtful whether any thing can be given that will effect the object. I have tried every thing that I ever heard of, and all to no purpose. It would seem that tying a weight to the cord, would not be recommended by any man, who well understood the connection of what should come away with what remains. My practice formerly was, to let the afterpart take its course: if it did not come away within twentyfour hours, it would generally remain eight or nine days. The stable would be scented so as to be disagreeable to go into; the cow would be losing flesh, and consequently shrinking in the quantity of milk.

After going on in this way several years, I got information of a man skilled in the business, how to take away what ought to be away, and have since always done it when necessary, and my cows have done as well as when it came away naturally.

LOVETT PETERS.

Westboro', May 17, 1841.

The above communication details the results of valuable experience, relating to one common practice. Without opportunity for testing satisfactorily the correctness of the opinion, we have believed for years that the food which nature prepares for the infant, is not suited to the nourishment of that animal in which the food is prepared: we called the milk *unnatural* food for the mother.

If Mr Peters can describe the process to which he alludes in his reply to the third question, the making of it public is very desirable.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### BLIND STAGGERS IN SWINE.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Dear Sir—In your paper of May 5th, I found an article signed J. M. Hartwell, entitled "Cure for Blind Staggers, &c. in Hogs." I was much pleased to find there was in the possession of any person, the knowledge of a remedy for that very fatal disease, and I felt very grateful to the gentleman for his promptness in communicating it to the public: I treasured it in my memory, resolved to avail myself of the advantage on the first occasion. On the 11th of this month, as I was passing the house of one of my neighbors, he called to me and requested I would look at one of his pigs. It was a fine one, of about seven weeks—had been taken from the sow at four weeks old and fed on scalded meal mixed with a few boiled potatoes and milk, with the dish-water of a small family:—it was kept with two others of the same age—the pen was divided into two parts, one for a bed room, the other for an eating room. It opened into a small yard of dry, gravelly bottom: the pen had a plank floor: both pen and yard were kept clean: the pigs were always well supplied in their bed-room with clean litter. The pigs were furnished with some clay in one corner of their yard, and twice every week with broken charcoal. The only objection I can think of to the pen is, that the air might not be pure enough, it being under the same cover with a privy, and the bed-room too low, not being more than four feet in height. I found the pig with all the symptoms of the blind staggers, turning round and round, with its snout to the floor and to the side of the pen, as if it was sucking the boards. I advised the new rum and pepper internally, with the oil and rubbing for the issues of its legs. The pig eat its food well at noon, was said by a little girl to have eat again well at about five in the afternoon, and was found at six or half after six, just before I saw it, affected as I have described. As this is a temperance town, it was difficult to procure new rum—it was, however, obtained and administered with the pepper in about half an hour, and in less than a quarter more, the pig was dead. I have frequently, in former years, had pigs with the blind staggers, and the only cure I have found has been, to bleed by cutting off a piece of the tail and ears, and then turning them out into a pasture, taking care to have it a small and close one, with no water in it, or they may run in and be drowned. The first I had attacked in this manner I lost; but since then, I have always effected a cure; but they have never afterward obtained so great a size as those that had not had the disease. I have never before known a pig less than four or five months old, attacked in that manner. My pigs have never had this disease in the winter, and never only when confined to a sty with or without a yard. If suffered to have a small pasture I do not think they will ever be so affected. I attribute it to costiveness, and believe a little brimstone occasionally, or green grass abundantly supplied to them every day, is the best preventive. The finest and most thrifty pigs are the most subject to this disorder.

I wish you would draw the attention of Mr Hartwell to this case. I am very far from condemning his course of treatment, although I wish he

had been a little more precise as to the quantity and proportions of his prescriptions, and I hope he will favor your readers with another communication on this subject. A DOWN EASTER.

We shall be happy to hear from J. M. Hartwell again, and also from "A Down Easter."—Ed.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### TO BOYS IN THE COUNTRY—SPARE THE BIRDS.

MR PUTNAM—As you condescended to permit a small space in the columns of your valuable paper, which is diffusing knowledge among scientific and practical farmers of age and experience, to be occupied by a production from the pen of one who is young and inexperienced, I will (thanking "J. H. D." for his compliment,) "try again." I send you a few lines addressed to my brother farmer boys, which you may dispose of as you think best.

Brother Farmer Boys:—The wet and cold of the present season have rendered much of the labor of the farm rather unpleasant and dreary. But notwithstanding all the snow, hail, rain and cold, which have made the farmer's frock and mittens comfortable garments, even to the middle of May, and which have prevented the ladies from coming out decked in the gay colors of spring, lest the storms should mar and soil the work of their fair hands,—notwithstanding the cold and wet, the birds have returned at their appointed time, with their equipages, like implements of husbandry, brightened by the rough usage and hard blows to which they have been subjected, to cheer and animate us in our labors with their lively songs, which form a delightful contrast with the pitiful moanings of the east wind, and to assist us in preparing our ground for the seed. Assist us? how can they assist us in preparing our ground? By destroying innumerable insects as they are brought to the surface by the operation of the plough and harrow, and which though silent and unseen in their work of devastation, are still the farmer's greatest enemy. My friends, let us receive the birds as welcome visitors to our fields, and not as soon as one makes his appearance, run to the house for a gun, and by creeping slyly behind some fence or bush, get near enough to pour upon him the leaden hail, and spoil his fine dress, wrought and colored by the hand of nature, so as to remain unfaded and uninjured through all the rain and hail which the clouds have poured upon him; stop forever the music of his throat, tuned by his Maker, and prevent him from ever more assisting the husbandman to free his premises of noxious insects. A certain man on being asked what the birds were made for, answered, to eat the worms and bugs. When asked what the worms and bugs were made for, he replied, for the birds to eat. This appears to be reasoning in a circle, in which we soon come round to the place from which we started. I think that the birds were intended for ornaments to adorn and beautify the works of nature, and with their beautiful plumage, graceful movements and sweet warblings, to please the eye and delight the ear of man:

"To make all the woods and valleys to ring,  
And bring the first news of the earliest spring,  
With their loud and silvery notes."

As the birds require food, it may be that the insects were made on purpose for them; these feed upon the same plants and vegetables which give

sustenance to man and beast. It is so ordered by an all-wise Providence, that if man wantonly and cruelly destroys the birds, judgment may come upon him, by having his crops destroyed by the very insects upon which the birds would feed. I beseech you, brother farmer boys, one and all, the next time you take your fowling piece and go forth in search of game, to remember that each bird you kill increases the number of insects—that you are committing an outrage upon humanity and society—and a sin in the sight of Him,

“Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,  
A hero perish or a sparrow fall.”

Think of this as you are about to poise your piece and pour its deadly contents upon the unfortunate victim, and if your finger does not refuse to do the horrid deed, or at least if your conscience does not upbraid you and agitate your nerves so as to suffer the bird to escape “more scared than hurt,” you must have a heart as hard as the savage, who when seeking for revenge, can bury his tomahawk in the heads of innocent women and children, and quench his thirst with the blood as it flows from their wounds.

A FARMER BOY.

Essex Co., May 20th, 1841.

### SKUNK, SKUNKED.

☞ If it can be demonstrated that the skunk is a *useful* animal, we would move, as an act of justice, that a little more euphonious cognomen be applied to him than the one which he at present bears in the nomenclature of quadrupeds. Can't Dr. Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, suggest a name for the creature which will be more expressive of his character and less repulsive to the ear than that of skunk?—N. E. F.'s PR. DEV.

Well, Mr N. E. F.'s PR. DEV. Esq., if you think a skunk “by any other name will *smell as sweet*,” suppose you call him *muskyferous puppy*? or if that cognomen is not sufficiently *euphonious* and *magniloquent*, suppose you call him *L'Eau de Cologne animal*?—Maine Farmer.

☞ WE thank you, Doctor, for your condescension in complying with our request. (“Nothing is beneath the attention of a *great* man.”) But we must frankly confess that neither of your titles suit us. They are all-sufficiently “*euphonious*,” “*magniloquent*” and *savory* withal. But we wished for a name which would indicate that the skunk had other claims to respectability and protection aside from his *aromatic* peculiarity. Your titles, Doctor, would not do the creature justice:—we shall therefore draw upon our own resources for one that in a measure will. In all coming time then, let the skunk be distinguished from other quadrupeds by the name of *Utilis et Fragrans*—by which we mean to be understood, that he is not only an *odoriferous* but a *useful* animal. WE think our Latin more significant, appropriate and *classical*, than either your French or *Yankee* titles—and if after a “sober, second thought,” you should come to the same opinion, Doctor, will you condescend to signify it?

[“Brother Holmes”—(excuse our familiarity, as it is prompted by “a fellow feeling”)—men have immortalized their names by the accomplishment of a *lesser* good than we are striving to effect.—When you and we! and Gov. HILL, shall have succeeded in “elevating” the skunk to his rightful place among useful animals, by demonstrating that instead of being the enemy of man he is the

destroyer of man's enemies—when we shall have accomplished this, (and our prospects of success grow brighter with the lapse of time,) shall we not merit the title of *public benefactors*? We shall,—and who shall say, that posterity, estimating aright the signal service we have rendered them by our disinterested and philanthropic exertions, may not enrol our names among

“The few, the immortal few,  
That were not born to die.”!!!

Does 'nt your pulse beat quicker, Doctor?—N. E. F.'s PR. DEV. “Esq.”]

P. S.—That title—very flattering—thank you—a man of very quick and just perception of merit, we take you for! “*Esquire!*” ahem!—WE shall pull up our dicky up, hereafter.

[Communicated.]

### ST. GEORGE CO.'S L'ETANG LIME.

A number of individuals have associated themselves for the purpose of manufacturing lime, at St. George, New Brunswick, and have received the sanction of the Provincial Assembly for that purpose; and as their article is as yet but little known, in the States, it never having been brought here in any considerable quantities, until the last year, the agent has thought it advisable to procure certificates from those who have used it during the past year, for the purpose of satisfying those who are unacquainted and who may wish to patronize.

It is, therefore, with this view that the following certificates from those who are actuated by no motives of interest in the success of the company, are hereto annexed:

[Certificates from many individuals we omit for want of room.]

Roxbury Laboratory, Jan. 1, 1841.

In reference to the excellent quality of the L'Etang Lime, I am prepared to state, that it is far superior to any American lime I have seen.

It has been analyzed in my laboratory, and used largely in the manufacture of chemical products here, and found to be of uncommon purity. For bleaching cotton goods, it would be economical to use it at a double price, over any lime sent to the Boston market. In soapmaking, tanning, and indeed all chemical operations requiring the use of lime, it is preferred to any other kind.

I have used it for mortar in building and repairing furnaces, where the strength of the cement is very soon known, and have never found so good lime for this use. The cement formed by mixing this lime with *fully one half more than the usual quantity of sand*, is very hard, close grained and strong after exposure, where ordinary mortar soon crumbles.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES,

Agent for Roxbury Coloring and Chemical Co.

The following is from Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Geologist:

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

MR DAVIS—Sir—I have been well acquainted with the qualities of the L'Etang lime for four years, having visited and examined the quarries, and used the lime in my laboratory. A specimen of the rock taken from the quarry was analyzed by me in 1836. It contained 98 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and trifling proportions of carbon, oxide of iron

and clay. A few weeks since, at your request, I examined a lot of the quick lime in your warehouse, and took fair average specimens for analysis. I found the lime to be of a very superior quality—well burnt, compact and white. On slaking several lumps of it, I found it good, to my entire satisfaction, since it formed a very bulky and very white and fine hydrate, or water-slaked lime. I have analyzed fair average pieces of this lime, and find it to be remarkably pure, there being but *six tenths* of a grain of siliceous and alumina, (or clay,) and *one tenth* of a grain of oxide of iron in one hundred grains of the quick lime. It contains, then, 99.3 per cent. of lime. There is no magnesia in any of the specimens that I have examined. This freedom from magnesia renders your lime preferable for chemical and agricultural use. It is an excellent article for the manufacture of bleaching powders or chloride of lime, the purest kinds being required for this purpose.

The following experiments were made to test its qualities for mortar:

1000 grains of the lime being exactly slaked with water, and dried at 212° F., increased in weight to 1410 grains, or 41 per cent. in weight from the solidification of water that combined with the lime in forming the hydrate.

One measure of the powdered quick lime, on being slaked, increased in bulk to four measures.

One measure of the powdered lime was slaked and made into a paste with water; four measures of pure white sand were then mixed with it, and the whole was worked into mortar, made into a cake, and allowed to harden. It was found that it would bear even a larger proportion of sand with advantage to the mortar. The ordinary limes of England will not bear more than three measures of sand.

In using the L'Etang lime, I should advise the workman to slake the lime thoroughly before mixing it with the sand, and the mortar will be much better if they even make it into a thin paste, like cream, before the sand is mixed with it. \* \*

Its great strength and purity strongly recommend it to masons for their nicest work, in building and plastering,—and since you furnish the lime at a very low price, it may even be used by the farmer in making his compost, or for spreading upon the soils which may require it.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

CHARLES T. JACKSON.

The L'Etang lime contains 99.3-10 per cent. of pure lime in each 100 lbs. of the quick lime.

About 300 lbs. in a cask: 2 1-10 only of impurities.

The Maine lime averages about 60 per cent. of pure lime, and 40 per cent. impurities.

Purchasers are requested to see that the Company's mark is on each cask.

DAVID DAVIS,

Agent, State street, Boston.

[The correctness of this statement we do not call in question; but in justice to the makers and venders of many of the Maine limes, we must add, on the authority of Dr. C. T. Jackson's “First Report on the Geology of Maine,” that J. Ulmer's quarry, *grey*, and E. Ulmer's quarry, *bluish and white*, Thomaston; also, Pierce quarry, *compact with grey stripes*, Hope; and Jordan's quarry, Brunswick, gave as much carbonate of lime as the L'Etang. Many of the quarries in Maine, however, fell far below this.—ED. N. E. F.]

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1841.

### TILLING OF INDIAN CORN.

The seed is now mostly in the ground, and the attention of farmers must be turned at once to the hoeing of their growing crops. It was the custom of this vicinity only a few years since, to plow deep between the rows of corn, and make a very high hill. This process was deemed essential in good husbandry. The farmer who made but little hill, and left his corn to be supported and kept in an upright position by the helps which nature's Author furnishes, was ridiculed for his oddities, or abused for his slovenliness. We were educated in the belief that the high hill would give the largest corn. This opinion held its place in our mind until within seven years. We recollect distinctly defending that course seven years ago the present summer. And we did it in good faith. But at that time we were more familiar with theology, than with the processes of nature in the fields. Recently our studies have been more in the field than in the closet; and no plant has interested us more than Indian corn. In the summer of '34 we parted the ties, and left the cares of professional pursuits, and sought for health in the fields where our ancestors had long toiled. There the fashion which prevailed in our boyhood of hilling high, had lost much of its hold; in the corn field we found what seemed to us slovenly and insecure hoeing. Soon (in the latter part of July) there swept over our neighborhood a violent wind, accompanied by a most copious fall of rain. The corn yielded to the storm, and lay prostrate, or nearly so. We thought that the folly of omitting to hill was proved. But in four or five days from that time the corn was erect as ever, and we believe that scarcely a stalk was broken on the four acres; while some of our neighbors, whose corn was surrounded by more hill, and which was not laid so flat, were obliged to go through their fields and cut out broken stalks in large quantities. Our corn that year was the largest we ever had, giving 95 bushels to the acre. (The excess that year, is, perhaps, to be ascribed to the fact that the land on which it grew had been *pastured* for several preceding years.) But the rising of the corn, after it had been blown down, led us to inquire whether it could be satisfactorily accounted for. There is little doubt that it can.

Farmers all know that about the time when the ears begin to set, brace roots shoot out from the stalk just above the surface of the ground. These grow and strengthen as the ear increases in size. They fit themselves to sustain the burden they are to bear. Now if you earth up five or six inches around the bottom of the stalk, then the brace roots put out as many inches from the bottom, and the part of the stalk between the brace roots and the other roots, (those that form when the corn begins to grow, and which are the mouths through which it takes in its food) that part of the stalk being buried in the earth becomes brittle, so that if the brace roots loose their hold when the winds are high, the stalk will snap just at the surface of the ground. When this has happened, no process of nature or art will repair the harm. Now the brace roots are more liable to lose their hold when they fix and grow in the comparatively dry and loose earth on the top of a high corn-hill, than when they take hold of the moister and firmer earth on a level surface, where no hill has been made. The roots themselves will do more towards supporting the corn in the latter case than in the former. And though it may be true that the part of the stalk below these,

does, when surrounded by earth, help to prop the corn; yet though this help is afforded, the ability of the roots is lessened; and if the roots fail, the corn *breaks* and is ruined, or nearly so. But when there is no hill, if the corn be tipped over, it yields at the very bottom; there is no breaking; the effect is an *uprooting* on one side; the roots on the other side retain their place and continue to throw their nourishment into the stalk, which though "cast down is not destroyed"—not broken—and in this situation the loosened brace roots, nourished through those feeding roots that are unmoved, find a way to get back into their former position, and put the stalk erect, to an extent that has often excited our wonder, and which no evidence but that of actual observation, could have proved to us. Led by curiosity on this point, we strolled through the corn-fields, on as many as ten different farms, in the autumn of '39, subsequent to the blow which bore down all the corn, and we, noticing the effects in connection with every grade of hoeing, from the high hill to the flat surface, were satisfied that there was no advantage in *any raising* of the earth around the corn. Though where the surface was flat, the mass of the corn on the field was in a more horizontal position, yet none of it was broken, and much fewer of the ears and stalks rested *on the ground*. Though all the stalks went far towards the ground, and an observer at a distance would think them in a bad position; yet upon passing through the field he would find them held by the roots from going quite down, and that in their oblique position they were doing quite well. Our crop that year was more than 80 bushels to the acre. (See transactions of Essex Agricultural Society, 1839. Daniel Putnam's statement.) The result of all our observations is, that; excepting where you wish to hasten the maturity of the crop *at the expense of its size*, which is often desirable in cold lands, there is no advantage whatever in making any hill, if the manure, (as it should be) has all been spread. Where manure has been put in the hill, of course, earth enough must be hoed on to keep it from drying up. The foregoing remarks are in part the reasons for our advice to farmers that they avoid hilling their corn. Stir the surface of the ground with the hoe as many times as you please—the more the better—but do not make hills.

It has been the custom to plow between the rows and hoe *immediately* after ploughing. This custom facilitates the hoeing, where a hill is to be made; but where the surface is kept level, it matters not in regard to the hoeing when the plowing is done. Our opinion is in favor of the cultivator in preference to the plow; and we prefer the simple straight harrow teeth set in the cultivator frame, to the cultivator. Perhaps no evil results from stirring the earth deep between the rows at the first and second time of hoeing. We think it might *be well* to run the plow in the centre between the rows as deep as may be without disturbing the sod; but the earth thus turned up should not be put around the corn, but should be harrowed back into the place from which it was turned up. (This was done when our large crop was obtained in '34.) This would be stirring the earth well for the admission of light and air to the roots—an object very desirable. But neither the plow nor the cultivator should be brought *near* the corn after it is well started in its growth. These implements rend too many of the roots. A simple harrow, running lightly, and just breaking up the slight surface crust formed by the rains and dews, answers the one great purpose of letting in air and light, while it spares most of the roots. Our theory being, that one great object in the tillage of this crop is to keep passages always open for the admission of light and air, we have some objection to the use of the hoe *immediately* after the plow, cultivator or har-

row. Suppose that one intends to work his land on which this crop grows, three times in the course of six weeks. Is it better to do *all*, both plowing and hoeing, on the first and third weeks of June and the first one in July? or would you plow the first week, hoe the second, plow the third, hoe the fourth, plow the fifth and hoe the sixth? We recommend the latter; and for the reason that this course would keep *nearly all the time* a part of the surface crust so broken as to give free admission to air and light. Where ground is so farrowed or marked out as to admit of the horse's passing both ways, we prefer harrowing one way June 1st; the other way 5th; hoeing 10th; harrowing the same way as at first, 15th; the other way 20th; hoeing 25th; harrowing July 1st; harrowing 5th; hoeing 10th. This process which requires but little more labor than the common one, we have believed to be much more advantageous.

Our conjecture is that another routine, carrying us 15 days later, would be as serviceable as either of the preceding; but as we have no experience on this point, we call it only *conjecture*.

### L'ETANG LIME.

We have copied today parts of a statement of facts and opinions, which has been made public in relation to this lime. Its excellencies have repeatedly been mentioned to us within the last few months, by persons acquainted with its properties, and who had no interest in its sale. There can be no doubt that it is a better article for most purposes, than any other lime in our market.

We allude to it as an article deserving the attention of those persons who are accustomed to obtain lime in this city for agricultural purposes. In many instances where lime is applied to the land, we believe that the magnesia contained in it is sufficient to prevent or counteract all the desired influences of the lime itself, so that the application is rendered useless. Here is a lime entirely free from magnesia and every substance unfavorable to vegetation; and we ask those who are accustomed to apply lime to their soils, whether it may not be advisable for them to ascertain by experiment whether this would not be to them more profitable than the kinds they have been accustomed to use.

### "UTILIS ET FRAGRANS."

Such are the epithets which our good fellow who sticks the types for us, applies to the "puppy" which Pat thought must have "come from Wethersfield—for basides baing after baing all over black and all over white, he stunk so he could 'nt smell him."—"Frograns"!!! Fragrant is he? Yes. But the rose, the pink, and all the sweet flowers appear before us in blushing modesty, beseeching us not to permit a *foul odor* to become associated with the word which has long described their peculiar charm. We cannot withstand the eloquence of these daughters of Flora, and we say—*tetrum-fragrans*—foul smelling—His claim to be called *utilis*, we will let pass—trusting that that gentleman who last winter lounged to give us a communication upon a certain subject, but was deterred by fear that it would "*smell too loud*," will now come to the support of our *P. D.*, and prove that he has good reasons for his choice of the epithet *Utilis*.—Be it known that we, the Editor, have not before ventured to touch this subject, but have referred it to our *P. D.*, (i. e. Philologia Doctor—or Doctor of Language;) it is there in proper and competent hands, and with him we leave it.

\*We, the "*P. D.*" aforesaid, would like to know how our distinguished friend, the Editor, means for us to take that word "proper."—"P. D."

## CANKER WORMS.

Brighton, May 31, 1841.

GENTLEMEN—The Canker worms are going to be very destructive this season, as will be seen by inspecting the foliage of those kinds of trees that they deplete upon.

Last year after we observed the trees considerably seared, we set men to work upon one large Orchard of trees, in what we call the sheep pasture, back of the Cattle Fair Hotel. The good consequences resulting from it was, we preserved the remaining part of the foliage, and most if not all of the fruit. The worm readily falls to the ground, by giving the limb a sudden motion with the fist, or a club prepared with something soft at the end of it, to prevent injury to the bark.

The trees may at the same time be tarred and effectually prevent their (the worms) ascending again. If this precaution is taken, a considerable portion of them will be prevented, from various causes, finding their way to the stock of the trees, and much benefit will result from this simple operation, of merely starting them from the limbs, and breaking the web attached to them.

I will thank you to show this notice to our friend, Mr Putnam, that he may if he thinks it expedient give something in his next paper to influence the public to turn their attention to this, and the ensuing week, to destroy this pest to Horticulturists.

Very truly your Friend,  
JNO. WINSHIP.

MESSRS J. BRECK &amp; Co.

## 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 30.

May, 1841.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	24	59	83	70 N.
Tuesday,	25	53	82	63 S. W.
Wednesday,	26	61	82	63 S. W.
Thursday,	27	56	80	67 S. E.
Friday,	28	62	81	73 S. W.
Saturday,	29	61	72	52 N. E.
Sunday,	30	50	60	56 N. E.

The weather has been fine for ten days past, and vegetation has made very rapid growth. Apple Trees in blossom and quite full, considering the great crop we had last year.

## BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MAY 31, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 295 Beef Cattle, 30 pair of Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 760 Swine. 30 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Prices have further declined. We quote First quality, \$6 75 a 7 00. Second quality, \$6 25 a 6 50. Third quality, \$5 25 a 6 00.

Working Oxen.—Sales, \$50, \$58, \$62, \$75, \$88, \$90, \$100, and \$105.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, \$23, \$27, \$33, \$37, and \$40.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 5 1-8 and 5 1-4 for sows, and 6 1-8 and 6 1-4 for barrows. A lot large barrows at 5 1-2. At retail from 6 to 8.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly

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

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 25—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 63—Southern Flat Yellow 60—White 64.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 36 to 33—Northern 33 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$20 to 22 50—Eastern Screwed \$17 00. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed,

lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 41 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengalia Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

## MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A stated meeting will be held at the Rooms of said Society, on Saturday next, June 5, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

E. M. RICHARDS,  
Recording Secretary.

June 2.

## DAHLIA POLES.

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

## FOR SALE.

GEORGE THE THIRD, who has been honored with the Second and First State premiums in 1839, at Worcester, and at Concord in 1840, by the Committees appointed by the State, for awarding such premiums, is of Durham Breed, was imported as most superior stock, and is thought by judges to possess more valuable points, than any to be found in any other animal of the kind.

Also, two young Bulls, Sired by the above, their Dams are imported and of the best possible blood.

For further information apply to CHARLES WIL-LARD 2d, Still River Village, Harvard. 4w June 2

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBAARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1stly. Nov. 17.

## FENCE CHAINS.

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

## DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

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

## SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received and for sale by J. BRECK & CO., a supply of Sweet Potato Slips. No 52, North Market st. April 23.

## CLOVER &amp; RED TOP.

50 tierces and 100 lbs. Prime Clover.  
200 Bags Redtop, new seed.  
50 lbs. Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by  
March 24 J. BRECK & Co.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &amp;c.

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

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

March 17.

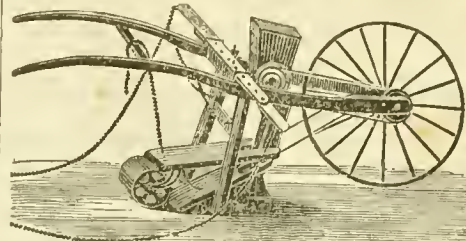
## PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSEBERRIES, &amp;c.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices.

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice.

JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Boston. April 7, 1841.

## 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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 31.

## WINSHIP'S NURSERY.

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs. Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP.

Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

## PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &amp;c.



3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees.

4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg. Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots.

Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &amp;c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport or left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24. SAMUEL POND.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &amp;c

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary.

Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## WHAT SHOULD PARENTS DO WITH THEIR BOYS?

Many parents have sons, whom, when they arrive at years of discretion, they are uncertain what to do with. For instance a respectable mechanic has a good stout, hearty, well disposed son, whom he wishes to bring up respectably. If he is in easy circumstances, he, somehow or other seems to think that his son must be brought up to some higher business than a mechanic. He therefore concludes that he must send him to college, and make him a lawyer, a doctor, or a clergyman, and the honest well meaning parent labors hard to earn money to pay the expenses of a collegiate education, for the purpose of making him *respectable*, to make him take a higher rank in the world than that of a mechanic. Here is a great mistake. When the boy leaves college, what is he to do? He is then just qualified for nothing. He turns pedagogue for a while. He beats learning into the youthful progeny, but few, very few, think of pursuing the business of a school master as a permanent profession. After continuing it for a year or two, he quits it, and commences the study of one of the learned professions. Here are three or four years spent in preparing to become a professional man, and at much additional expence to his father. He at last is admitted to the bar, or receives a degree of M. D., or is licensed to preach. The next thing is to get a living by the profession he has chosen, and this is not so easy a matter. All the learned professions are full to overflowing, and there seems to be no room for new beginners. The consequence is, that the young aspirant for eminence, drags along, without getting business enough to pay the rent of an office. Year after year he toils, or would toil, if he had any thing to do, without making half enough to pay his own expenses. To be sure, there are some, whose superior intellect and commanding talents, will enable them to rise at once to eminence, and to command a business which will render them independent; but these cases are few and far between.

When such do occur, the superiority of mental power will shine out beforehand, and should be fostered. But the propensity which some mechanics have of bringing their sons up at college to make them more *respectable*, we think to be a great error. It is injuring a son more than it is benefiting him unless some extraordinary mental energy displays itself in the youth. He goes through college, and thence,

"Proceeding soon a graduated dunce,"

he is just fitted for—what? He has spent the best part of his youthful days, in qualifying himself for a profession from which he cannot gain a living, or at least but a very scanty one.

In our humble opinion, as the professions now are, we should say to mechanics, and indeed to professional men, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, give your sons a good education, and then put them as apprentices to some respectable mechanical business. They will then as soon as the time of their apprenticeship is expired be independent, capable of earning an honest living at once. The profession of a mechanic, is daily becoming more and more respectable, thanks to the good sense and good judgment of the present age, and it can no longer be thrown out as a mark of reproach, you are a mechanic, or the son of a mechanic. It is on the contrary an honor.

As the question has been recently discussed among a few mechanics, what they should do with their sons, we would repeat, give them a good education and then bring them up as mechanics or farmers, if you wish to ensure them a comfortable, honorable, and independent living and station in society.—*Boston Transcript.*

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 3 dollars, and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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Thyme.	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
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## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

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

## TYE UP CHAINS.

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

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

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

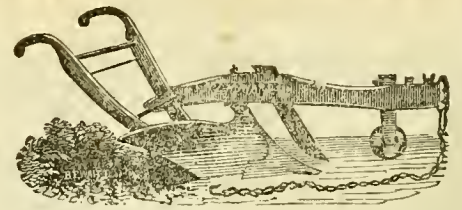
## PURE SPERM OIL.

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

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

1841



## HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

## TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

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

Wm. Forbes,	Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles,	Geo. Meacham,
Joshua Seward,	S. K. Bayley,
J. E. Read,	L. Maynard,
James F. Fullham,	Isaac Foster,
Wm P. Loring,	Artemas White,
Joseph C. Pray.	Brown & Sevence.

Boston, April 23.

## DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

We have for sale a very large collection of the finest Double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 52, North Market St. April 23

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

J. BRECK & CO., offer for sale a great variety of beautiful Herbaceous Plants, including 20 varieties Phlox, Perennial Coreopsis of sorts, Delphinium, Campanulas in great variety, Double Pinks, Dracoecephalums, Double Scarlet Lychues, Double Ragged Robin, Spiraea of sorts, Iris do. with a great variety of others. Also, Honeysuckles, Roses, and other ornamental Shrubs.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

## A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expence to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1841.

[NO. 49.

N. E. FARMER.

From Liebig's Organic Chemistry.

## ON THE ORIGIN AND ACTION OF HUMUS.

All plants and vegetable structures undergo two processes of decomposition after death. One of these is named *fermentation*, the other *decay*, *putrefaction*, or *eremacausis*.\*

(Eremacausis is the art of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air; a slow combustion or oxidation.—The conversion of wood into humus, the formation of acetic acid out of alcohol, nitrification, and numerous other processes, are of this nature. Vegetable juices of every kind, parts of animal and vegetable substances, moist sawdust, blood, &c., cannot be exposed to the air, without suffering immediately a progressive change of color and properties, during which oxygen is absorbed. The property of suffering this change is possessed in the highest degree by substances which contain nitrogen.)

Decay is a slow process of combustion, a process, therefore, in which the combustible parts of a plant unite with the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The decay of woody fibre (the principal constituent of all plants,) is accompanied by a phenomenon of a peculiar kind. This substance, in contact with air or oxygen gas, converts the latter into an equal volume of carbonic acid, and its decay ceases upon the disappearance of the oxygen. If the carbonic acid is removed, and oxygen replaced, its decay recommences, that is, it again converts oxygen into carbonic acid. Woody fibre consists of carbon and the elements of water; and if we judge only from the products formed during its decomposition, and from those formed by pure charcoal, burned at a high temperature, we might conclude that the causes were the same in both: the decay of woody fibre proceeds, therefore, as if no hydrogen or oxygen entered into its composition.

A very long time is required for the completion of this process of combustion, and the presence of water is necessary for its maintenance: alkalies promote it, but acids retard it; all antiseptic substances, such as sulphurous acid, the mercurial salts, empyreumatic oils, &c., cause its complete cessation.

Woody fibre, in a state of decay, is the substance called *humus*.

The conversion of woody fibre into the substances termed *humus* and *mould* is, on account of its influence on vegetation, one of the most remarkable processes of decomposition which occur in nature.

Decay is not less important in another point of view; for, by means of its influence on dead vegetable matter, the oxygen which plants retained during life, is again restored to the atmosphere.

The decomposition of woody fibre is effected in

three forms, the results of which are different, so that it is necessary to consider each separately.

The first takes place when it is in the moist condition, and subject to free, uninterrupted access of air; the second occurs when air is excluded; and the third when the wood is covered with water, and in contact with putrefying organic matter.

It is known that woody fibre may be kept under water or in dry air, for thousands of years without suffering any appreciable change; but that when brought into contact with air in the moist condition, it converts the oxygen surrounding it into the same volume of carbonic acid, and is itself gradually changed into a yellowish brown, or black matter, of a loose texture.

According to the experiments of De Saussure, 240 parts of dry sawdust of oak wood convert 10 cubic inches of oxygen into the same quantity of carbonic acid, which contains 3 parts, by weight, of carbon; while the weight of the sawdust is diminished by 15 parts. Hence 12 parts by weight, of water, are at the same time separated from the elements of the wood.

It has already been mentioned, that pure woody fibre contains carbon and the elements of water. Humus, however, is not produced by the decay of pure woody fibre, but by that of wood which contains foreign soluble and insoluble organic substances, besides its essential constituent.

Humus acts in the same manner in a soil permeable to air as in the air itself: it is a continued source of carbonic acid, which it emits very slowly. An atmosphere of carbonic acid, formed at the expense of the oxygen of the air, surrounds every particle of decaying humus. The cultivation of land, by tilling and loosening the soil, causes a free and unobstructed access of air. An atmosphere of carbonic acid is, therefore, contained in every fertile soil, and is the first and most important food for the young plants which grow in it.

In spring, when those organs of plants are absent, which nature has appointed for the assumption of nourishment from the atmosphere, the component substance of the seeds is exclusively employed in the formation of the roots. Each new radicle fibril which a plant acquires, may be regarded as constituting at the same time a mouth, a lung, and a stomach. The roots perform the functions of the leaves from the first moment of their formation; they extract from the soil their proper nutriment, namely, the carbonic acid generated by the humus.

By loosening the soil which surrounds young plants, we favor the access of air, and the formation of carbonic acid; and on the other hand the quantity of their food is diminished by every difficulty which opposes the renewal of air. A plant itself effects this change of air at a certain period of its growth. The carbonic acid, which protects the undecayed humus from further change, is absorbed and taken away by the fine fibres of the roots, and by the roots themselves; this is replaced by atmospheric air, by which process the decay is renewed, and a fresh portion of carbonic acid formed. A plant at this time receives its food both by

the roots and by the organs above ground, and advances rapidly to maturity.

When a plant is quite matured, and when the organs by which it obtains food from the atmosphere, are formed, the carbonic acid of the soil is no further required.

Deficiency of moisture in the soil, or its complete dryness, does not now check the growth of a plant, provided it receives from the dew and the atmosphere as much as is requisite for the process of assimilation. During the heat of summer it derives its carbon exclusively from the atmosphere.

We do not know what height and strength nature has allotted to plants; we are acquainted only with the size which they usually attain. Oaks are shown both in London and Amsterdam, as remarkable curiosities, which have been reared by Chinese gardeners, and are only one foot and a half in height, although their trunks, barks, leaves, branches, and whole habitus, evince a venerable age. The small turnip, grown at Teltow,\* when placed in a soil which yields as much nourishment as it can take up, increases to several pounds in weight.

*The size of a plant is proportional to the surface of the organs which are destined to convey food to it.* A plant gains another mouth and stomach with every new fibre of root and every new leaf.

The power which roots possess of taking up nourishment, does not cease as long as nutriment is present. When the food of a plant is in greater quantity than its organs require for their own perfect development, the superfluous nutriment is not returned to the soil, but is employed in the formation of new organs. At the side of a cell already formed, another cell arises; at the side of a twig and leaf, a new twig and leaf are developed. These new parts could not have been formed had there not been an excess of nourishment. The sugar and mucilage produced in the seeds, form the nutriment of the young plants, and disappear during the development of the buds, green sprouts, and leaves.

The power of absorbing nutriment from the atmosphere, with which the leaves of plants are endowed, being proportionate to the extent of their surface, every increase in the size and number of these parts is necessarily attended with an increase of nutritive power, and a consequent further development of new leaves and branches. Leaves, twigs, and branches, when completely matured, as they do not become larger, do not need food for their support. For their existence as organs, they require only the means necessary for the performance of the special functions to which they are destined by nature; they do not exist on their own account.

We know that the functions of the leaves and other parts of plants are to absorb carbonic acid, and with the aid of light and moisture, to appropriate its carbon. These processes are continually in operation; they commence with the first forma-

\*Teltow is a village near Berlin, where small turnips are cultivated in a sandy soil: they are much esteemed, and weigh rarely above one ounce.

\*The word *eremacausis* was proposed by the author some time since, in order to explain the true nature of putrefaction: it is compounded from two Greek words signifying *slow combustion*.—Tr.

tion of the leaves, and do not cease with their perfect development. But the new products arising from this continued assimilation, are no longer employed by the perfect leaves to their own increase: they serve for the formation of woody fibre, and are the solid matters of similar composition. The leaves now produce sugar, amylin or starch, and acids, which were previously formed by the roots when they were necessary for the development of the stem, buds, leaves and branches of the plant.

The organs of assimilation, at this period of their life, receive more nourishment from the atmosphere than they employ in their own sustenance, and when the formation of the woody substance has advanced to a certain extent, the expenditure of the nutriment, the supply of which still remains the same, takes a new direction, and blossoms are produced. The functions of the leaves of most plants cease upon the ripening of their fruit, because the products of their action are no longer needed. They now yield to the chemical influence of the oxygen of the air, generally suffer therefrom a change in color, and fall off.

A peculiar "transformation" of the matters contained in all plants takes place in the period between blossoming and the ripening of the fruit; new compounds are produced, which furnish constituents of the blossoms, fruit, and seed. An organic chemical "transformation" is the separation of the elements of one or several combinations, and their reunion into two or several others, which contain the same number of elements, either grouped in another manner, or in different proportions. Of two compounds formed in consequence of such a change, one remains as a component part of the blossom or fruit, while the other is separated by the roots in the form of excrementitious matter. No process of nutrition can be conceived to subsist in animals or vegetables, without a separation of effete matters. We know, indeed, that an organized body cannot generate substances, but can only change the mode of their combination, and that its sustenance and reproduction depend upon the chemical transformation of the matters which are employed as its nutriment, and which contain its own constituent elements.

Whatever we regard as the cause of these transformations, whether the *Vital Principle*, *Increase of Temperature*, *Light*, *Galvanism*, or any other influence, the act of transformation is a purely chemical process. *Combination* and *Decomposition* can take place only when the elements are disposed to these changes. That which chemists name *affinity* indicates only the degree in which they possess this disposition. It will be shown, when considering the processes of fermentation and putrefaction, that every disturbance of the mutual attraction subsisting between the elements of a body, gives rise to transformation. The elements arrange themselves according to the degrees of their reciprocal attraction into new combinations, which are incapable of further change, under the same conditions.

Plants thrive in powdered charcoal, and may be brought to blossom and bear fruit if exposed to the influence of the rain and the atmosphere; the charcoal may be previously heated to redness. Charcoal is the most "indifferent" and most unchangeable substance known; it may be kept for centuries without change, and is therefore not subject to decomposition. The only substances which it can yield to plants are some salts, which it contains, amongst which is silicate of potash. It

is known, however, to possess the power of condensing gases within its pores, and particularly carbonic acid. And it is by virtue of this power that the roots of plants are supplied in charcoal exactly as in humus, with an atmosphere of carbonic acid and air, which is renewed as quickly as it is abstracted.

In charcoal powder, which had been used for this purpose by *Lukas* for several years, *Buchner* found a brown substance soluble in alkalies. This substance was evidently due to the secretion from the roots of the plants which grew in it.

A plant placed in a closed vessel in which the air, and therefore the carbonic acid, cannot be renewed, dies exactly as it would do in the vacuum of an air-pump, or in an atmosphere of nitrogen or carbonic acid, even though its roots be fixed in the richest mould.

Plants do not, however, attain maturity, under ordinary circumstances, in charcoal powder, when they are moistened with pure distilled water instead of rain or river water. Rain water must, therefore, contain within it one of the essentials of vegetable life; and it will be shown, that this is the presence of a compound containing nitrogen, the exclusion of which entirely deprives humus and charcoal of their influence upon vegetation.

[From "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society."] —

#### AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY, AT ANDOVER.

We have been requested to present the following notice of a course of study contemplated in the Teachers' Seminary, at the South Parish in Andover. It so fully harmonizes with the views expressed to meet what we consider the present wants of the community, that we cheerfully recommend the institution to those, who are desirous of educating their sons to be intelligent and independent farmers. At a time when the most distinguished men of our country feel it their highest honor, that they are *farmers*; and, when all the *learned professions*, so called, are *over stocked*, it becomes us, farmers, to consider what is the best manner of educating our sons.

"Arrangements have been made to introduce scientific agriculture as a regular branch of study; one of the teachers has been engaged, during the past winter, in investigating agricultural chemistry, with a view to give instruction on the subject, and to prepare a text book for the use of the students. Instruction will be given on the subject the coming term, which commences March 25th, in connection with the lectures and experiments in chemistry. The plan of adding scientific agriculture to the branches already pursued, originated from the belief that scientific agriculture must be made a regular branch of study in our literary institutions before we can make farmers scientific men, and produce a permanent improvement in our system of rural economy. It is our object to afford facilities to our young men for obtaining a thorough English education, especially to obtain a knowledge of the various branches of natural science, that they may be able to understand and apply the great principles of scientific agriculture which lay at the foundation of all successful practice. We propose to teach them botany and physiology, mineralogy, geology, and chemistry, with its application to agriculture, and to afford them the opportunity to

witness the operations of tillage under the direction of a teacher. No labor will be required, but the opportunity will be given for those who feel disposed, and a fair remuneration paid. The instruction in scientific agriculture will be connected with the process of analyzing soils. Fully believing that this plan will be of the highest practical advantage to the farming community, and the only one which will ultimately elevate the employment, and raise up a generation of scientific farmers, we confidently present it to the community for their cooperation and patronage."

Jan., 1841.

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

#### COWS AS BEASTS OF DRAUGHT.

It seems somewhat odd, that while we have compelled the horse, the ox, the mule, the ass, and even the dog, to work as beasts of draught, the cow should have been generally overlooked. Whether the experiment may have been tested, and found to fail, I know not; but certain it is, that instances are very rare in this country, where the cow may be seen toiling as the horse. Extraordinary, however, as it may be, a few years ago, a cow was to be seen on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pulling a boat along with comparative ease, and a proportionate degree of gravity; thus furnishing the boatman with both labor and milk.

The Flemings, too, are beginning to make use of the cow as a beast of draught, and that animal is made to cart, plough, and drill, for perhaps five or six hours per day. And it will be readily granted, I presume, that plenty of work of a suitable nature for the cow to execute, may mostly be found on any farm.

I know our farmers are slow to adopt any practice which is strange to them, hence the tardy progress of agriculture; others, again, will condemn untried whatever is recommended to them; which perhaps will be the case with the subject in question. Such, however, must not be heeded, for if they are so wilfully obtuse as to stand in their own light, the blame must lie in themselves. There is nothing particularly startling in a case of this sort. If a cow can be made to work a few hours a day, without lessening the quantity of her milk, why should not her labor be acceptable? But of course it is the small farmer who is most likely to profit by it, or the laborer who may have his acre or two of land, a cow or two, but no horse; and, as a matter of course, for such only is the hint intended.

In laying this subject before your readers, I anticipate the return of information which must be valuable; I have seen in your Magazine, at various times, papers on the disease of stock, evidently the productions of able veterinarians, and it is likely that those individuals could well ascertain the propriety or impropriety of sousing the cow. I earnestly hope that some of those gentlemen will take up the question, and give a definitive opinion on the matter at the outset; and if the cow can really be made more useful than she now is, I hope the practice will be introduced. These are the times for economy on the farm and elsewhere too, and a man is not to be blamed for using proper means to lessen his outlay; hoping, therefore, that the subject will meet the attention of reasonable men, "wh look before they leap," and who will not hesitate to express their opinions decidedly on it,

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,  
Farnsworth, Lancashire, March 23, 1840. INQUIRER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### TREATMENT OF COWS BEFORE AND AFTER CALVING.

MR EDITOR—In reply to questions of "A Herdsman," in the Farmer of the 28th of April, you have quoted from Youatt, some part of which deserves notice, as being wrong in practice.

He says it is "a cruel thing to separate the mother from the young so soon," but has not said how soon. Now, experience has taught me that the calf should be separated from the cow as soon as it has become dry, and taken what milk it needs for the time. The cow will bear the separation better than if it be permitted to remain with her longer: she will give down her milk better. It is the most effectual way that can be taken to make a cow hold up her milk, to let her calf remain with her day after day, as the manner of some is, she will give none, or little more milk than the calf can take, which will cause the bag to swell and get it in a bad state.

Giving "a pound of Epsom salts," as recommended by Youatt, is worse than useless, because every farmer, certainly every observing one, knows that the exertions of the cow in the act of bringing forth, causes her to scour, the same as any other violent exercise to which she is not accustomed.

Some—particularly modern "gentlemen"-farmers—suppose that a cow should be highly fed for some time before calving: this is their philosophy. Nothing can be more erroneous—or experience to me has been a poor teacher. My experience agrees exactly with that of "A Farmer's Boy," in the Farmer of the 12th instant. When I was a boy, my father kept some cows, and they were full fed on the best of hay, (roots then not being the fashion,) for some weeks before calving:—his cows, most of them, had swollen bags, and more or less of them had to be doctored every spring. My practice for many years has been different. For about two weeks before calving, they are kept on hay of a little better quality than what they have had through the winter: they will not give so much milk at first, as when they have been kept high; but no matter; feed sparingly for a few days, increase the quantity and quality of the food, gradually, and the milk will increase; they will be better in my opinion through the season, than if fed high before calving. It is on the same principle that cows wintered on meadow hay till near calving, (I do not mean bog grass nor pollypod, but good meadow hay,) will do better; that is, will give a greater quantity of milk through the summer, than when wintered on English hay. I can produce an instance where the experiment was tried on the same cows. At one of the agricultural meetings at the State House, last winter, Col. Jaques stated that he had known two instances of cows being spoiled for milk, by being fed highly with Indian meal. The fact I do not doubt; it is natural that it should be so. Indian meal is of a hot, drying quality and has a tendency to dry up the juices—the very thing to make milk. It is for the same reason, viz: its drying quality, that beef fattened wholly on Indian meal is not so juicy as that fattened on roots. This may be to some a new and strange idea, and cause them to say if the writer is ever drowned, they must look up stream for him; but believed or not, it is nevertheless true.

A FARMER.

May 26, 1841.

### DISEASES IN TURNIPS.

The extensive and repeated culture of the turnip, has fostered the rapid increase of its natural enemies; and after all the pains, labor and expense of the cultivator, he often sees his crop entirely destroyed or seriously injured. The remedies he can apply for many of these, can only be termed palliative; but still he has much in his power; and as the knowledge of natural history and field-entomology advances, he may expect more and more assistance.

The turnip flea, (*Haltica nemorum*.) is one of the worst enemies which attacks the turnip plant; which it does when in its seedling state, and often destroys a crop, and even the second and third sowings. It was once thought to be hatched from an egg deposited on the seed, but that opinion is now entirely exploded; and it is proved to deposit its ova on the leaves of the infant plant. It is of the order *coleoptera* and family *chrysomelida*. Various steps have been taken in order to prevent its attacks, and several steps for the seed used, but without success; top dressings of a saline and astringent character have been applied, but have failed; machines have even been invented, but none of these have succeeded. The only directions which can be given are—sow plenty of seed; use stimulating manure, to excite the plants to vigorous growth in their first stages; and secure a sufficiency of moisture in the soil at the time of sowing; especially keeping the fields clear of charcoal, which nurses the flea.

The black caterpillar—larva of the *Athalia centifolia*—also preys upon the leaves in a more advanced stage, appearing on the plants when they are about three weeks old. It is of the order *hymenoptera*, family *tenthredinida*. For an account of its natural history and methods of destroying it, the writer refers to the last year's report.

Another disease to which the turnip is liable, is vulgarly called "fingers and toes;" about a month after the plants have made their appearance, they begin to flag their leaves, and in a few sunny days literally die by acres together. On examination, the fibres of the roots are found enlarged, and the root covered with tumors and excrescences of every conceivable shape. It is a matter of dispute whether this is an organic disease in the plant, from some peculiarity in the soil, or the primary work of an insect. That an insect, in its maggot state, feeds upon these tumors, the writer has long known; but he has not been able satisfactorily to decide whether the insect is a cause or an effect of the disease. It is one of the *muicida*. A naked fallow is a remedy for it; but all applications to the soil and plant have been ineffectual.

The wire-worm is a sad enemy. It forms the subject of one of the Society's prize reports. To that I refer. The swarms of aphides, or plant lice, severely injured the turnips; and from the smallness of their size, are often unobserved. In 1836, they committed terrific ravages. They suck the juices of the plant, and appear in countless numbers. They are both oviparous and viviparous, and increase with amazing rapidity. Happily they are always followed by swarms of lady-cows, which feed on them, as well as insectivorous birds, which destroy vast numbers. No remedy can be applied with any probability of success. Every farmer should carefully protect swallows, red-breasts, &c., which are great destroyers of the aphides.

Slugs are, especially on newly ploughed soils, great devourers of the turnip plant in all its stages.

Ducks will devour them, but always injure the plants. Three bushels of quick lime per acre sown on the plants early in the morning, when the slugs are active, is a certain method of destroying them. Perhaps the very best preservation from all the above diseases may be stated to be—liberal manuring, adapted to the soil—thorough clearing of the land from weeds—and in short, pursuing the steps above detailed, for securing a full crop. The vigor of the plants in such cases, and their rapid vegetation, often enable them to overcome many serious attacks.—*British Farmer's Magazine*.

### TRANSPIRATION OF PLANTS.

Dr. Hales found that a sunflower, in twelve hours, transpired by its leaves, one pound fourteen ounces of water, all of which must have been imbibed from the soil by the roots. Water is the vehicle which conveys nourishment to plants. The food which it holds in solution is imparted to a plant in a manner analogous to the nourishment imparted to the animal system by the food which passes into the stomach. Hence the growth of the plant depends much on the presence of moisture, as well as of vegetable matter in the soil, and upon the sufficiency of roots to take it up and convey it to the trunk. Thus a tree divested of a great portion of its roots in transplanting, makes a new wood only in proportion as these are replaced by a new growth; and thus also a plant grows faster in a moist than in a dry soil, (the fertility of both alike,) and faster in a mellow soil where the roots can fully extend and multiply, than in a hard one.

These facts suggest to the farmer the impropriety of plowing deep between the rows of corn and other crops, whereby the roots are broken and wounded, and exposed to the drying influence of the sun and winds. 2. The importance of keeping his crops clear of weeds and all useless plants, which rob the soil of food and moisture. And 3, the propriety of transplanting his trees while young, when the system of roots can be preserved nearly entire, and of surrounding the roots with a bed of mellow, rich earth.—*Selected*.

*Mixture of Salt and Lime*.—This is an easy application: it is only for the farmer to buy 100 bushels of lime, and put 50 bushels of salt in a clamp, dug as if for potatoes or mangel wurtzel; lay it altogether, and mix it up with water till it comes to the consistency of mortar; cover it up cloae, and let it lay three months, and then apply it to the field, either by sowing or spreading it; 30 bushels an acre is the quantity for outside application on land for barley or wheat, or grass; and when the grass is subject to moss, it will be very beneficial. Where lime is applied to pasture, there you are sure to see what is called Dutch clover, and you will always find it to be so.—*Mr Mapletoft*.

It requires more magnanimity to give up what is wrong, than to maintain that which is right; for our pride is wounded by the one effort and flattered by the other.—*Lacon*.

The praise of the envions is far less creditable than their censure; they praise only that which they can surpass, but that which surpasses them, they censure.—*Ib*.

## GRASSES.

We copy the following extracts from "a Discourse before the Chester County (Penn.) Cabinet of Natural Science, by Wm. DARLINGTON, M. D.

"I propose to attempt a cursory notice of the character, properties, and importance to man, of a single tribe, or family, of the vegetable creation, known to the naturalists by the name of *Gramineæ*, or the true grasses; and while I calculate with some confidence, upon a fellow-feeling among the *Botanical* portion of the audience, I am not without a hope, that, in a district so distinguished for its agricultural advancement, the subject will also be found to possess a degree of *general* interest.

Before entering into particulars, however, it may be useful to make some preliminary explanations.—or, as the politicians say, to "to define our position." The term *grass*, in our vernacular tongue, is frequently used in a vague sense, to designate every kind of herbage found in our meadows and pastures. Hence, we often hear people speak of clover, lucerne, and other plants which have no botanical affinity with the *true* grasses, as though they really belonged to that remarkable tribe of vegetables. But such is not the language of naturalists; and ought not to be, of any well-informed person. An accurate knowledge of objects can neither be acquired nor communicated, without precision in the use of terms. The distinctive characters of that family of plants of which we propose to treat, are now well understood, and have been satisfactorily defined.

Whenever we meet with a plant having a cylindrical, jointed stem, with the joints solid, and the intervening portions hollow, or, in a few instances, filled with a pith-like substance,—the leaves alternate, one originating at each joint, embracing the stem with its base, and forming a sheath which is slit on one side down to its origin,—and the flowers protected by these peculiar envelopes, known by the name of chaff,—we may take it for granted that we have before us a *true* grass. Brief and simple as is this definition, it will be found to contain the most obvious characteristics of the tribe; sufficient, it is believed, to distinguish it from all others. While we are on the subject, however, a few additional traits may perhaps be adverted to, with propriety. The *cuticle*, or skin of the grasses, (for they have no bark, properly so called,) contains a considerable portion of *silex*, as is shown by its vitrification, when stacks or other dense masses of unthrashed grain are burnt. A sort of grass is produced from this *silex*, which preserves the form of the plant even to its minutest parts. The nerves or veins in the leaves of this family, are all nearly parallel—in consequence of which, these appendages (i. e. the leaves,) are entire, generally narrow, elongated, and more or less linear in their form. The flowers are mostly small, disposed in little clusters or spikelets, and these spikelets are variously arranged, in spikes, racemes, or loose panicles. Each spikelet—consisting sometimes of one, but more commonly of two, three, or many florets—is usually embraced or supported at base, by two chaffy pieces called *glumes*; and each floret is immediately protected by two somewhat similar chaffy coverings, which, for the sake of distinction, are denominated *palææ*. These chaffy coverings of the flowers and seeds of the grasses, are wholly unlike the delicate and showy floral envelopes of most other plants, and seem to be, in fact, the mere

stunted vestiges of abortive leaves, or rather of their sheaths, closely crowded together.

Having thus hastily glanced at some of the more striking features of the extensive tribe, technically denominated grasses, and the characters by which they are distinguished from other plants, I flatter myself we shall have no difficulty in recognizing any member of that family which may come in our way. It will be no news, indeed, to any of us to be told that "Red-top," "Timothy," and "Fox-tail," are grasses; and we all, perhaps, may be aware, that our cultivated Oats, Barley, Wheat and Rye, and even Rice, belong to the same category: but the fact may not be equally familiar to every one, that our Indian Corn and Broom Corn, the Sugar Cane and the Bamboo, are also true and genuine grasses. Much as these last mentioned plants seem to differ from the multitude of common grasses, the disciplined eye of the botanist perceives at a glance, that they all belong to the same family; and indeed, so eminently natural is the whole tribe, i. e. so strong is the general resemblance in the characters and habits of its members, that superficial observers, finding it so much easier to adopt them, than to verify the crude notions of the vulgar, have actually supposed several species to be continually and reciprocally changing into each other.

In an agricultural point of view, the superior value of the grasses as materials for pasture and hay, is owing to the large quantity of saccharine matter with which they abound, about the time of flowering; and which is the source of that rich, sweet odor, observable in well-preserved hay. This saccharine matter, which pervades the whole plant before flowering, and is most perfectly elaborated at that epoch, is designed to be ultimately concentrated and deposited in the seeds, chiefly in the form of farina; and hence we find the herbage of comparatively little value after the fruit is fully matured. The skilful agriculturist, therefore, when he wishes to have good hay, cuts his grass at the moment when the nutritious juices are most perfect, and while they are diffused throughout the plant. But when his main object is the seed, as in our cultivated grains, he of course postpones his harvest until the career of vegetation is finished. It is needless to enlarge on the importance of the herbage of the grasses, in supplying the food of our domestic animals, and, indirectly, the animal portion of our own food. I will, however, mention those species which are deemed of chief value in our meadows and pastures, naming them in what I consider the order of their excellence. 1. The meadow, or Green Grass, erroneously called "Blue Grass," in Kentucky, (*Poa pratensis*, L.) 2. Timothy, or the "Herd's Grass," of the Northern States (*Phleum pratense*, L.) 3. Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*, L.) 4. Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*, L.) 5. Blue Grass, (*Poa compressa*, L.) 6. Ray Grass, (*Lolium perenne*, L.) 7. Herd's Grass, of Penna., often called "Red-top;" the "Bent Grass," of the English, (*Agrostis vulgaris*, L.)—and 8. Sweet-scented Vernal Grass, (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*, L.) These generally cultivated here, are the Timothy and Orchard Grass; and occasionally we see the Ray and Herd's Grass, or Red-top, though these last are not so much esteemed. The others are completely naturalized; and when the soil is either originally fertile or adequately improved, the best of them, viz: the Meadow Grass and the Fescue, soon appear spon-

taneously in our pastures, and supersede the artificial ones.

The least valuable, perhaps, of *Cerealia*, or those grasses which are cultivated here for the sake of the seeds, is the common Oats, (*Avena sativa*, L.) This grain is lighter and less perfect with us, than it is in the north of Europe, and is almost entirely appropriated here, to the feeding of domestic animals; but in less favored climes, it contributes largely and directly to the sustenance of man. The better quality of this grain is sometimes malted, when the demand warrants or rewards the labor; and a small portion is manufactured into meal, as an article of diet for the sick; but both these operations are very limited in our country.

Ascending in the scale of value, we next find Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*, L.)—a grain which, in some regions, is extensively used for bread, and more or less as food for horses and other stock; but in our own country, it is almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of a rich potation, known to us all by the names of Beer, Ale and Porter. The immense crops produced in the middle and northern States, are nearly all destined for the breweries, a comparatively small portion being used in the distilleries. To prepare the grain for these establishments, it must undergo the process of malting, or incipient vegetation, in order to form the sugar, which is the source of the alcoholic strength of fermented and distilled liquors. It is found that when seeds begin to germinate, the farina or mealy portion is partly converted into sugar, by diminishing its carbon and augmenting the proportion of its hydrogen and oxygen; and this saccharine transmutation is precisely the operation of malting. The skill of the malster consists in arresting the germination, at the critical moment, when the formation of sugar is most complete and abundant. This he does by drying it in a kiln.

The grain next superior in importance—being used to a considerable extent in making bread, is Rye (*Secale cereale*, L.) In our own State, from the force of custom, or prejudice, and the greater abundance of wheat, we are in the habit of undervaluing the bread made of this grain. But in many districts, where the soil is better adapted to the plant, rye is very generally used, and highly esteemed. It is also employed to a most mischievous extent in the production of the ardent spirit called *whiskey*. In this case, the preliminary operation of malting, though sometimes practiced, is generally dispensed with, as being too costly. The grain is merely chopped, or coarsely ground, and, in conjunction with a small per centage of malt, is subjected to fermentation; by which process, also, the farina loses a portion of its carbon, and becomes sufficiently saccharine to yield large quantities of impure alcohol. So great is the amount of ardent spirit procured from this grain, and so tremendous the abuse resulting from the practice, that it may be doubted, on the whole, whether rye does not contribute more largely to the destruction than to the sustenance of human life. Certain it is, that by the conversion of its wholesome farina into an intoxicating draught, it is made a potent instrument of physical and moral evil—a most prolific source of disease, misery and crime. All these mischiefs, however, arise from the misapplication and abuse of a positive good; for which man, himself, must be held accountable, and must expect the penalties inseparable from folly and wickedness.

The next most valuable plant among the *Cerealia*

is, perhaps, our Indian Corn (*Zea Mays, L.*) And, indeed, in the districts most favorable to its culture, it may be said to rival wheat itself in importance. Those who are not in the habit of regarding the vegetable kingdom with a botanical eye, may possibly be surprised to hear this plant enumerated among the *Grasses*; yet, if they will advert to the definition already given, they will find the Indian Corn to be a genuine member of the Gramineous tribe. It presents, indeed, one of the few instances in which the stem is solid with pith, instead of being hollow or fistular between the nodes; but in every essential feature it will be found on examination to be a true and undoubted grass. The same remark applies to the Broom Corn, the Sugar Cane, and some others, in which the culm is filled with pith. In a district like this, where every occupant of a field or garden, cultivates his crop of Indian corn, it would be wholly superfluous to dwell on the excellence and manifold uses of this universal favorite. Suffice it to say, that while it is the most productive of our cultivated grains, every portion of the plant has its value in rural and domestic economy. The large pithy culm about the time of flowering, is replete with a rich saccharine juice—from which, no doubt, a considerable quantity of sugar might be extracted. The entire herbage is, therefore, highly esteemed as a nutritious food for cattle; the ears, or spikes of fruit, afford a choice treat to the epicure, even before they arrive at maturity; and when fully ripe, yield copious nourishment, in many forms, both for man and beast; while the very receptacles of the seeds—long considered as mere refuse—may be either ground with the grain as food for stock, or reserved as a convenient auxiliary fuel, in lighting up our anthracite fires. In Pennsylvania, and generally to the North, the farina of Indian corn is not extensively used by itself, in making bread, probably for want of skill and usage; but whoever has experienced the hospitality of our fellow-citizens on the southern side of "Mason and Dixon's Line," knows that corn bread is there admirably prepared and almost universally preferred to every other kind. The inhabitants of the West Indies, also, derive a large portion of their subsistence from our crops of Indian corn. It must be added, moreover, that a vast amount of this grain, in conjunction with rye, is converted by the distilleries into alcoholic poison—and its wholesome properties transmuted into the pestilent ministers to a depraved appetite. There are two other grain-bearing grasses yet to be noticed; each of which is so eminently valuable to the human race, that it is not easy to say which is entitled to the highest position in the scale of importance. It will of course be understood that I refer to Wheat (*Triticum sativum, L.*) and Rice (*Oryza sativa, L.*) In point of intrinsic value, I think there is no doubt that wheat may justly claim the precedence; but as rice is believed to afford sustenance to a larger portion of the human family than any other grain, we may allow it on this occasion to take rank as the first among the *Cerealia*—and therefore, according to our arrangement of the subject, the last to be treated of. Wheat, however, is clearly the most important of the grains, in the temperate zones, especially in the higher latitudes. I shall not trespass on your patience by enlarging on a subject so familiar to all, as is the value and importance of wheat. You are all aware that in the greater portion of our happy country, especially in the middle and western States, it is one of the

prominent objects of our agriculture. So long, therefore, as our people shall apply themselves to the tillage of the soil, we may reasonably hope to be exempted from that fearful calamity, a want of bread. In addition to the supply of food furnished by wheat, I may remark that our laundresses are chiefly indebted to its farina for that important article in their operations known by the name of starch; and in the olden time, when, whatever may have been the interior condition of the head, fashion required the exterior, at least, to be conspicuously decorated, the same starchy extract supplied the hair-dresser with his powder. As we have neglected the *external finish*, so elaborately bestowed on the pericranium, by our ancestors, it would seem to be but reasonable that we should give the more attention to the furniture *within*.—Although capable of yielding alcohol—like all the farinaceous seeds—Wheat is generally too valuable, as an article of food, to be desecrated by the process of distillation.

In our notice of the *Cerealia*, tho last in order, and, as is supposed, the first in importance, by reason of its extensive use, is the Rice plant. The beautiful grain which this grass affords, though considered by us here more as a delicacy than as a standing dish, is the principal sustenance of millions of the human race. Being a kind of semi-aquatic plant, Rice flourishes best in grounds that are low and marshy, or situated that they can be overflowed—though there is a variety called upland or Mountain Rice, which is much cultivated; and every where, within the tropical and adjacent regions, where circumstances are favorable to its culture, this admirable grass is to be found. In the southern parts of India—as I have had occasion to witness—the dense and squalid population is almost exclusively subsisted upon rice. This plant belongs to a small subdivision of the grass tribe, in which the flowers are often furnished with the extraordinary number of six stamens—or possibly they may each consist of two florets concentrated within the proper envelopes of a single flower—by which crowding process, all the parts of one of the florets, except the stamens, may be suppressed, or abortive; a phenomenon, of which it is believed there are many analogous instances in the economy of vegetation. The seeds are closely invested by the inner chaffy envelope, or paleæ, after the manner of oats and barley and while thus coated, are known in the East by the name of *Padda*. They are deprived of this covering by passing them between mill-stones properly adjusted for the purpose, and are thus prepared for the culinary department, much in the same way that hulled and pearl barley are manufactured. The albumen, or farinaceous portion of rice, is of a remarkably pure white—almost translucent—and of a very bland, nutritious quality. The gluten which it contains, enables the Chinese to manufacture from it various ornamental articles of great beauty and delicacy. This gluten is also said to be an important ingredient in the preparation of Japan paper. The art of extracting alcohol from the seeds, has been applied to rice as well as to the other *Cerealia*. The fiery liquor called Arrack—the generic name, in the East, for alcohol—is obtained by distillation from rice, in conjunction with sugar, or the juice of some species of palm; and in China, an amber-colored wine is also made from that grain.

From the sketch now presented—(which I fear has been tedious,) though extremely superficial

and imperfect—I think it may be perceived that the simple tribe of plants technically called *Grasses*, is not only one of the most abundant, but decidedly the most valuable and important to man, of all the many natural families in the vegetable creation. That while its peculiar characters cannot fail to interest the lover of natural science, its uses, abuses, and manifold relations to the welfare of society must ever give it a strong claim to the attention of the agriculturist, the philanthropist and the political economist."

#### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The editor of "The Agriculturist," (Nashville, Tenn.,) represents us as opposing the locating of the school to be connected with this Society, at Washington; and as "vehemently urging the propriety of the location being in Yankee land." In this passage our views are not correctly reported. We thought a national society and a national school would be unwieldy; and preferred sectional societies, and thought New England sufficiently large for one section; and of course desired the school for New England to be "in Yankee land." If there be a national school, we can adopt the language of the Agriculturist in relation to that, and say, "we do not think ourselves very strong sticklers for such a school, admitting there is one established, being in any particular section of the country."—En. N. E. F.

#### BENEFITS OF A CLAY MIXTURE ON SANDY LANDS.

A correspondent of the Western Farmer says: "Several years since, when a resident of New England, I purchased a piece of dry, sandy land, denominated there "pine plains," that had been very much worn. A portion of it, about 13.4 acre, was on the verge of a deep ravine, and a little more elevated than the remainder of the lot. This piece had been sown the fall previous to rye and stocked with clover. The rye was harvested—an inferior crop—and the ground, I found in the fall, was not to appearance more than half stocked.—Not having manure for a spring crop, and clay being handy, I carted on to the piece about thirty ox-cart loads of clay; this, however, was not pure, but supposed to contain about one third sand; the same was spread upon the surface of the ground in the fall. In the spring it had formed a complete coating over the whole surface; the result was, a heavy crop of clover. The next spring, about 20 loads of yard manure was spread upon it. It was then broken up, rolled, harrowed and planted to corn, about the 10th of May. The result was, about ninety bushels of sound corn. I had corn enough for my own use and sold about fifty bushels for fifty dollars. This was my first experiment in farming. It is nearly eight years since the clay was applied, and I am told the ground is still benefited by it. The application was continued on other portions of the lot with equally beneficial results as long as I occupied it."

Time gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain, and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit, but denies it a house; it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend of truth.—Lacon.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1841.

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION.**

*Hast thou daughters? Have a care of their body.*  
ECCLESIASTICUS.

The inhabitants along the shore in the old Bay State, are becoming less robust and hardy than their fathers were. The present generation has less vigor and health than the last possessed. The causes are doubtless many—and not a few of them are hidden. But a hasty glance at society will disclose some departures of the present generation from the habits of the past age, which obviously tend to debilitate. The closeness of our dwellings, rendered desirable by the high prices of fuel, causes us to breathe a less pure atmosphere than pervaded the dwellings of the yeomanry in the times when the chimney corner would hold half a score of children; the extensive substitution of coffee and tea for milk, bean porridge and the like, have brought on a degree of feebleness;—the general use of fine wheaten flour instead of the coarse rye and Indian of former days has over loaded and weakened the digestive organs in many cases;—the fashion which excludes the *thick* shoe and boot, and exposes the foot in cold and wet, has helped to bring on many maladies;—the abandonment of wrestling and other games requiring great muscular efforts, (though perhaps the abandonment is wise,) may be a cause of the increase of feebleness. In short, less of hardship and more luxury in modes of living, have exerted their enervating influences upon our community for the last quarter of a century. And though we are still a vigorous, energetic and enterprising people; yet, as these characteristics are becoming less prominent, it is proper for us to inquire into the causes and help to stay their operations. We feel the duty incumbent, because we think that the intellectual, moral and religious character of individuals and nations has a close and intimate connection with the health and strength of the body. The public good, (not its prosperity in money-making merely)—the public good—in the highest, broadest, deepest sense of the terms—is closely interwoven with the general health and strength of the people. Therefore necessity is laid upon those who would be faithful public teachers, to discountenance all customs which tend to bring on general feebleness.

We commenced with a quotation from a wise man of olden times—"Hast thou daughters? have a care of their body;" and it was our purpose to say distinctly, that the physical education of those who are to be the mothers of the next generation, is the first duty of parents; yes, we distinctly put this branch of education first; for while we would have habits of truth and obedience early formed, we are persuaded that these and other good habits are of much less worth to the world when found in one of feeble constitution, than when connected with a healthy frame, that has power to act out the promptings of the soul. *Make the child hardy*; and to do this, the food must be simple, the clothing loose and comfortable, and exposure to the weather in all its states, must be habitual. The dirt, and wet and cold into which the child will rush with delight, are all contributors to its health and energy of character. There is much *imprudent prudence* in keeping children within doors,—much *cruel kindness* in keeping them from exposure—much weakening *poison* in the *healthful delicacies* furnished for their feeble digestive organs. Let kindness to your offspring be far-sighted. Let it remember that health is promoted by vigorous exercise

and pure air. Let it not forget that winter's snows and summer's suns help to harden and strengthen the growing body.

Preserve the child from immoral habits and exercise little more restraint than is necessary for this, until the foundation of firm health is apparently well laid. There has been a tendency for a few years past to force the growth of the intellect in advance of physical growth; but this is a contravention of the course of nature, and must in many instances bring either death or debility. *He* who formed the mysterious connection between the body and soul, has obviously designed that the growth of the former shall precede that of the latter; and any course which shall prematurely develop the mind and call it into highly vigorous exercise in early childhood, is necessarily attended with danger of destroying the body.

But we designed to speak particularly of the physical education of daughters. Let them be accustomed to regular and vigorous exercise, and that too in the open air. It is becoming almost barbarous to send the girls to the milking stool and to the lighter work in the field. We are not without a share of the feeling on this subject which pervades this vicinity; and yet looking at the future and reasoning from well known facts, the conclusion is irresistible that it would be better—far better—better for *them* and better for the next generation, that our daughters should engage in the out-door labors which their grandmothers performed. Then a fresher bloom would spread over their cheeks, and more healthful blood would flow in all their veins. They would discharge their household duties with more despatch and less fatigue. Their spirits, graduated by their health, would diffuse more life into the family circle—and the mind, sympathizing with the body, would be clearer in its perceptions, more prompt in its decisions, more efficient in all its operations.

Looking forward to the future, we see not how it is possible for any other than a feeble race to be produced from the pale-faced girls, of compressed forms, that are growing up in both city and country. The subject is one of delicacy, but it is so closely connected with human welfare, that some obvious truths connected with it should not be suppressed. We say that the same laws by which, in brutes, the offspring partake of the characteristics of the parents, operate in the human species; and no female can reasonably expect to be the mother of a healthy family of children, who has not a firm and robust constitution. The weaknesses produced by stimulants, by unwholesome food, inactivity, impure air, tight lacing, thin shoes, or avoidance of vigorous exercise, will be transmitted to their children. The sins of the parents are visited upon the children for generations. These truths teach a lesson that should be heeded. Could the young of either sex, but be made acquainted with the facts which we have witnessed, they would learn that the marriage relation often—very often results in a family of feeble and inefficient children, and this too in consequence of such weaknesses in the parents as should have deterred them from entering into the married state. For we hold it to be wrong for any intelligent being to be voluntarily instrumental in bringing others into existence, when the probability is strong that the children will inherit such weaknesses as will render them unhappy or burthensome to society.

This subject of physical education is more closely connected with human welfare than almost any other that can be agitated. We have not discussed it; but the hints here given may cause some of our readers to make it matter of serious and useful reflection. Should we but feel it a duty to disclose all our convictions relative to this subject; and could our advice be taken, many of

the young of each sex would go down to their graves unwedded and childless, and this too, not oftener from any faults of their own, than from the faults of parents and of fashion, which have rendered them permanently feeble.

**THE L'ETANG AND MAINE LIMES.**

"The L'Etang lime contains 99 3-10 per cent. of pure limes in each 100 lbs. of the quick lime.  
"About 300 lbs. in a cask—2 1-10 only of impurities.  
"The Maine lime averages about 60 per cent. of pure lime and 40 per cent. impurities."

On seeing the above paragraphs appended to the statement respecting the L'Etang lime in our last paper, Mr Davis, the agent of the company, called upon us immediately to say, that he had not authorized any such assertions as they contain; and that he considered them highly improper and unjust, as the Maine limes which were manufactured for the market, were not only good, but *most* of them *very good*. The comparison was made without his knowledge, and never received his signature.

**LARGE CUCUMBER.**

Mr J. Crawford, of Bedford, who sent to us a fine cucumber when the weather was so cold that the thought of eating such a vegetable made one shiver, has now favored us with another, 17 inches long, which in these bright warm days is very tempting. This gentleman must be uncommonly successful in the growing of the cucumber, and if his process is peculiar, we invite him to make it public.

**BEEES IN A BARN CHAMBER.**

We have been informed that bees which Gov. Lincoln had put in a chamber in his barn, made an attack a few days since upon his oxen, when they came from the field, sweaty. The cattle were so annoyed that they broke down the fences in various places and became entirely unmanageable. We remember having seen, when a boy, the old horse similarly attacked, when taken from the plow and tied near the bee house. These facts may render it desirable to place bees remote from places where we must regularly bring our beasts of labor.

**Massachusetts Horticultural Society.**

Saturday, June 5, 1841.

Samuel Walker, of Roxbury, exhibited twelve stalks of Rhubarb, weighing 6 3-4 pounds—very fine.

AARON D. WILLIAMS.

**FRUIT COMMITTEE.**

The Committee on Fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will please meet at their room on Saturday next at 10 o'clock, A. M., in relation to premiums for the ensuing year.

B. V. FRENCH, *Chairman.*

June 8.

The Maine Farmer states a method by which Twitch or Couch Grass (*Triticum repens*) was effectually destroyed. The experimenter plowed it under all of a *foot deep*, then harrowed and cultivated the ground as usual, and it never troubled him afterwards. He took good care to lay the furrows completely over, so that every part of this grass should be laid fairly and deeply under.

*Warm.* In this city, on Monday, the mercury rose to 88 in the shade.

**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 6.

June, 1841.	5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	31	42	64	50	S. E.
Tuesday,	1	45	62	61	N. E.
Wednesday,	2	51	81	68	N.
Thursday,	3	52	68	63	N.
Friday,	4	47	71	70	N. W.
Saturday,	5	55	63	61	N.
Sunday,	6	54	76	58	S. E.

We have had no rain during the week, and but little for two weeks past, and the earth is getting dry; very dusty travelling indeed.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, June 7, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 240 Beef Cattle, 20 pair of Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 250 Sheep and 540 Swine. 75 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

**Prices.**—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week, about the same prices were obtained for a like quality. First quality, \$6 75 a 7 00. Second quality, \$6 25 a 6 50. Third quality, \$5 25 a 6 00.  
*Working Oxen.*—Sales \$55, \$70, \$82, \$90, and \$95.  
*Cows and Calves.*—Sales, \$24, \$23, \$30, and \$38.  
*Sheep.*—Lots were sold at the following prices, viz: \$1 50, \$2 00, and \$3 25.  
*Swine.*—Lots to peddle 5 for sows, and 6 for barrows. At retail from 5 1-2 to 7.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

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

**FLOUR.** Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 25—Ohio \$5 12.

**GRAIN.** Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 63—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 64.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 36 to 33—Northern 33 to 40.

**PROVISIONS.** Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 13 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, \$20 to 22 50—Eastern Screwed \$17 00. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 3. EGGS, 11 a 12.

**WOOL.**—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do. 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

A stated meeting will be held at the Rooms of said Society, on Saturday next, June 5, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

E. M. RICHARDS,  
Recording Secretary.

June 2.

**MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

NOTICE.

The exhibition of Pæonies, for premium, will take place at the Society's Room on Saturday, June 12th. The flowers to be ready for exhibition by 11 o'clock.

C. M. HOVEY,

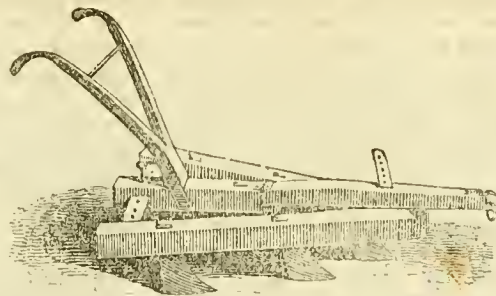
Chairman of the Committee on Flowers.

**FULL BLOOD DURHAM CATTLE.**

The subscriber will sell at public auction, at his residence in Pleasant Valley, foot of Atwell's Avenue, in Providence, 1 1-2 miles from the Great Bridge, on Wednesday, the 30th of June instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

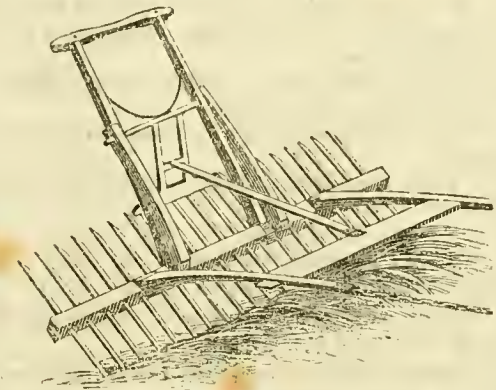
20 head of superior full and half blood Durham Cattle. Also, 20 full blood and half blood imported Southdown Sheep. A rare chance is offered in this stock to farmers and others to secure some of the finest Cattle ever offered for sale in this country, and as a whole there is seldom so choice a lot of herd book Cattle presented to the public. All interested are requested to call and examine this stock previous to the day of sale. Terms liberal. For further particulars see catalogue, which will be exhibited at the sale.  
 Providence, June 5, 1841. JOHN GILES.

**GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$150**



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price \$3.50.  
 June 9. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.**



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

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

**DAHLIA POLES.**

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

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

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

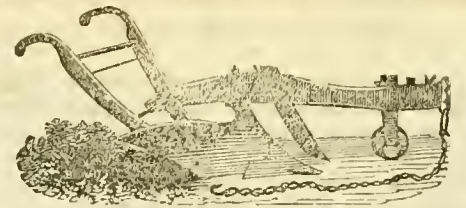
- 1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs
- 300 Common do. do.
- 200 Cultivators.
- 100 Greene's Straw Cutters.
- 50 Willis' do. do.
- 100 Common do. do.
- 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.
- 50 Common do do.
- 200 Willis' Seed Sowers.
- 50 " Vegetable Cutters.
- 50 Common do. do.
- 200 Hand Corn Mills.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

**FENCE CHAINS.**

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

**DURHAM COW FOR SALE.**

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



**HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.**

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

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

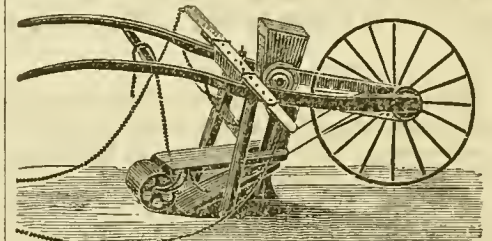
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

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

**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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by  
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.  
 March 31.

**DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.**

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

**DOUBLE DAHLIAS.**

We have for sale a very large collection of the finest Double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 52, North Market St. April 23

**SWEET POTATO SLIPS.**

Just received and for sale by J. BRECK & CO, a supply of Sweet Putato Slips. No 52, North Market st. April 23.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Cultivate Flowers.**—A beautiful woman never looks so beautiful as when with her cheeks flushing with exercise, and her eyes sparkling with cheerfulness, with her "cape bonnet" on, and a hoe or a dibble in her hand, she is busily engaged in working in her garden. It is a healthy employment, and exhibits besides, evidences of refinement and taste. To those who are disposed to treat our opinion on this matter with contempt, we would recommend a perusal of the following extract from an exchange paper:—*Port. Jour.*

"What is the use of flowers?" exclaims a thrifty housekeeper, meanwhile busily polishing her fire-irons. What is the use of bright fire-irons? say we in reply: or of any fire-irons at all? Could not you make a fire on two stones, that would keep you quite as warm? What's the use of handsome table-cloths and bed-spreads? one might eat on a board, and not really starve either.

When you see a house standing all alone, bare of shrub or flower, except perhaps some volunteer bunches of thistle and pig-weed, what do you infer of its inmates? And when you have passed even a log-cabin, where the sweet brier was carefully trained around the door, while coils of morning glories and of scarlet beans, shaded the windows, did you not immediately think of the dwellers there, as neat, cheerful and agreeable? This is, more especially the case in regard to the homes of the poor. The credit of the rich man's grounds may belong to his gardener, but they who can keep no gardener, and whose simple flower garden springs out of moments stolen from necessary labor, possess a genuine and cordial love of the beautiful; to render even an humble dwelling so fragrant and fair.

**American Love of Occupation.**—There is probably no people on earth with whom business constitutes pleasure, and industry amusement, in an equal degree with the inhabitants of the United States of America. Active occupation is not only the principal source of their happiness and the foundation of their national greatness, but they are absolutely wretched without it, and instead of the "*dolce far niente*," know but horrors of idleness. Business is the very soul of an American: he pursues it not merely as a means of procuring for himself and his family the necessary comforts of life, but as the fountain of all human felicity. From the earliest hour in the morning until late at night, the streets are thronged by men of all trades and professions, each following his vocation like a *perpetuum mobile*, as if he never dreamed of a cessation from labor or the possibility of becoming fatigued. Neither is this hurry of business confined to the large cities; it communicates itself to every village and hamlet, and extends to and penetrates the western forests. It is as if all America were but one gigantic workshop, over the entrance of which there is the blazing inscription, "*No admittance here except on business.*"—*English writer.*

**An Alarm at Sea.**—The captain of one of our down-east schooners found himself one day becalmed in a fog off the Isle of Shoals, near Portsmouth, N. H. The vessel lay with a slight motion, when the captain, with the quick ear of a seaman, discovered, by the cracking sound of cordage, that there was another vessel close upon him.

He had neither gun nor trumpet to give his neighbor warning of their close approach; and the best thing he could think of was to set his men drumming on some empty casks; but to no purpose, as the sound increased, and the vessel was nearing him. As a last effort of ingenuity, he seized a handspike, and applying it to the ear of an old grunter that happened to be on board, gave it several turns, none of the easiest, which brought forth a squeal almost as loud as the big whistle of our locomotive engines. This signal was effectual; and just before coming in sight of his neighbor craft, bows on, he heard her captain exclaim to the man at the helm, in a voice of thunder, "Starboard your helm, blast your eyes—starboard your helm! we're close upon a hog-yard!"—*Anon.*

**Wellerisms** are getting out of fashion, but we occasionally meet with a good one. Here are a few that are not bad:

"Rather pointed, and I feel it deeply," as the hog said to the butcher-knife.

"This is *net* gain," as the lean spider said to the fat fly.

"Teeth inserted here," as the bull dog said when he bit.

"I'm a *crying evil*," as Wilson said when announcing that a horse had been stolen.

"If you have tears, prepare to shed them now," as the onion said to the cook.

"Let me *reflect*," as the mirror said to the Miss.

"I'm gaining *strength*," as the butter said to the housewife.

"I'm *cutting a swell*," as the steamboat said to the "Captling."

"O *solitude!* where are thy charms?" as the one *idea* in the "soaplock's" noddle said,

"We are kindred spirits," as the ass said to the dandy.

"*Sweet* are the uses of adversity," as the loafer said when he crawled into a newly-emptied *lasses* hogshead for "lodgings."

[Those eight last belong to us: if encouraged, we will try again. There's a good deal of inherent genius in us, which but for our excessive *modesty!* would make us a conspicuous character among the *literati* of the day!!—N. E. F.'s "P. D."]

## TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

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

Wm. Forbes,  
Wm. J. Niles,  
Joshua Seward,  
J. B. Read,  
James F. Fullham,  
Wm. P. Loring,  
Joseph C. Pray,  
Boston, April 28.

Williams & Pearson,  
Geo. Meacham,  
S. K. Bayley,  
L. Maynard,  
Isaac Foster,  
Artemas White,  
Brown & Sevrance.

## TYE UP CHAINS.

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

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

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

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme.	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1/4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## FOR SALE.

GEORGE THE THIRD, who has been honored with the Second and First State premiums in 1839, at Worcester, and at Concord in 1840, by the Committees appointed by the State, for awarding such premiums, is of Durham Breed, was imported as most superior stock, and is thought by judges to possess more valuable points, than any to be found in any other animal of the kind.

Also, two young Bulls, Sired by the above, their Dams are imported and of the best possible blood.

For further information apply to CHARLES WIL-LARD 2d, Still River Village, Harvard. 4w June 2

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARO & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1stly. Nov. 17.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

## A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1841.

[NO. 50.]

N. E. FARMER.

## INDUCEMENTS OF HORTICULTURE AS AN OCCUPATION.

(Extracted from J. Breck's Address before the Westboro' Agricultural Society.)

There are many inducements to pursue the art of Horticulture, some of which will be considered.

It is a source of profit. Good fruit, as an aliment, is conducive to health.

It is a source of much innocent pleasure. It has a good moral influence.

As to the profit—I think you must all acknowledge that this alone is a sufficient inducement for you to be up and doing. Your prospects are materially changed from what they were ten years ago. You are now within two hours of the best market in the United States, and can transport the most delicate fruit without the least injury. I would inquire how an acre of ground can be made to produce so much as when devoted to fruit? A neighbor of mine purchased a piece of ground—about an acre—for which he paid \$300; it was covered with apple trees in their full vigor, of the best varieties of fruit: he informed me that he sold in one year, enough to pay for it. I do not believe there is any crop that will pay so well as fruit. Fine fruit always commands the highest price in Boston; so high, indeed, that none but the affluent can afford it. I will give you the prices of a few varieties, the present season—[1840.]—Bartlett pears, 37 1-2 to 50 cents per dozen, and St. Michael at 50 cents to 1 dollar, according to size and fairness. Peaches, such as I used to raise bushels of, from 25 cents to 75 cents per dozen; and small, miserable things, not fit to eat, for 12 1-2 cents. Plums, 25 cents to 75 cents per box, of about one quart. Strawberries and Antwerp Raspberries, hardly ever less than 37 1-2 cents per box, unless they had begun to decay; and some magnificent varieties, 75 cents to \$1 per box. Isabella grapes, from 12 1-2 cents to 25 cents per lb. A few years since, Mr Samuel Johnson, of Charlestown, received the sum of \$49 29 for the produce of a single plum tree of the White Gage species, the growth of one season. It should be remembered, however, that these are the retail prices. But supposing the retailer makes 100 per cent., it will leave a generous price for the grower.—Good peaches have readily sold this season from 2 to 4 dollars per bushel. Porter apples 1 25 to \$1 50 per bushel, and all other fine eating varieties in proportion. The large Iron pear, for baking, is hardly ever less than \$4 per barrel, and I have known them as high as 6 or \$8, and nearly as easily raised as Baldwin apples. There are many varieties of winter pears now cultivated in the neighborhood of Boston, equal in flavor to any of the fall varieties, which will bring almost any price asked. An Isabella grape vine trained to an humble cottage that has fallen under my notice, yields bushels of fruit annually—not only supplying the family, but leaving a surplus for sale, or distribution among friends. This combines the

useful with the ornamental, as the vine loaded with its rich fruit is highly ornamental and grateful to the eye. There are individuals in Boston, with hardly a rod of land, whose income from grape vines trained to the house, yield sufficient to pay their taxes, amounting from 25 to \$40 per year, and still reserving enough for their table and friends.

I was on the farm of Elias Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, a few weeks since, and observed a fine orchard of peach trees of about one acre: the ground between the trees had been cultivated from the time they were planted, which accounted for the very fine, fair fruit, by which the trees were bending to the ground. I was informed that the crops raised between the trees had paid from year to year the cost of cultivation and other expenses, leaving the receipts from the fruit a net gain. I have been informed from good authority that the sales from this orchard in one week amounted to more than one hundred dollars, at wholesale prices; what the total amount of sales has been, I know not; but it must have been three times that sum. This farm is 12 miles, or two hours from Boston; so you will perceive it is the same distance, in one sense, as from Westboro' to Boston. I have already given a description of Mr Phinney's apple orchard, in the New England Farmer, which some of you take. It consists of about 4 or 500 trees on ten acres of land, planted 16 years ago; the ground has always been cultivated from the time the trees were planted. The fruit is mostly winter, a great majority of it the Baldwin. Two years ago he sold 700 barrels of good sound apples from it, and upon a rough guess, should say that this year it would exceed one thousand. Apples are now worth in the market at least \$1 50 per barrel: we bought some a few days since for a customer in St. Johns, and had to pay \$1 75.

There need be no fear of overstocking the market with good fruit. There is always had enough in all conscience. Our market has been crowded all summer with fruit prematurely picked, and transported by steam conveyance from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and even as far south as Norfolk, Va. By the time it reaches us, it is in a decaying state, and consequently unwholesome and not fit for a rational creature to eat: yet it has found a ready sale at high prices and in large quantities. By steam communication fruit is conveyed from Boston to Maine and the British Provinces, and even to England. For under the genial influences of our sun, our fruit is much superior to theirs, and brings a higher price. The facilities the steam ships now give, will greatly extend our market, and all the surplus fruit that will be raised for an age to come, will meet with a ready sale.

There can be no doubt in regard to the profit which may be derived from raising good fruit. Even the common cider apples are now generally allowed to be more profitable for feeding swine and other stock than for converting into cider. If they were not, I would advocate the plan which some have inconsiderately carried into effect, that is of cutting down their orchards. The cider busi-

ness, as formerly conducted, must have been a hard one, whether the cider was "hard" or not. The idea of picking apples and making them into cider, and then selling it at 75 cents per barrel, or laying up 20 or 30 barrels for family use, drinking as much more converted into cider brandy, as I have known a family do, is not so very agreeable. The best policy is to have none but the very finest varieties of fruit on the place, such as will find a ready sale at the best prices. The wind-falls and unsound fruit should be fed to the swine or converted into cider for vinegar. Orchards may be set out expressly for the use of swine and other stock. We know of a number of fine, thrifty young orchards of sweet apples, set out by men who have long used them to great advantage for feeding their swine, and who consider a bushel of them equal to a bushel of potatoes: they are valuable also for cows and horses; and if time permitted, could give accounts of many interesting experiments proving their value for this purpose; but must pass to the consideration of other inducements to pursue this pleasant occupation.

One great advantage arising from the cultivation of fine fruit is, that a free use of it is favorable to health. In the Annals of Horticulture, the advantages of it are set forth in the following language:

"One of the best aliments and the best appropriated, to the different ages of life, is that which our fruit affords. They present to man a light nourishment, of easy digestion, and produce a chyle admirably adapted to the functions of the human body. Thoroughly ripe fruit eaten with bread, is perhaps the most innocent of all aliments, and will even insure health and strength."

"There are fruits which, when perfectly ripe, can be eaten to excess, without inconvenience, such as grapes, cherries and currants; the other kinds never occasion ill consequences, if they are eaten only to satisfy the demands of nature."

As far as my own observation goes, I fully agree with the above writer. For, not having had the taste vitiated by tobacco or ardent spirits, I have always retained the high relish for fruits, which seems to be inherent to our natures, and have habitually used it freely when it has been in my power to obtain it. When toiling in the sun in our warm summer days, I have found there was nothing so grateful or refreshing as fruit. A plate of strawberries, currants, cherries or a melon, with a little bread and cheese, for a lunch, taken under a tree, fanned by the pure country air, is a luxury indeed; and will be found more effectual in recruiting the exhausted frame and quenching the parching thirst, than any thing else that can be named, even were the whole list of aliments or stimulating drinks called over. With fruit, a very little drink, even of cold water will be found necessary. Having had an abundance of cherries for a number of years past, I have eaten them in their season almost to excess, and found that health was improved by the use. I have eat them in the morning as soon as I have risen and could get to the trees, and at all times of the day. I

have frequently made my breakfast on bread and cherries, or strawberries, with a little milk or coffee, and found myself equally refreshed as if I had taken more substantial food; and it is my candid opinion that if fruits were more generally raised, and formed a part of every meal, it would be found by all to be beneficial to health and at the same time a saving to the purse. A writer in the Medical and Surgical Journal says, "that instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, cherries, melons and wild fruit, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive in seasons of scarcity. All naturalists will testify to the importance of fruit seasons to the lower animals, particularly birds. When there is a failure or an insufficient supply, the feathered tribe are less musical, less numerous, and commence their migrations much earlier, than when amply supplied with the delicate nutrition designed for them at certain periods of the revolving year.

"There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effect of fruit, that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based on the common observation of the intelligent.

"We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in this department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer or freer from the paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the land in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health, and therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes, not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influence. Tyssot, in his advice to people upon their health says: 'There is a pernicious prejudice with which all are too generally imbued. It is, that fruits are injurious in the dysentery, and increase and produce it. There is not perhaps a more false prejudice. Bad fruits and those which have been imperfectly ripened in unfavorable seasons, may occasion cholics and sometimes diarrhoeas, but never epidemic dysentery. Ripe fruits of all kinds, and especially those of summer, are the true preservatives against this malady.' He farther says, 'that whenever the dysentery has prevailed, I have eaten less animal food and more fruit, and I have never had the slightest attack. Several physicians have adopted the same regimen.

"I have seen eleven patients in the same house; nine were obedient and ate fruit; they recovered. The grandmother and a child which she was partial to, died. She prescribed to the child burnt wine, oil, powerful aromatics, and forbade the use of fruit: it died. She followed the same course and met the same fate."

The strawberry is considered by many medical men as a valuable medicine in many diseases; particularly for putrid fevers and pulmonary consumption. A free use of strawberries, it is said, will both prevent and cure the rheumatism. The celebrated Linnæus cured himself of the gout by persevering in a regimen of strawberries.

I could accumulate testimony on the utility of fruit, but I consider it unnecessary. Intelligent people no longer doubt upon the subject, and we hope the prejudices heretofore entertained against the free use of it, will be done away.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### THINGS NOT TO BE DONE.

Sowing spring wheat without soaking in brine, and rolling in lime, is a thing not to be done. According to C. W. Johnson, salt acts an important part in germination and promoting the growth of plants; and lime, every one is aware, seems to be necessary in some form to the perfection of plants and their seeds. Both, then, should be used in sowing wheat.

Attempting to keep cattle, sheep and horses, through our long winters on straw or even hay, without roots, is a thing not to be done. Every good farmer, will therefore make his arrangements so as to secure a plentiful supply of turnips, potatoes, or carrots, for winter and spring use. These fed with the hay, will improve the stock, promote health, and bring the animals through the most trying season of the year with safety and profit.

Making a yard of the highway, and allowing your cattle and sheep to be fed, and to drop their dung where it is lost to the farm, is not to be done. This practice, though a common, is a wretched one, and should be reformed altogether. Feed your animals in stalls, if you can; if not, in yards. To do otherwise, is wasteful in the extreme.

Allowing your cattle in the spring of the year to go roaming about, poaching your meadows and pastures with their feet, is a thing not to be done. The amount of food they can get in this way is a poor compensation for the damage they do, and besides it destroys their relish for hay, without offering any substitute.

Suffering animals to perish for want of attention, at any season of the year, is a thing not to be done. But if any do die accidentally, they should be converted to use by being covered with earth, to absorb the gasses of oxygen and ammonia that are the inevitable results of animal putrefaction, and which are indispensable to the growth of plants.

Having your pig sty in such a state, or place, that your pigs shall not work for a living, is a thing not to be done. They should have a yard into which weeds, swamp muck, straw, and the scrapings of roads and ditches should be thrown, to be converted into manure; and if they seem at any time reluctant to begin the task of mixing such materials, a few handfuls of corn scattered over the surface will set them to work most industriously.

Permitting the chips, pieces of bark, sawdust, &c., of your wood yard to accumulate for years, is a thing not to be done. Remember that all, which has once formed part of a plant can be converted into a plant again, and place all such matters where their decomposition will be most useful, and soonest effected.

Nearly every farm has some pond, marsh, or bog which receives a large portion of the wash of the cultivated land; and to allow this to remain without being returned to the soil, is a thing not to be done. There are some such places that may be considered as inexhaustible deposits of fertilizing matter, yet have never been drawn upon for a single load, by the neighboring farmers. Let those who have such deposits look to them.

Allowing your work to drive you, is a thing not to be done. The man who is half an hour behind his work, finds labor forever an uphill business. There is here a serious mistake committed by many farmers. They lay out more work than they can do well, or in season, and the consequence is,

nothing is done at the time, or as it should be. What you do, do in season, and be sure to do well.

Being content to allow a single year to pass without correcting some error, or making some improvement in husbandry, is a thing not to be done. In conversation with an intelligent farmer the other day, he remarked that the practice of all fell behind their knowledge, or in other words, none did as well as they knew how. To put the knowledge we acquire from our own or other's experience to use, should be the aim of every one, and would soon do away the reproach that farmers are a stationary race of men.

From the same.

### HAWTHORN HEDGES OF ENGLAND.

*Messrs Editors*—There appears to be a considerable desire to introduce into our meadows and fields, that most beautiful of all fences, the Hawthorn hedge. But the prevailing opinion, that it will not thrive here, seems to retard its introduction; the severity of the winter, and dryness of summer, are both urged as causes of its failure.

In England the thorn is considered to be one of their most hardy plants; and it makes a fence which endures for ages. It grows and preserves its beauty on hills which are almost bare of soil, and are, consequently, liable to be parched with the summer's sun, and are also exposed to the severities of winter; it bears the extremes of seasons, and difference of situations, much better than several other English plants which flourish here; hence it is, at least, reasonable to suppose that its failure must arise from some other cause than that of change of climate. Its proper cultivation may not be well enough understood; or, some little alteration may be required to adapt its cultivation to the difference of climate; such, for instance, as trenching *very deep* where the plants are to stand, which would have a greater tendency to preserve them from the injurious effects of the extreme heat and dryness in summer.

The mode of cultivation in England, is as follows: The plants are those of the white thorn. This thorn will, if left to grow singly, attain the bulk and height of an apple tree. It bears white flowers in great abundance, of a very fragrant smell, which are succeeded by a little egg-shaped berry, which, when it is ripe in the fall, is of a red color. Within the red pulp is a small stone; and this stone being put in the ground produces a plant or tree, in the same manner that a cherry-stone does. The red berries are called *haws*; whence this thorn is sometimes called the hawthorn. The leaf is precisely like a gooseberry leaf, only smaller; the branches are everywhere armed with *sharp thorns*, and the wood has a fine grain, and is very flexible and very tough.

The berries are ripe in November. They are beaten from the trees, and cleared from leaves and bits of wood; then they are mixed with sand or earth, four bushels of sand or earth to a bushel of haws, and kept in a cellar, or other cool place; and, soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, they are sown as thick as peas, in drills one foot apart; here they come up and stand till the next year, when they are taken from that situation, assorted, the strong from the weak ones, and planted very thick in rows one foot apart in a nursery, where they stand another year; then they are ready to be planted to become a hedge. In England, there are two ways of planting a hedge as to

position of ground. One on a *bank*, with a ditch on the side; the other on the level ground.

The soil is prepared by plowing twelve or fourteen inches deep; or, which is better, by trenching two feet deep, and making the earth very fine. The plants are selected from the nursery, as near as possible of *equal size*, else some get the start of others, subdue them, and keep them down, and this makes an uneven hedge, with weak parts in it. If the plants be two years old, have been transplanted, and are at the bottom as big as a *large goose quill*, they are every thing that is required.

The roots of the plants are pruned to within four inches of the part that was at the top of the ground, or in other words, the root is left but four inches long, and all the fibres are cut clean away, or they would die and do harm if left.

The ground and the plants being thus prepared, a straight cut or drill is made about six inches deep, and the plants are put in, but not deeper than they stood before taken from the nursery. The distance between each plant is six or eight inches; some people prefer them twelve inches apart, and plant another line drawn six inches from the first, and put in the plants, not to stand opposite those in the first row, but opposite the middles of the intervals. When the plants are in, the soil between and around them is gently pressed down with the foot, then hoed a little and left neat.

This work is done early in October, or as soon as the ground is suitable in the spring. The first or second week in October would be the most proper time to plant here, even though the leaves should yet be on the plants, as the roots would strike, in this fine month, before the severe frosts commence, and the plants would be more vigorous and start earlier in the spring. If the planting could not be done in the fall, it should be done as soon as the ground is fit in the spring; or the heat and drought might come and retard the growth of the plants.

In both cases, the plants are out almost close to the ground. If planted in the fall, they are cut down as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and before the buds begin to swell; if planted in spring, they are cut down as soon as planted. This cutting down to within half an inch of the ground, is indispensably necessary, for without it there would be no hedge. The ground between and all about them is also kept clean and frequently hoed.

Some people cut down again the next spring, but it is much better to defer the second cutting until two years after the first one, and then to cut all close down to the ground as possible in the spring; the shoots then come out so thick and so strong that they never need to be cut down any more. But about the middle of the following July, the top, and sides near the top, are clipped off a little, and the bottom left still less clipped, so that the hedge may be wide at bottom and narrow at the top. In October, the new shoots are clipped again, but not quite down to the last cut, the sides being still left in a sloped form, wide at bottom and sharp at the top; when kept in that form the hedge grows close and bushy down to the ground, so as to form a completely close fence; but if left broad at the top, the bottom becomes open and the fence is not so good.

The clipping is performed twice in each of the first four or five years, with shears to be had for

that purpose; afterwards with a long handled bill-hook.

The ground is also hoed and kept clean near the roots of the plants for the first five or six years from the time of planting; the fence will then be about five feet high, and is usually allowed to attain the height of seven or eight feet in meadows and fields, and ten or twelve feet around gardens and orchards, and from two to five feet wide at the bottom.

Of the beauty of such a hedge it is impossible for any one who has not seen it, to form an idea. The leaf is beautiful in color and in shape; it is one of the very earliest in the spring, and preserves its bright hue during the summer heats. Its blossoms, which are white and fragrant, burst forth in the middle of May, and give the most gay and fruitful appearance to the meadows, fields and gardens which they encircle. Its usefulness in giving protection, shelter and shade, render it superior to any other sort of fence. The branches grow so thick and present thorns so numerous, and those so sharp, as to make the fence impenetrable. The shelter it gives in the spring and fall, and the shade it gives in the heat of summer, are so much more effectual than those given by wood or stone fences, that there is no comparison between them. This is important to the farmer whose profits depend much upon the good condition of his cattle, which improve more rapidly and are in every respect more profitable when thus protected from the chills of cold and wet weather, and also from the scorching rays of the summer's mid-day sun.

Another advantage which a quickset hedge possesses over any other sort of fence is, that it effectually protects gardens from the depredations of poultry. Fowls will alight on wooden, brick and stone fences; but never on a quickset hedge, which affords no steady lodgement for the feet, and which wounds their legs and thighs and bodies with its thorns. It not only gives protection against intruders, but also affords shelter in cold weather and shade in hot. On the south side of a high fence, peas, lettuces, radish, and many other things, can be had ten or twelve days earlier in the spring than in the unshaded ground; and during the heat of summer all these and many others thrive best in the shade, and continue to do so long after they will no longer produce in the sun.

The hawthorn is the favorite plant of England; it is seen as a flowering shrub in pleasure grounds; it is the constant ornament of paddocks and parks; the first appearance of its blossoms is hailed by old and young, as the sign of pleasant weather; the youth, of both sexes, adorn themselves with garlands made with flowers, and join in merry dance and rural sports around the hawthorn bush on the village green; whilst the more aged, seated beneath its shade, direct the joyous throng, and recount with pleasing recollections, all the pastimes and pleasures of their youth. In short, take away the hawthorn, and you take away the greatest beauty of the English fields and gardens.

And why should America not possess this most beautiful plant? She has some of the English follies and English vices; and why not English hedges, instead of post-and-rail and board fences? If, instead of these sterile-looking and cheerless enclosures, the gardens and meadows and fields in the neighborhood of cities and towns were divided by quickset hedges, what a difference would the alteration make in the look, and in the real value too, of those gardens, meadows, and fields?

N. B. If the white thorn plants cannot be procured here, they may be had from Liverpool or London in the spring; or the berries may be shipped from any port in Great Britain, in barrels, half sand and half berries, in November. Three barrels would fence a farm; and might be had for little more than two dollars a barrel, at any port in England.

With due regard, yours,  
Albany, March 22, 1841.

R. M.

#### CEDAR HEDGES.

Hugh Gaston, who makes some inquiries on this subject, is informed that the berries of the Cedar are to be gathered in December, thoroughly cleansed by rubbing off the resinous matter, put into unslaked ashes, and after two weeks, plant them in rows like peas. They may be transplanted in about two years, into a rich light soil, formed for the purpose, and in seven or eight years with proper trimming, make a beautiful hedge. If at the expiration of the two weeks' preparation in ashes, the ground should be frozen, they must be mixed up with earth in a box, and placed in an exposed situation, until the first thaw, or till the earth can be fitted for their reception. In trimming the cedar, or pruning, care must be taken not to disturb the centre or leading shoot, as in that case the tree frequently perishes.—*lb.*

#### PEACH WORM.

Messrs Editors—Has there been any preventive discovered to the ravages of the peach worm or grub, which threatens to destroy this most delicious of fruits? I have some fine trees which I find have been attacked. I am loth to lose them, and any information you may be able to give, will be thankfully received by one, at least, of your many  
SUBSCRIBERS.

If the trees are already infested by the grub, let them be carefully examined around the root, and every worm dissected out of the bark. Complete excision will alone save the tree; at least such is the opinion of some of the most successful peach growers. With this evil, prevention is better than cure, and fortunately since attention has been directed to this point, methods have been discovered which appear to be effectual in preventing the attacks of the parent moth or fly. Planting the red cedar with the peach tree in the same hole, and leaving the roots and stems in as near contact as possible, has been found by experience to preserve the peach, the odor of the cedar being offensive to the parent of the grub, and the slow growth of this shrub preventing any injury to the peach. Prof. Kirkland, of Ohio, says—"Tansy and wormwood contain large quantities of essential oil, which is peculiarly offensive to this insect; and it is found that if the body of the peach tree be surrounded by half a dozen sprouts of either of these vegetables, it will be perfectly secured against the approaches of the destructive enemy. They should be planted in the spring nearly in contact with the body of the tree, and so as to surround it. During the summer they should be cultivated, and kept free from grass. In this way they form a permanent and successful means of defence against the insect that has nearly exterminated the peach tree from many sections of our country."—*lb.*

Man is the master of his own destiny.—*Cousin.*

CATTLE SHOW AT BRIDGEWATER,

On Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1841.

List of Premiums proposed by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society:

State Premiums.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, offer the following premiums for Stock, to be exhibited from any county of the Commonwealth, at Bridgewater, on Wednesday, the 29th of September next, at the annual Cattle Show of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, viz:

For the best blooded bull of an imported breed, not less than one year old, assurance being given that he shall be kept for use in the Commonwealth at least nine months, \$20

For second best, (same requisitions,) 10

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

For second best, (same requisitions,) 7

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

For second best, (same requisitions,) 5

For the best full blooded heifer, of an imported breed, of any age, 5

For the best pair of working oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, 12

For second best do. do. 6

For the best pair of three years old steers, taking into view their size, power and training 6

For second best do. do. 4

Similar premiums may be expected to be offered for the same description of stock, at the Plymouth County Exhibition, in 1842.

Claims to the above premiums must be entered in writing, with Benj. Guild, Esq., Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on or before the 20th of September next; also in like manner, notice must be given to Abram Washburn, 2d, of Bridgewater, at least three days previous to the exhibition.

Improvements.

To the person who shall on the first day of September, 1841, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which was swamp land or fresh meadow, June 1st, 1840, \$25

Second premium for the same object, 15

Third do. do. 10

To the person who shall before the first day of October next, produce the greatest quantity of cocoons by feeding the worms on the leaves of the Chinese mulberry tree or shrub, 15

Second premium for the same object, 10

Third do. do. 5

Claimants of the above premiums will be required to feed successfully not less than 6000 worms, and to state in writing the manner of cultivating the trees or shrubs on which the worms were fed, the kind of soil, the quantity and kind of manure, if any used, &c. Also the manner in which the eggs were preserved, the time and manner of hatching the worms, and all the particulars relating to feeding, taking care of the worms and preserving the cocoons, with an account of the whole expense.

To every person in the county who shall build before September, 1841, one hundred rods of stone wall,

For every additional hundred rods, 9

And in the same proportion for fractional parts of a hundred rods, after two hundred have been built. 12

To the person who shall collect the greatest quantity of any kind of material, (excepting manure from stock,) which in the opinion of the committee shall more than pay the cost of collecting and spreading on his farm, between the first day of September last and the first day of September next, not less than 400 loads, 40 cubic feet considered a load, 20

A second premium for the same object, not less than 300 loads, 15

A third, not less than 250 loads, 12

A fourth, not less than 200 loads, 10

The committee are authorized to distribute 8 vols. of the N. E. Farmer and 8 vols. of the Yankee Farmer.

N. B. Claims to be made on or before the 1st day of August, 1841, to Isaac Alden, East Bridgewater.

Claimants, to entitle themselves to the above offered premiums, must make a particular statement in writing, of their several operations.

Produce.

For the greatest quantity of wheat, raised on not less than one acre of land, nor less than twenty bushels, \$12

For the next greatest quantity, do. 8

For 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, 1841, 12

Next best crop, 8

Next best do. 5

For the greatest quantity of barley on an acre, not less than thirty bushels, 8

Second premium, do. 5

For the best crop of Rohan potatoes, on not less than half an acre of land, nor less 400 bushels, 5

For the best crop of potatoes of any kind, on not less than one acre of land, and not less than 500 bushels to the acre, 10

For the next best do. not less than 400 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. do. 5

For the greatest quantity of white beans raised on an acre, not less than 15 bushels, 6

For the next 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 three hundred 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 a quarter of an acre of land, 5

If the sugar be extracted from the beets and a satisfactory account of the processes given, the premium will be trebled. 12

For the greatest quantity of common turnips on an acre, not less than 300 bushels, 5

For the best crop of ruta бага turnips, not less than 300 bushels, 5

The committee are authorized to distribute 8 vols. of the N. E. Farmer and 8 of the 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 September 29th, 1841, but the evidence of the amount of crops need not be produced until the first of November next. Communications to be made to Anthony Collamore, Penbrooke, Chairman of Committee on Produce.

N. B. Without a strict compliance with the above conditions, the committee have determined not to award premiums.

Stock.

For the best fat ox, \$10

For the next best do. 8

For the best fat cow, 6

Next best do. 3

For the best milch cow, 8

Next best do. 6

For the best heifer, not less than one nor more than three years old, 5

For the next best do. 3

For the best bull calf not less than five months old, 4

For the next best do. 3

For the best heifer calf, 4

For the next best do. 3

For the best pigs of the Berkshire or Mackay breed, not less than three months old, a male and female, assurance being given that they shall be kept in the county at least one year from the day of exhibition, 6

The committee are authorized to distribute 4 vols. of the N. E. Farmer and 4 vols. of the 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. The committee will please strictly to enforce this requisition and award no premium for a milch cow, unless the quantity of milk and butter produced for at least ten days in each of the months, June and September, be accurately stated.

Animals must have been kept in the county six months to entitle them to premiums.

Claims for stock of every sort, and entries for the ploughing match, to be made on or before September 25th, 1841, to Abram Washburn, 2d, Bridgewater.

*Working Oxen and Steers.*

For the best pair of working oxen, raised and trained in the county, \$10  
 For the next best do. 6  
 For the best pair of steers, not less than two nor more than three years old, 6  
 For the next best do. 3  
 For the best pair of yearling steers, accustomed to the yoke, 5  
 For the next best do. 3  
 The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. of the N. E. Farmer and 2 vols. of the Yankee Farmer.

*Plowing Match.*

The Plowing 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 to be performed with one yoke of oxen.  
 The committee are authorized to distribute 3 vols. of the N. E. Farmer and 3 vols. of the Yankee Farmer.

*Articles of the Dairy.*

For the best butter, not less than 50 lbs., \$5  
 For next best do. not less than 25 lbs. 3  
 Next best do. do. do. 2  
 For the best cheese, not less than 700 lbs. 5  
 For next best do., not less than 100 lbs. 3  
 Next best do. do. do. 2

The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. of the N. E. Farmer and 2 vols. of the Yankee Farmer.

*Fruits and Vegetables.*

The committee on Fruits and Vegetables, are authorized to distribute twenty dollars for extraordinary fruits and vegetables that may be deposited for exhibition.

*Inventions.*

The committee are authorized to distribute for inventions and improvements in the structure of implements of agriculture, &c. as rewards of ingenuity, \$20  
 The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. of the N. E. Farmer and 2 vols. of the Yankee Farmer.

*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

*Cocoons and Silk.*

To the person who shall raise and exhibit the largest quantity of cocoons, \$4  
 For the next greatest quantity, 3  
 For the next 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 Plymouth county, not admissable.

*Premiums Claimable in Future Years.*

1. To the person who shall on the first day of September, 1842, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which is now fresh meadow or swamp land, \$25  
 2. Second premium for the same object, 15  
 3. Third do. do. do. 10  
 4. For the most accurate and satisfactory experiment in the application of manure, premium payable in 1842, 25  
 5. To the person who shall make the most valuable and extensive general improvements on his farm, before September 1st, 1846, 50  
 6. To the person who shall make the next most valuable improvements, 30  
 7. 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  
 8. Second premium for the same object, 30  
 9. Third do. do. do. 20

Claims to these premiums numbered 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, must be made to Isaac Alden, of East Bridgewater, on or before the first day of June, 1841, that the committee may acquaint themselves with the condition of the farms at that time, and become better qualified to judge of the actual improvements.

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,

MORRILL ALLEN.

Bridgewater, Jan. 1841.

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

ON PREPARING NIGHT-SOIL.

SIR—I observed a few days ago in one of your late periodicals, an inquiry, by a correspondent, for the best method of preparing night-soil, for manure. He said, "he had mixed it with lime, and a very strong smell of ammonia was evolved, whereby he feared the efficacy of the manure might be impaired. These conclusions are perfectly correct; its efficacy as organic manure, would be destroyed by the use of lime.

When an organic body containing nitrogen undergoes putrefaction, and moisture present, the nitrogen unites with the hydrogen of the water and forms ammonia; the oxygen, the other element of water, unites with the carbon of the putrifying body, and forms carbonic acid; both these trans-

formations, in their nascent state, combine and form carbonate of ammonia, a volatile salt, which is always evaporating with water, as long as the decomposition continues. Such invariably takes place in nitrogenous bodies.

When lime is added to a body holding carbonate of ammonia in solution, as in night-soil, the ammoniacal salt is decomposed; the lime robs it of its carbonic acid, and caustic ammonia, a still more volatile compound, flies off in gas: thus we have got rid of all the nitrogen the organic compound contained.

Organic manure, without nitrogen, is of very little value. It pervades every part of the vegetable structure, and no plant will attain maturity, even in the richest mould, without its presence.—The relative value of manure may be known by the relative quantity of nitrogen it contains. There does not appear to be any manure so rich in nitrogen as human excrement, (except bone manure, which contains upwards of 30 per cent. of gelatine in its interstices;) so much so, that according to the analyses of Macaire and Marcet, 100 parts of human urine are equal to 1300 parts of fresh dung of the horse, 600 parts of the cow, and 450 parts of the urine of the horse. Hence it is evident that it would be of much importance if none of the human excrements were lost, especially when we consider that with every pound of urine a pound of wheat might be produced. Now I would suggest to your correspondent the best and most economical method I know of preserving unimpaired the most valuable element in night-soil, which is as follows: To every 100 lbs. of night soil add 7 lbs. of sulphate of lime (gypsum) in powder; a double decomposition will ensue, and the result will be, instead of sulphate of lime and carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia—the latter, soluble salt which cannot be volatilized. It might now be mixed with other compost, or dried any way thought proper, and applied to the roots of the vegetable, to be again transformed into bread, butter, cheese, &c.

Chloride of calcium, sulphuric or muriatic acid, substances of low price, would completely neutralize the urine, converting its ammonia into salts which possess no volatility.

I would also suggest that if the floors of stables be strewed from time to time with a little sulphate of lime, they will lose all their offensive smell, and none of the ammonia which forms can be lost, but retained in a condition serviceable as manure. In close stables the horses' health would be better preserved and they would not be so liable to get blind as now. 13-4 lbs. of sulphate of lime will fix as much ammonia as is produced by 100 lbs. of horse's urine.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GREGORY BRABYN.

Wanebridge, Nov. 14.

*Soot as a manure.*—A writer in the Farmer's Journal says he has applied soot upon asparagus, peas, and a variety of other vegetables, with as much effect as if he had used solid dung; but to plants in pots, particularly pines, he found it admirably adapted; when watered with it, they assume a deep healthy green and grow strong and luxuriant.

Vice stings us even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.—Lacon.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1841.

**BOSTON POUURETTE.**

A Mr Rowell, of Lynn, asks the agricultural community to furnish means for manufacturing pourette in this city. We wish him success, and trust that he will meet with it.

If we understand his plan, the outlines are these:—that subscription papers be opened forthwith for taking up the stock; that as soon as \$10,000 shall be promised, in sums of not less, than \$50 each, a meeting of the subscribers shall be called, to choose their officers, determine whether it is best to go on, and if so, to authorize whom they please to collect the money that has been subscribed, and appropriate the same to the purpose for which it was designed.

We have asked Mr R. for proofs of his trustworthiness, and he has obtained a certificate signed by several highly respectable citizens of Lynn, which is satisfactory.

He possesses some practical acquaintance with the business; has spent some weeks at one of the establishments in New York, where a relative of his is superintendent.

We have questioned Mr R. very closely, and are unable to discover any reasons why the stock in such a company would not be profitable. Such subscribers as choose to take their dividends in the manufactured article, will apparently obtain manure at a low rate. Making very considerable allowances for unforeseen contingencies, the business certainly promises well to the stockholders. If, as Mr Rowell maintains, the outlay of \$10,000 will procure all necessary fixtures, tools, &c., and will also be sufficient for the manufacture of 30,000 bushels of pourette, then at the usual price of 40 cents per bushel, the whole expenses may be refunded the first year. This, however, is more than would be expected.

Mr R., should his plan succeed, will stand upon an equality with every other subscriber. He hopes, no doubt, to find employment as superintendent; but the company will be under no obligations to employ him; he asks not that any thing shall be paid in to him, but chooses that all funds should go into the hands of some other person as treasurer.

It is desirable that operations should be commenced forthwith; for this summer is the best time for preparing the article for use the next spring. All persons disposed to subscribe, will confer a favor by sending their intentions at once to the N. E. Farmer office. It is hoped by Mr R. that the farmers will be the subscribers.

We have no interest in this project apart from our general interest in agriculture; and in our remarks have endeavored to avoid holding out delusive expectations. We may be deceived; but we have given considerable attention to the subject, and have a strong persuasion that we are not imposed upon. We advise our friends who wish for more manure than they make, to invest 50 or 100 dollars (more if they choose,) in this concern, which we believe will go on and will do well. The question whether to go on or not, is to be submitted to those who subscribe; and no payment is asked for until they have decided that point.

We hope that our friends will at once inform us of their wishes. Should Mr R. meet with encouragement, he says that operations may be commenced next month.

**THE FLOWER GARDEN CULTIVATED BY THE LADIES.**

A neat flower garden in front of the farm house, is proof that the farmer's wife and daughters are industrious and refined. It is proof that the work within doors is well performed: for it is never the case that disorder and thriftlessness reside within, while the garden—tended by female hands—is neat and flourishing. This outdoor labor gives bloom to the cheeks, vigor to the whole frame, cheerfulness to the disposition, and general efficiency.

Fair and gentle woman is never in a better school than when busying her fingers and twining her affections around the fair daughters of Flora. There she mingles with beauties whose tongues never utter envy or malice, and whose ears are deaf to every idle or sinful word. There the lovely and innocent speak to her of the more lovely and holy One who delineates their graceful forms and paints their rich and varied colors. Purer, richer, better are the teachings of the shooting blades and opening flower, than come from the musings of a listless mind, the pages of romance, or the gossip of corrupted society. The seeds of health, and purity, and vigor are in the soil on which the pink and primrose grow, and those who labor to procure the fragrance of the latter, will taste the delicious fruit which the former bear.

Fear not, ye busy wives and daughters, that the care of a small flower garden will be a burthen, rendering more arduous the labors of the kitchen, the dairy room, and the needle. For the invigorating exhalations of the freshly turned soil, the draughts of pure oxygen which will be found around your plants when the warm sun is expanding their foliage, the variety of exercise which the garden gives to body and mind, together with the pleasure derived from the beauty and fragrance of your flowers, will furnish more strength than the labors of the garden will exhaust.

**LEISURE DAYS.**

By these we mean days in which the care of the crops does not require attention—days when the farmer can look about him and turn his hand to some odd job. Usually there are several such days in June, and the manner in which they are spent is of no small moment.

Of course it is not in our power to tell you what is to be done on your particular place—for on one farm a few rods of stone fence is to be built; on another an underdrain is to be completed; on a third the ditches require attention, &c. &c. But at these times keep a sharp look out for manure making. The swine must have frequent supplies of the raw material, and leaves, soil, muck, &c. must be deposited near the hog-yard now, so that in the busy days of haying, something may be thrown in, and your hogs not left without means of doing their proper work. These days for whitewashing, for cleaning up around the house and barn, for seasonal repairs, and the like, are among the most profitable of the season. We class them under the head of leisure days, but they should be far from days of idleness: more of the profits of husbandry is obtained from the good judgment and perseverance with which improvements are planned and executed; (we mean the gradual improvements, which the good farmer will have an eye to, and will carry forward at times when the cost will be but little)—more of the real profits of farming turns upon these than upon the ordinary crops of the farm. Where soil and manure are alike, one man can obtain as good a crop as another, or nearly so; the skill required is not so much that of planting and hoeing, as of increasing the manure heap, increasing the depth of the soil; protecting the dry lands from drought,

and draining those that are too wet; the mixing of soils and suiting the manures to the soils and crops to which they are applied. These are the important matters; and many of them deserve attention at this season of the year.

**THE SEASON.**

We have had more than two weeks of warm, windy weather, without rain: vegetation has advanced most rapidly; but now (Monday) the drought begins to pinch; rain is very desirable in this immediate vicinity: in the northern and eastern parts of Essex county, there have been recent showers, and nothing suffers there from lack of moisture.

**Massachusetts Horticultural Society.**

*Saturday, May 8th, 1841.*

Exhibited—Native Plants—10 species—from B. E. Cotting. 8 species of do. from E. Weston, jr. and F. Parker.

*May 15th.* Native Plants—10 species—from B. E. Cotting.

*May 22d.* Native Plants—14 species—from B. E. Cotting.

*May 29th.* Native Plants—22 species—from B. E. Cotting.

*June 5th.* Bouquets from J. Hovey, Hovey & Co., T. Mason and A. Bowditch.

Double White Camellia and Blush, Yellow and White Tea Roses, Lamarque do. and some others, from A. Bowditch.

Geraniums from T. Mason.

Native flowers from E. Weston, jr. and F. Parker.

Native plants, 30 species, from B. E. Cotting.

From J. Kenrick, *Pæonia Banksii* and *Papaveracea*; several varieties of fine hardy *Azaleas*; Double White and Scarlet *Hawthorn*; Flowering *Ash*; Scotch *Laburnum*; *Hallsia tetraptera*; *Magnolia cordata*; *Calycanthus*; *Tartarian Honeysuckle*; *Spiræa hypericifolia*; *Flesh col'd* and *White Horschestnut*; *Herbaceous Pæonies*, &c.

C. M. HOVEY, *Chairman.*

**EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.**

*Saturday, June 12.*

Hovey & Co. exhibited very fine specimens of Southgate Cucumber.

For the Committee.

S. POND.

**NOTICE.**

The exhibition of *Pæonies*, for premium, is postponed until Saturday, the 19th June. The following are the prizes offered:

For the best display of flowers—

‘ ‘ second best do. do.

C. M. HOVEY, *Chairman.*

**VARIEGATED HORSE CHESTNUT.**

William Kenrick, Esq., of Nonantum Hill, Newton, has exhibited to us the leaves of a Horse Chestnut tree, which are beautifully variegated, green and white. It has been raised from seed within a few years, and should it continue to exhibit the same propensity, will prove an interesting addition to our ornamental trees.

J. B.

*Sweet Flag.* A gentleman, whose word is valuable, informs us that by mowing the top of the sweet flag early in the season, and letting it fall and rot, and then mowing later and closer at the proper season both flag and the grass among it, you may kill out the flag.

**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 13.

June, 1841.	5, A. M.	12, M.	7, P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	7 56	85	76	W.
Tuesday,	8 70	88	82	N. W.
Wednesday,	9 66	67	68	S. E.
Thursday,	10 57	63	76	S. W.
Friday,	11 64	85	78	N. W.
Saturday,	12 53	75	68	N. W.
Sunday,	13 55	78	63	S. W.

There has not been rain enough during the week to wet the surface of the earth.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1841.**

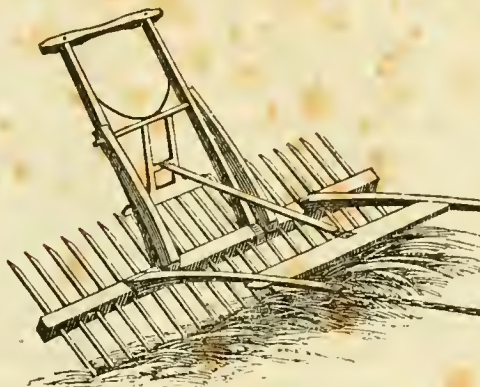
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 175 Beef Cattle, 12 pair of Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 650 Sheep and 630 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, \$6 75 a 7 00. Second quality, \$6 25 a 6 50. Third quality, \$5 25 a 6 00.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.  
Cows and Calves.—Sales, \$22, \$25, \$30, \$32, \$35, and \$37.  
Sheep.—Lots \$2 25, \$2 42, \$2 50, \$2 67, and \$2 75.  
Swine.—Lots to peddle 5 for sows, and 6 for barrows. Large barrows 5 1-2. At retail from 5 1-2 to 7.

**REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.**



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

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

**NEW YORK POUURETTE COMPANY.**

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

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

Owing to the unusually wet season, orders received now cannot be filled under four or five weeks, but it is believed that there will be a supply in July, August and September.

To ensure a supply for early spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a full Dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a wet spring like the present; or

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

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

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

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Urate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, it report be true, failed, after an expenditure of over \$50 000.

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

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

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

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 25—Ohio \$5 12.

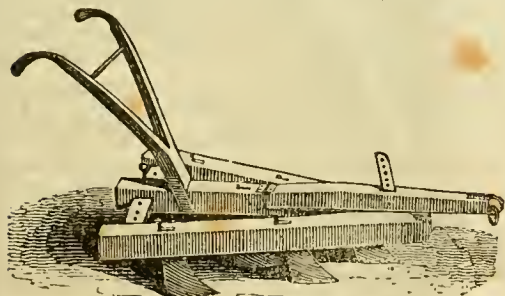
GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 68—Southern Flat Yellow 60—White 64.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 36 to 33—Northern 33 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 13 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14.

HAY, per ton, \$18 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 15. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12.  
WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do. 3-4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 28—Do, unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unspiced, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3 50**



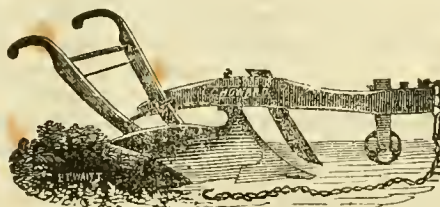
Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price \$3.50. **JOS. BRECK & CO.**

**FENCE CHAINS.**

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by **J. BRECK & CO.,** No. 62 North Market st. April 21

**DAHLIA POLES.**

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



**HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.**

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

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

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

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

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

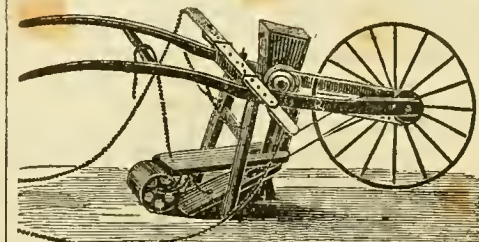
The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by **JOS. BRECK & CO.**

**FULL BLOOD DURHAM CATTLE.**

The subscriber will sell at public auction, at his residence in Pleasant Valley, foot of Atwell's Avenue, in Providence, 1 1-2 miles from the Great Bridge, on Wednesday, the 23d of June instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

20 head of superior full and half blood Durham Cattle. Also, 20 full blood and half blood imported Southdown Sheep. A rare chance is offered in this stock to farmers and others to secure some of the finest Cattle ever offered for sale in this country, and as a whole there is seldom so choice a lot of herd book Cattle presented to the public. All interested are requested to call and examine this stock previous to the day of sale. Terms liberal. For further particulars see catalogue, which will be exhibited at the sale. Providence, June 5, 1841. **JOHN GILES.**

**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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

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

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

March 17.  
**DURHAM COW FOR SALE.**  
A young full blooded Durham Cow and her calf—a very desirable animal in every particular. Apply to **EDWARD TITCOMB, Jr.,** Newburyport. May 5

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## HOME IN THE SKIES.

When up to nightly skies we gaze,  
Where stars pursue their endless ways,  
We think we see, from earth's low clod,  
The wide and shining home of God.

But could we rise to moon or sun,  
Or path where planets daily run,  
Still heaven would spread above us far,  
And earth remote would seem a star.

'T is vain to dream those tracks of space,  
With all their worlds approach his face;  
One glory fills each whirling ball—  
One love has shaped and moved them all.

This earth, with all its dust and tears,  
Is his no less than yonder spheres,  
And rain-drops weak, and grains of sand,  
Are stamped by his immediate hand.

The rock, the wave, the little flower,  
All fed by streams of living power,  
That spring from one Almighty will,  
Whate'er his thoughts conceived, fulfil.

And is this all that man can claim?  
Is this our longing's final aim,  
To be like all things round—no more  
Than pebbles cast on Time's gray shore?

Can man, no more than beast aspire  
To know his being's awful sire?  
And, born and lost on nature's breast,  
No blessing seek but there to rest?

Not this our doom, thou God benign!  
Whose rays on us unclouded shine;  
Thy breath sustains yon fiery dome,  
But man is most thy favored home.

We view those halls of painted air,  
And own thy presence makes them fair;  
But dearer still to thee, O Lord,  
Is he whose thoughts to thine accord.

[Blackwood.]

## MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

There is something in the wildness and sublimity of mountain scenery that tends to remind us rather of eternity than decay. The perishable works of man are no where to be seen. No city lies in gloomy ruins, to show the outline of faded greatness: no remnant of sanctuary here stands to show the worship that has passed away. We see no failing records of the glorious deeds of those whose names are learnt in history's page. We stand upon the mountain and we scarcely know that man exists upon the earth. This is not the land where arts have died, or science been forgot; those rocks never echoed the eloquence of orators, or the songs of poets; these waters never bore the proud ships of the merchant; the soil never yielded to man the fruit of his industry. It is not here that the finger of Time can be recognised. In vain would he set his mark on snows that never fail or disturb the fast bound form of adamant ice. In vain he stretches out his hand where the rushing torrent and the wavering water-fall, blest with an eternity of youth, dash on in their headlong course, regardless of the blighting power that withers strength, or lulls to rest the creation or the creature of mortality. Here may we pause and say that

Time has lost his power. Here may we view the faint efforts of Time overthrown in an instant. Changes they are; but the work of an hour has defeated the slow progress of decay. The lightning of the thunder-storm, the blowing tempest, the engulfing flood, the overspreading avalanche, have effaced from the surface of nature the impress of time, and left naught in the changes to remind us of age. Surely there are scenes in life which seem created to awaken in mankind the recollection, that even time can lose its power. Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures, the cares, nay, even the sorrows of our petty span, when for a moment he dwells with his heart and soul upon the thoughts of an eternity! Yes, it will sober the gay—it will comfort the grieved.—Edward Everett.

## MORE ECONOMIES.

*How to save Oil and Candles.*—Use sun-light two hours in the morning, and dispense with candles and lamps two hours after 9, P. M. The morning sun-light is much cheaper, and better than evening lamp-light.

*How to save expense in clothing.*—Purchase that which is at once decent and the most durable; and wear your garment despite the frequent changes of fashion, till it becomes too defaced to appear decent; then turn it and wear it henceforth as long as it protects the body. A blue coat is as warm after fashion requires a green one, as it ever was. A red shawl in fashion to-day, is as comfortable as a black one which fashion requires to-morrow. A few years hence your fame will not depend upon the style, color or quality of the broadcloth you wore in 1841.

*How to save time.*—Have a place for every thing, and when you have done using it, return it to its place. This will save much time in hunting after articles which are thrown carelessly aside, and lie you know not where.

*How to save expenses in travelling.*—Cultivate the bump of inhabitiveness; and if you want to go a mile or two, walk rather than hire an establishment at a livery stable. This will be for the health of your body as well as a security of your purse from languishment.

*How to save in little matters.*—Procure a book and keep an exact account of all your expenditures. At the expiration of three months, review the account and see how much you have expended in four, penny and nine penny items which you could have done without as well as not. Then see to it that each ensuing quarter shall be minus just those things. In many cases the aggregate will be found more considerable than you would be aware of, unless you keep such an account.

*How to save your property if your house should be consumed by fire.*—Get it insured. No one is entitled to much charity after he suffers loss, if he neglects so easy a method of securing himself.—Augusta Banner.

## DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

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

## DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

We have for sale a very large collection of the finest Double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 52, North Market St. April 23

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 60 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

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GEORGE THE THIRD, who has been honored with the Second and First State premiums in 1839, at Worcester, and at Concord in 1840, by the Committees appointed by the State, for awarding such premiums, is of Durham Breed, was imported as most superior stock, and is thought by judges to possess more valuable points, than any to be found in any other animal of the kind.

Also, two young Bulls, Sired by the above, their Dams are imported and of the best possible blood.

For further information apply to CHARLES WIL-LARD 2d, Still River Village, Harvard. 4w June 2

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMM C. LOMBAKI & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. isly. Nov. 17.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

## A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

# NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XIX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1841.

[NO. 51

N. E. FARMER.

## 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 or 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.

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 in a dormant state, as in peaty soils, is corrected by burning, by the application of clay, sand, calcareous matter, gravel, rubble, or any thing 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.

Stagnant water, in any soil, melts down the particles of matter which composes it, and joins them together in close contact; it prevents the air and water from circulating amongst the roots of the plants, and they therefore die. When a clayey soil has been thus closed together by stagnant water, it requires to be perfectly drained, and it can only be recovered by repeated ploughings and harrowings, together with the pulverizing influence of frost to bring it into a fit state for vegeta-

tion, and if it has been long under water, it acquires a pernicious quality, which can only be got quit of with great difficulty,—fallowing, and the application of lime, has a great effect in reviving it.

The first principles of agriculture, which are shewn by the best practice, are few; they may be stated to be these:—make and keep the land perfectly dry, and clean, or free from weeds; make and keep the soil, which is too adhesive or too loose, of such a friable nature as will make it receive, retain, and transmit moisture, and thus fit it to produce the most luxuriant state of vegetation; restore to the soil, as a manure, in a state of decay, the greater part, if not the whole, of the produce after it has been consumed by sheep or other stock. Never manure any land till every weed is exterminated, for weeds grow most luxuriantly in the soil to which they are natural: if any of them are left, they will outgrow the plant you intend to cultivate, and take up the greatest quantity of the manure laid on the land.

The properties of the mineral matter of which soils are composed, are very various, this variety depending on the nature of the subsoil, as we have elsewhere shown; but as it is only where soils have the mineral ingredients in a certain proportion, that they are capable of imbibing moisture from the atmosphere, of holding the rain which falls on it, and transmitting it to plants as they require it. Of imbibing and retaining heat, and of readily decomposing vegetable matter, which makes up the most valuable soil. A knowledge of these particulars is of the greatest moment to the agriculturist; by it he will be able to improve the texture of the soil, by adding to it the mineral substance of which it is deficient, so as permanently to improve it.

To alter the nature and properties of the constituents of any soil, 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 soil.

When the materials of which the soil is compo-

sed 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, silex, or lime, when alone, we have before stated, is barren; 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.—*Morton on Soils.*

## PERFECT SUBSOIL DRAINAGE AND DEEP PLOWING.

Every variety of good soil has a naturally dry porous subsoil, being either a deep, friable, porous earth, sand, or gravel, or open rock; so that rain water will not rest on its surface, but readily pass through the stratum below.

The greatest injury which the land receives is from stagnant water on the surface, or between the soil and the subsoil.

Bad and worthless clay soil is generally that which is saturated by stagnant water.

If water be allowed to remain on good land, it will soon convert it into bad or worthless soil;—a retentive subsoil has generally a soft or clayey surface, and is universally a bad and unproductive soil.

When the subsoil is retentive, the rain finds its way through the cultivated portion of the surface to the subsoil, and passes on slips between them to the furrows, keeping the cultivated portions of the soil wet and unfit for vegetation; but if the subsoil be porous, either naturally or artificially, it then goes directly through the subsoil or porous passage to the drains that are formed to draw off the redundant water.

It is the constant practice of the most scientific gardeners, when about to pot any plants, to put some broken tiles or gravel in the bottom of the pots to drain off the superfluous moisture from the plants to the hole in the bottom of the flower pots; and when they use a strongish or clay soil, instead of passing the soil through a sieve, as formerly was the custom, they now chop it into small pieces, and thus give to strongish clay soils an artificial porosity which they naturally do not possess.

On examining the roots of plants growing in pots with soil thus prepared, we find the crevices between the broken pieces of earth full of roots because they have not only a more easy passage where the soil is friable, in consequence of the lumps keeping the earth loose and porous between them, but here the drainage is most rapid and complete.

Land is not perfectly drained which, during the wettest weather, has any spots on it which the water rests upon, and gets stagnant for a short period. The rain should have a free course to sink down through the subsoil below the roots of plants, and

then run off by the furrow-drains to the open ditches.

Complete subsoil drainage of the retentive soils can only be effected by having a drain in every furrow, or about one or at most two perches apart; and then by subsoil plowing across the drains, and making an artificial porous stratum under the cultivated surface, to within an inch or two of the stones in the drains, that the rain-water may fall through the surface and run in the subsoil to the drains. The effect produced on the crops of close retentive soils, after they have been perfectly drained and subsoil plowed, is most astonishing.

The produce is so much increased that it will in many instances, pay the expenses in a year or two; and wet soils, which seemed to be strong clay when wet, become friable and even light when completely subsoil-drained, are easily cultivated, and light enough for producing turnips to be fed off with sheep.

Perfect drainage and deep plowing is the true principle of giving to the soil an increased fertility. By this means the plants are enabled readily to push their roots farther and deeper in search of food, which they obtain of a more healthy kind, than when the soil is imperfectly drained and plowed shallow. All tenacious clay soils should be trenched or subsoil-plowed once in every course of crops, or when they are in fallow; this practice not only gives to the roots of plants a greater scope to go in search of food in dry weather, but also furnishes a depth of porous substratum under the soil to draw off the superabundant moisture during continued wet weather, and transmits moisture to the roots of plants in continual drought.—*Ibid.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

### IRRIGATION.

This important branch of agricultural business, has not received its merited attention. In America it is, as yet, a novel practice; but on the eastern continent, has been understood from the earliest times. The ancients highly commended this art, and attributed much to the great benefits received from it. The immortal Homer, in his *Iliad*, says—

"The peasant with his spade, a rill  
Conducts from some pure fountain through his grove  
Or garden, clearing the obstructed course."

Again, in his *Odyssey*, when describing the beauties of the garden of Alcinoüs—

"Amid  
The lovely scene, two fountains welling forth,  
One visits, into every part diffused,  
The garden round."

So, also, Virgil, in his *Georgics*, expresses himself in much the same terms—

[The quotation, untranslated, would be of no service to our readers generally, and we omit it.]

But not by the poets alone, has this improvement been spoken of as particularly beneficial to the soil. Strabo, and a multitude of historians, have recorded numerous instances of its adoption: in oriental countries, especially, often has been mentioned the fertility occasioned by canals led from the Tigris and Euphrates.

Among the Chinese, it has been in use up to the earliest dates of their records. They proceed on a magnificent scale, dividing their canals into frequent channels, whereby they secure immense

returns. In Asia and Africa, much is attributed to their aqueducts, and a bountiful harvest relied upon wherever they exist. In some portions of the former country, particularly at Mysore, this subject is under the express auspices and control of government.

In the Milanese territory, a greater expanse of irrigation is exhibited than upon any other portion of Europe. Canals are seen running in every direction, and the lands adjacent present a scene of uncommon fecundity. Centuries ago, canals were established there, and the continuance of water in them, is an object of general solicitude. There also, they are kept in operation by the authority and protection of government.

It seems to be a matter of surprise, that attempts to irrigate, are not more frequently made in America. Our country, as a general thing, is amply provided with water privileges, and our soil in most places can be greatly improved by them. Arid and apparently worthless land can be rendered arable, even without manure, in many instances, by appropriating water to this purpose. We daily observe situations, naturally offering this advantage, without the smallest attempt being made to retain or lead the water aside. Flowing not unfrequently from some considerable elevation, it glides with velocity through lower lands, in one direct course, while the soil, a little more remote, might be doubled or trebled in value, by the influence of this element. The stream is allowed to pass by unbedded and is lost in some marsh or eventually in the ocean.

Tillage in America has progressed rapidly, in point of improvement, for the last few years. Superior inventions in agricultural instruments, are of almost daily occurrence, and it seems rather astonishing that this particular branch of cultivation should be so generally overlooked. Irrefragable are the testimonies of its benefits wherever it has been adopted.

T. S. D.

For the New England Farmer.

### MANAGEMENT OF COWS AFTER CALVING.

MR EDITOR—In your paper of June 2d, I read a piece written by Mr Peters, of Westboro'. In that communication, he expressed his opinion on certain questions that I propounded, respecting the *management of cows after calving*, published in the N. E. Farmer, of April 28th. I was glad, Mr Editor, that you said something by way of answering the questions; likewise, that Mr Peters expressed his opinion, though I do not, altogether, agree with him. Free expression of honest opinion is a right that all ought to enjoy. I find no fault with what he has written, (except one thing,) and that is not very material. He says, "the writer would have done well to have said *before* and after calving, for that was the question at the discussion which he mentions." Now, Mr Editor, he has no authentic proof as to where this discussion was. I suppose, because my article was dated at Westboro', he thinks the discussion must have been there also. If he will have the goodness to turn to my communication, he cannot tell, neither does he know, whether the meeting that I attended was at Westboro', or in some other town. As Mr Peters has made a leap in the dark, I shall there leave him.

I proposed the questions, above named, without

expressing any opinion of my own. This I did, because I wished to have it done by abler pens. However, having had some experience in managing cows, I am induced to present my views on the subject.

Question 1st. Is it advantageous to let cows drink the biestings, or the first milk after calving?

For experiment, I have tried both ways, giving them the milk, and not giving, and am well satisfied that it makes no material difference. For thirty years I have, generally, been in the habit of giving my cows the first milk, and it has not had that effect named by Mr Peters. My cows, generally, have had good appetites. If the milk had an injurious effect, probably it would not last more than a day or two. If cows at this time require, something laxative, who knows but the milk is the best aperient drink they can have? Mr Peters states, that his *father's* cows and *his*, uniformly lost not only their *appetite* but their *flesh*. Has not Mr Peters, by his "*critical experience*," found out that it is *natural* for milky cows to lose their flesh after calving? What! can we expect a cow to give fifteen, and more quarts a day, and not have it cause emaciation? As a general thing, this cannot be prevented by the best of keeping and best attendance. Look at *all* females, that give milk, particularly the *sove*. How quick her flesh leaves her in consequence of giving milk; (not by drinking the biestings.)

Question 2d. Is it beneficial or detrimental to have cows eat the after-birth?

I say, without hesitation, it is beneficial. And no vigilance of man (in many cases) can prevent it. They often calve in the night, and in lots, and eat the placenta before any one has a chance to take it away from them. I believe with Youatt, that it is a medicine designed for the cow, by the God of nature. It is true, it seems to us it might be detrimental and unnatural; and we know that if given to any other cow, she would loathe it and would not touch it. But in the case of the mother, for the reason that what comes from her is "bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh," she licks her offspring with a good relish, and eats the after-birth with greediness, and, undoubtedly, it does her good. As to getting choked with it, it is possible, but not any *more probable* than that the *tobacco-chewer* will get choked with his *quid*.

Question 3d. When the secundine adheres, and nature is obstructed in her operations, can any thing be given to the cow to remove it?

On this question, Mr Peters and I very well agree. When there is a real adhesion of the secundine, not any thing can be given to remove it. Good nursing is all we can do for the cow; except what may be done by artificial means. In some cases, undoubtedly, it would be better to let things take their course, than to make use of violence.

A HERDSMAN.

Westboro', June 9th, 1841.

### CIRCULAR.

We publish with pleasure the following circular, addressed to us by the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, and trust the commendable object he has in view, will receive from the public all the aid it is in their power to extend.

PATENT OFFICE,  
Washington, Dec. 18, 1840.

Sir—You are doubtless apprised, by the public papers, that a National Gallery in the Patent Of-

free, is open for the reception of unpatented models and specimens of manufactures. I confidently hope that the liberal views manifested by Congress will be promptly responded to by the manufacturers and all others engaged in the mechanic arts. They may be assured that preparation will be made to exhibit articles deposited to the best advantage, and every attention bestowed to protect them in glass cases, from injury or loss.

Few, very few, are aware of the progress of the arts in the United States, and hence the skepticism as to the ability we possess to supply our own wants. Our factories, scattered over a widely extended surface, are seen by travellers only, and they can visit but few, in traversing the leading routes. Unlike the concentrated establishments in Europe, where steam power is used, here factories and work-shops are found in retired spots, where streams (a valuable portion of national capital) give the most economical—the hydraulic power.

Annual fairs, in many places, have done much good and excited a laudable emulation; but these have been limited to a short duration, and designed for citizens in their immediate vicinity. It is now proposed to establish, at the seat of Government, a National Gallery, to remain a perpetual exhibition of the progress and improvement of the arts in the United States. Here the most beautiful specimens of the genius and industry of the nation will be found; and what American can visit the Gallery, and not be still prouder of his country, and feel that while we are free, we are also independent.

Permit me to say, that I am almost daily inquired of, where certain manufactures can be found, and I feel assured that an exhibition presenting so favorably, not only the articles manufactured, but the location and address of the manufacturer, will be reciprocally beneficial to all concerned.

The rooms, though spacious, will not admit of cumbersome articles; samples and specimens, similar to those exhibited at the principal fairs, will be thankfully received. I would observe, the Patent Office is fire-proof, and guarded by a careful watch. The largest hall is 273 feet long, 63 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and is susceptible of a gallery when needed. On the ground floor are rooms of less dimensions, but in the aggregate of equal area;—these are designed for the different kinds of agricultural implements, seeds, and other objects.

The collection and distribution of seeds seems to meet with much approbation; and it may be gratifying to know that the Diplomatic Corps and the Navy, are using much effort to transmit to the Patent Office the most valuable exotic, while from the agriculturists of this country is expected the best specimens of indigenous, seeds.

This National Gallery addresses itself to all classes; yet, however important or useful it may be, its success depends entirely upon the zeal manifested in its commencement; for it cannot be doubted, that, when once established, it will commend itself to the continued patronage of the public.

The names of agents are annexed, who will forward free of expense such articles as may be deposited with them.

May I solicit your kind influence and assistance in this undertaking.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

P. S. The Commissioner of Patents avails himself of this opportunity to request Patentees, and

the public in general, to aid the office in restoring the records of all patents and assignments granted before the fire in December, 1836. The same cannot be used in evidence unless so recorded anew. No expense is incurred. The papers are received and transmitted by mail.

Models and specimens, if deposited with any of the following agents, will be forwarded to the Patent Office free of expense:

Collector at Portsmouth, N. H.; do. at Portland, Me.; do. at Burlington, Vt.; do. at Providence, R. I.; Surveyor at Hartford, Conn.; Collector at Philadelphia, Penn.; do. at Baltimore, Md.; do. at Richmond, Va.; do. at Charleston, S. C.; do. at Savannah, Ga.; do. at New Orleans, La.; do. at Detroit, Mich.; do. at Buffalo, N. Y.; Surveyor at St. Louis, Mo.; Collector at Cleveland, Ohio; Surveyor at Pittsburg, Pa.; do. at Cincinnati, Ohio; do. at Louisville, Ky.—R. H. Eddy, agent, Boston, Mass.; David Gardener, agent, Custom House, New York.

#### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Sir—The object of the annexed form of a subscription, is to ascertain whether there is a sufficient number of the friends of this great measure in the Union at this time, willing to lead their influence, to warrant a call of a primary meeting to organize the Society. Should the indications appear favorable, a committee of the friends of the cause will take upon themselves the responsibility of naming a time and place for the meeting, of which you will be duly notified.

I fondly hope you will promptly lend your own name, and procure a few names of other friends of agricultural improvement in your vicinity, and then forward the subscription by mail in time to reach Washington by the 10th of August, addressed to the "Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of the Patent Office, for Solon Robinson."

If you are averse to asking your friends to give pecuniary aid to this measure in its incipient state, please make use of the first part only of the paper.

I hope you will charge the liberty I take, to the zealous ardor I feel in promoting this great national object.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your agricultural friend, and humble servant,

SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Ind., June 3d, 1841.

(Form of the Subscription Paper.)

NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE,  
"To elevate the Character and Standing of the Cultivators of the American Soil."

The subject of forming such a Society, being now agitated in the United States, we do hereby pledge ourselves to the support of such a Society, according to our ability; and we earnestly hope that the active leading friends of the measure will take the necessary steps to organize the Society in the course of the year 1841.

Knowing that funds will be necessary to bring this great beneficial National Institution into active operation, particularly as we hope to see a National School of Agriculture connected with the Society, and also a scientific journal worthy the proposed name and character of such an institution—those of us who have added certain sums to our names, have freely contributed those sums, and

placed them in the hands of  
to be expended in aiding the formation of such a Society.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	\$	CTS.
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From the New Genesee Farmer.

#### REMEDY FOR THE TURNIP FLY.

The following simple mode of guarding against the depredations of the Turnip Fly, if not new, is certainly not generally known, and may be of great benefit to some of our readers:

*Messrs Editors*—It is well known that the great enemy of the ruta бага and other turnip crops, is the small flea or fly that destroys the plants almost as soon as they appear above ground; and as this crop is becoming extensively cultivated, it is very important that some method be devised and made known for guarding against this insect. I have long been in the practice of raising ruta bagas, and for the past five years have not failed of obtaining a good crop. My mode is simply to soak the seed 24 or 48 hours in *Tanner's Oil*, and then roll it in plaster to facilitate the sowing. A very small quantity of oil is sufficient, as it is only necessary to moisten the seed thoroughly and allow it time to penetrate. The offensive odor of the oil is imparted to the seed, and the first leaves of the young plant are so impregnated with it that the flies will not eat them. I have frequently tried the experiment of sowing a small quantity of seed without any preparation, and have almost invariably found those plants nearly or quite destroyed, while those from the prepared seed escaped uninjured.

To the incredulous I would say, the trouble is but little, the expense nothing—therefore, try the experiment.

The oil does not seem in the least to injure the vitality of the seed. I have known it to vegetate well after soaking *ten days* in the oil; but I think two days is sufficient, and prefer it to a longer period.

L. B. PARSONS.

Perry, N. Y.

SPECULATION.—Alas! how many men, young and old, have within the last few years encountered the ruin which has resulted from a change of habits, or else gone down to an earlier grave from diseases contracted under a new climate! Looking round in our own neighborhoods, some of us can count up hundreds who have left the State with the expectation of bettering their condition: where one has realized his expectations, may we not count half a dozen who are disappointed. Removed far from us as they are, it is impossible we should ever see the misery of the dark side, while the isolated ease of one successful speculator stands out to the gaze of all in the light of the most effulgent sunbeams.—If the farmers of New England could realize the fact that their "lot has been cast in pleasant places"—if they can be made to believe that industry and perseverance will not fail of its reward at their own homes and near the graves of their ancestors—they will not abandon the friends and companions of their youth, in the by-no-means sure prospect of enjoying greater happiness in a more distant land.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor*.

To handle eels securely, fishermen first cover them with dirt. In like manner does detraction strive to grasp at excellence.

For the N. E. Farmer.

### THE USEFUL CREATURE.

FRIEND PUTNAM—Presuming you had forgotten what I said to you last winter, about the merits of a certain quadruped, that has been too fragrant in your paper of late to need mentioning by name, (whose name, that is to be, in fact, seems as yet unsettled,) finding that abler, though I will not admit more friendly, advocates had come out in his defence, and moreover, seeing that I had not the moral courage long ago to take the lead in vindicating the character of this poor, despised, abused, slandered, persecuted, and most needlessly dreaded and execrated brute, I had pretty much concluded not to stir in the matter, but quietly relinquish any claim I might feel conscious of, to share in the *immortality* so eagerly contended for, in this new field of popular distinction. But as you gave me such a broad hint in your number of the 2d inst., though I may still be in *bad odor*, (as I before suggested to you the fear,) I shall now be sure of being in good company, and I have concluded to follow your bidding, and help to "brighten the prospects" of our mutual friends.

And, sir, if I were really ambitious of the distinction\* contended for, I could wield a wordy, weighty pen: I could discourse most lengthily and *odorously* withal, upon this heretofore *un-savory* theme.

I have the *presumption to presume* that I have more attentively watched the movements and studied the habits, or to speak more learnedly, have penetrated deeper into the *ology* of the beast, than any man living has thought it worth his while to do. Sir, I can boast of having completely *unskunked* the skunk in his most dreaded skunkishness, and made him as sweet and as harmless a creature as the prettiest kitten or puppy; so that the very finest fine lady might take him with the most perfect impunity to her caresses. And any farmer's boy may do the same, if he will take the animal at a tender age, and holding or tying him fast on his back, apply a sharp peckknife upon either side of the butt end of his tail, cutting cautiously through the fatty substance and muscular envelope, till he comes to a delicate membranous sac, containing the *fearful*: which sacks, one on either side, being removed, can never be reproduced, nor the *venom* be again secreted; and no danger, not the least, either to the operator or the operated upon.

To be serious, Mr Putnam, I do know, and affirm, from a careful observation of many years, that the skunk, in his proper line of business, is eminently entitled to a "rightful place among useful animals." He is signally the destroyer of the worst enemies to the tillers of the soil. And I do exceedingly rejoice, that with the innocent little birds, and the ill-favored toad, he has at length, though late, begun to be justly appreciated. He is in fact, worth his weight in toads, the capacity of his stomach is so much greater. His swine-like snout and sharp claws also give him peculiar facilities for taking all kinds of creeping things that are injurious to cultivated vegetables. Crickets, grasshoppers, beetles, all sorts of bugs, grubs

and worms, field mice, &c. he eagerly captures at their plunder, if, like him, they do their work in the night. Or he searches them out in their retreat, if they retire to rest by night. These are his natural food; and if he finds them in plenty, he will not plunder your eggs or young poultry, unless their manifest exposure offers a very strong temptation—though they are a great luxury to him. And at all times, a floor or a wall of the thickness of a shingle, and above the reach of his paws, is an impassable barrier against him. Like the odious rat, he cannot climb; nor can he, like the rat, with untiring perseverance, day and night, gnaw at the hardest wood, to do us mischief. It is the easiest thing in the world, therefore, to protect our poultry from him. And what harm besides does any one fear, from this always "more sinned against than sinning" creature. Perhaps it is, that he will wantonly assail him, and stench him out of house and home, or spoil a suit of clothes for him. No, never! unless we violently assault, and actually wound, or greatly terrify him, he will not discharge his ammunition upon us. And if we will let him alone, and permit our dogs to let him alone, (and they are always glad to be excused from molesting him,) he will most certainly let us alone. Let him play about your door-yard, in the evening, if he chooses, and pick the bones he may find there. He will be likely to keep off some worse visitants. And if he chance to enter your cellar, your kitchen, or your parlor even, as in summer his curiosity may lead him to do, let him alone, and he will go out without doing any harm. Or if he seem disposed to act too leisurely about it, you have only to approach him gently, yet fearlessly, and take him up by his tail, doing no violence to him, and you may carry him where you please, without the least danger to your best attire. You cannot possibly kill him so instantaneously, with gun, or club, or stone, or rudely force him out, as not fully to realize your worst fears of him. For the most part, as if conscious of the repute in which he is held, he shuns the presence of man. In winter he seldom ventures abroad, except in mild weather. During the season in which insect life is active, he is busy every night, coming forth in the twilight, or early in the evening, and rambling through gardens and fields with a somewhat nimble movement, he diligently searches for his prey. By the very earliest dawn, if not before, he returns to his abode, which is quite as likely to be under your barn as any where else, and there quietly sleeps all day. Nor will the continuous cackle of your fowls, or the chirping of their young, tempt him to the light of day.

The skunk is, probably, much more common in the immediate vicinity of this city, and elsewhere, than he is usually thought to be. Returning home at daylight down, in summer, I have occasionally seen him scud along the road and enter premises, there to pass the night most usefully to the proprietor, who, if he were conscious of the fact, most likely would summon all the dogs within whistle-call, to take vengeance on the vile intruder among his delicate flowers and plants. I was myself brought up to hate the skunk, and to destroy him whenever I could. Many a time, when a boy, after a day's work at harvesting, and an evening at husking, or at the cider-mill, have I tramped the region round, hour after hour, with a gang of farm laborers, on the sole intent to kill unoffending skunks, at their useful labors—because, forsooth, one of the race, once in about six or eight years,

on an average, I should say, in some situation peculiarly exposed, by the merest chance found, and of course took, a few young goslings or chickens, or helped himself to an egg or two, and did not think to hide the shells, as the two-legged skunks used often to do.

I have since learned a very different lesson.—Some eight or ten years ago, one evening about midsummer, I accidentally discovered a litter of young ones in my barn-yard, scrambling to get under the shed floor. New-comers I doubted not they were, and led there on purpose to feed upon my chickens, which occupied the floor immediately above, with only a single plank between them and death; and their passage-way into the barn-yard, where they were confined during the day, usually open all night. I should have had the floor up, the next morning, and killed the whole pack, but being obliged to start on a journey of a few days, I most unwillingly smothered my revenge. On my return, however, I lost no time. Every plank was removed; but it was too late: the boys had been upon the watch, in my absence, had killed some of the young, and the rest had taken the alarm and decamped. But I found, to my entire satisfaction, as well as astonishment, that the old ones had wintered there, and probably year after year; and that those young had been born there, and bred thus far; and yet, however incredible to skunk-haters, never a chick nor an egg had I missed.

They soon returned to their quarters, and afterwards I used to amuse myself in studying their habits. I have often gone, after tea, and looked over the fence, to see the old ones take peep after peep, at the receding day, impatient for the twilight. And then they would away to their known passage into the garden, and to their nightly work. Then the young, like kittens and puppies, would come out and gambol where the chickens had just left. I have not since had a heart to kill a skunk or suffer one to be killed, if I could prevent it. I bade them welcome to my shed, and my welcome they have freely used.

An old barn, too, upon the other side of us, within a stone's cast of where I am now writing, has long been their favorite abode, and still is, I presume, though as my curiosity is satisfied, I do not look for them; and they mind their own business and do not come in my way. In July, 1837, the old barn aforesaid was moved across the street. Presuming that some of my favorites were there, I apprised the workmen thereof, begging them not to harm the creatures, and promising to stand between themselves and harm. To our astonishment, upon removing the floor, we found no less than fourteen or fifteen of them, all of which, save one that escaped to an oat field near by, I caught in my hands, and with impunity removed them to a place of safety, much to the amusement of the spectators. Still, though there were so many and so near us, none of my family, nor any of our neighbors, to our knowledge, had ever seen one of them, or been disturbed in any way by them.

By the help of these animals, we suffer but little from insects in the garden. The large black squash bug, that loathsome thing, that has sometimes spoiled my tender vine plants, has almost wholly disappeared. These bugs, I fancy, they use to manufacture their strongest essence withal.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who assured me he was a witness to the fact, informed me that in the country where he used to reside, a fe-

\*That is, the *immortality* which we suggested to Dr. Holmes might accrue to him, OURSELF! and Gov. Hill—"WE THREE"—were we successful in elevating, &c. &c. But all the laurels we may have gained in this "new field of popular distinction," are most cheerfully surrendered to the gentleman who has in this article so ably defended the skunk.—"P. D."

male skunk was one day observed to creep from the wood-pile, and bask in the sun. A litter of half-starved kittens soon approached her, which she actually suckled, although, as was afterwards discovered, she had a numerous family of her own. This was day after day repeated. In the issue, however, the brutal recompense of such maternal kindness was, that the wood-pile was overthrown, and the skunk family, one and all, destroyed.

A word, Mr Editor, about the name of this animal. I am decidedly opposed to a change. Though not obstinately conservative, where change is likely to be improvement, I would not change even the name of the skunk, without very good reason. A new name, I fear, and especially a *classical* one, might work a change for the worse in the character of the animal;—might cause an elation, a sort of *transcendental* aim, above his proper place and calling. And who can tell—who can imagine the mischief that would most surely result, if with the immense odds of seeing, where all is darkness to us, he should commence offensive operations, and go peddling his commodity all abroad? No, sir! let us leave him in his humility;—let him remain, as ever, the poor, harmless, unambitious, but most useful SKUNK.\*

You see, my friend, I have given you enough to *spice* several papers, if it will too *highly season* a single number. Or, if you shall choose not to use my *seasoning* at all, I shall still remain, truly your friend, and the friend of "*The Farmer*."

LEMUEL CAPEN.

South Boston, June 5th, 1841.

For the N. E. Farmer.

#### PLUM-TREE GRUB.

MR PUTNAM—Sir—During the past year, I have found on examination of the excrescences, or warts on my plum trees, that they frequently contained a small grub, which I supposed must be the production of the Curculio.

From the circumstance of there having been but little fruit the last year, and my trees being more than ordinarily affected in this way, I inferred that the insect had taken to the trees and punctured them as a dernier resort.

It will be perceived by the inclosed communication of that zealous entomologist, Professor Harris, that I was entirely mistaken; and I hope by the publication of this article, to elicit some further information on the subject.

Yours, respectfully,

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester, }  
June 9, 1841.

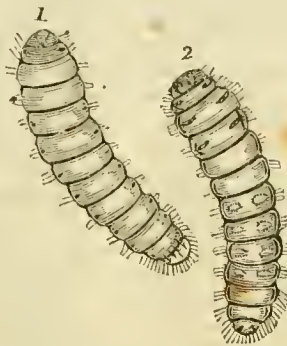
Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, 1840.

DEAR SIR—The box, containing a small grub-like insect from the warts of the plum tree, was safely received a few days since.

Much to my surprise, this insect appeared to be very different from that which is found in the fruit of the plum tree. The latter, (which, however, I have not seen for many years,) unless my memory

\*We moved a change of name, Sir, in the supposition that it might, to some degree, effect a change in public sentiment favorable to the skunk. But since you have so completely and satisfactorily established his claims to protection, the object we had in view will doubtless be attained without the proposed alteration, and we, therefore, as the legislators say, ask leave to withdraw our motion.—"P. D."

greatly fails me, is a short, plump, maggot-like creature, *without legs*, and not very different from the little weevil grubs that are found in chestnuts. The insect received from you measures three eighths of an inch in length, is rather thick and fleshy, and of a yellowish white color, except the head and the top of the first ring behind the head, which are light brown, and hard. The body consists of twelve rings, (besides the head,) the last one of which is smaller than the rest, and rounded behind. There are a few short hairs scattered over the surface, particularly on the hind part; but these are not visible to the naked eye. It has six small and short brownish legs, under the fore part of the body; and on the under side of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth rings, there are two little warts, provided with minute brown hooks, arrayed in two curved rows; beneath the tail are also two sets of the same sort of hooks. This contrivance, you will readily understand, serves instead of five pairs of legs, in addition to the six tapering and jointed legs near the head. I have added *enlarged* sketches of the insect, which will the better enable you to understand my description.



[1, upper side.

2, under side.]

Will you do me the favor to examine, through a pocket magnifying glass, all the grubs that you find in the black warts of the plum tree, in order to ascertain whether all agree with the foregoing description? If you find any difference in them, particularly if you find some with legs and others without legs, please to keep them for me in separate boxes, with a little moist earth, and, marking the difference on the top of the boxes, send them to me when convenient.

Unfortunately, my duties as librarian in the University, prevent me from making search myself for destructive insects; but I am very desirous of interesting others in the subject; and if they will furnish me with the means of pursuing this important branch of natural history, it will give me great pleasure to contribute all in my power towards enlightening my countrymen respecting the history of insects, their great influence upon vegetation, and the intimate connection between them, ourselves, and all our possessions.

In Germany and France, the study of insects is provided for at the public expense; professors are maintained, and schools established, by means of which this may be pursued without difficulty. But in this country, no establishments of the kind now exist, although some years ago, the founders of the Massachusetts Professorship of Natural History required, by their statutes, instruction particularly in this branch, on account of its close connection with botany. Hence, it is not at all surprising that the most profound ignorance respecting the

economy of insects prevails throughout our country. I could give you many examples; but will only remind you of a statement in a late number of the *New England Farmer*, from which we are led to infer that the ball-rolling or tumble-dung beetle, is the mother of the cut-worm; although the only mischief done by it is, the robbing us of a small quantity of manure for the food of its young; while, at the same time, it acts its appointed part as one of nature's scavengers. There are not less than a thousand different kinds of caterpillars in Massachusetts, of which the so-called cut-worm is one; and yet only one of these many kinds retains, in common language, the name of caterpillar. Of the insects here called weevils, there are a dozen or more kinds, the transformations and habits of which differ greatly, and not more than two or three of them are true weevils. I never saw a weevil in an apple or a pear. It is true that in Europe they are attacked by weevils, as well as by the common insects found also in these fruits in this country, and frequently called weevil and apple worms here. Our apple-worms are true caterpillars, and like other caterpillars are transformed to mealy-winged insects or moths. (See the history of them, by Joseph Tufts, Esq., in the *Journal of the Mass. Agricultural Society*, vol. iv., p. 364; and in Kollar's *Treatise*, p. 230.) The maggot of the Hessain fly is not a weevil, neither is the orange-colored maggot that lives in the heads of growing wheat and barley. Stored grain is sometimes attacked by minute caterpillars, miscalled weevils, as well as by true weevils. The grub found in the fruit of the plum-tree is a weevil; that one which you have sent me from the cankered warts of this tree, does not appear to be a weevil. I hope to keep it alive, and see it go through its transformations, which will enable me to determine what it is, and consequently throw more light upon its history, and lead thereby to the means of arresting its devastations. A single specimen may die, and therefore I shall be glad to obtain more, in order to ensure success.

Hoping to interest you in my behalf, I remain,  
Respectfully, your friend and serv't,

THADDEUS WM. HARRIS.

M. P. WILDER, Esq.

From the Farmer's Gazette.

#### SAVE YOUR SALT HAY.

MR EDITOR—Having a quantity of salt hay remaining in my barn, the last spring, of such a quality that my stock would not eat it, I concluded that I should have to throw it into the yard for litter. Not liking to do this, the thought struck me to mix it with green clover. Accordingly, when I cut my clover, letting it lie but one day only in the sun to wilt, I put it in the barn, laying alternately a layer of clover, and a layer of salt hay. The consequence was, my clover was well cured, and I had the satisfaction of saving my salt hay, for my cattle eat the compound as well as if it had been the best English fodder.

Yours, &c.,

AUGUSTUS FOOT.

Branford, May 3, 1841.

He that knows himself, knows others; and he that is ignorant of himself, could not write a very profound lecture on other men's heads.—*Lacon*.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,**  
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1841.

**HAYMAKING.**

*Scythes.* Procure a good scythe for every man and boy on the farm who is to do any thing at mowing. This work of cutting the grass is hard enough, with the best implement that can be made. And where the tool is poor, the work must be done either poorly or slowly—and in either case the farmer is losing more than the cost of furnishing a better instrument. We know not—(by the way, this term *we*, I am tired of, and shall, when it so pleases me, use the more proper representative of my single self, *I*)—I know not that any one of the manufacturers of this article excels all others: some scythes from each factory are good, and others are not so;—if you are unfortunate enough to get a poor one, there is no economy in trying to worry through the season with it; gnawing off your grass; whetting every five minutes; fretting your own body or that of your hired man; going to the grindstone every two hours;—these attendants upon a poor scythe are such consumers of time that it is better to throw the soft or the brittle thing aside at once and purchase another. As a general rule the scythe that crooks towards the point works better than the straight one—at least it is so in my hands. The east-off scythe should not be put into the hands of the boy who is learning to mow—he wants in his feeble and unpractised hand, a sharper edge than is required by the man. Give him a good and a light tool; or else excuse him from this work.

*Horse Rake.* The value of this implement for use on a farm of common inequalities of surface, and of common size is often over-stated in the advertisements and puff. But the actual worth of it justifies its purchase. We have used the revolving horse-rake for four or five seasons, on a farm where two acres is perhaps the amount mowed per day: the raking up of the thick green morning's mowing in the latter part of the afternoon, is a fatiguing appendage to the previous hard work of the day. The old horse who has been in the pasture all day, and has nothing to do at present but kick flies, can greatly lighten and considerably shorten this labor: we generally save in time probably from 45 to 60 minutes, and in strength more than half. This saving toward the close of the day, comes in very opportunely, and we would not part with the rake for twice its cost.

To manage this instrument skilfully, requires some practice—but as soon as one gets a little accustomed to it, he can lay the winnow very well. On large farms its use must be more valuable than on small ones.—Where grain is mowed and raked up, this rake is very convenient and comfortable; it takes all clean, and saves from hard hand raking.

This instrument deserves more extensive use than it has found hitherto.

*Time of Cutting.* Where grasses are not lodged, it is well to cut when they are fairly and fully in blossom; but to avoid having some of them get far past this state before time can be found for securing, it is prudent to begin upon the more luxuriant fields before they reach full blossom.

*Curing.* In the early part of the haying season, while the grass is quite green, and much time is required for curing, it is well to be busy in turning it up to wind and sun; help it along as fast as you can—but later in the season, if the weather be good, it will be sufficiently cured the day after mowing without much assistance.

Some little matters amount to considerable in the

course of the season;—in turning up hay, take the help of the wind; do this too in raking;—in raking after the cart, regard the course of the wind and the direction in which the team will next move, and so arrange as not to be obliged to rake the ground over twice. In this simple labor of raking after the cart, I have found “head work” as profitable as in any of the operations upon the farm.

*Salt.* Hay that would be liable to heat and sour because not quite cured, may often be mowed away with safety, if six to ten quarts of salt to the ton are applied. The use of salt upon nearly all the hay as it goes into the barn may be wise. I am inclined to the belief that a farm in my neighborhood on which salt has been very freely used in that way, had been greatly improved by it; that is, I think the manure has been much more efficacious in consequence of the salt applied to the hay. At home we find no hay so palatable to the stock as that which is cut young, three-fourths dried and well salted.

*Clover.* This should be cured without much exposure to the sun. I can tell a story that goes to show that clover need not be so thoroughly dried as many suppose. Last year, about the middle of June we mowed some very coarse clover, scarcely beginning to blossom, and as full of sap as clover ever was. The weather was cloudy and foggy for several days, so that but little progress was made in curing it; it continued heavy and green; after four or five days, and while the cocks were damp with fog we loaded it because the indications of rain were strong. It was taken to the barn, stowed away and very thoroughly salted. In four or five days it was dripping wet and burning hot: in 15 days it was mouldy; in December, it was the hay preferred above all others in the barn, by “old Bug Horn,” a dainty cow that was destined to the shambles; every animal in the barn would devour it greedily—and this too, when most of the hay, and all the corn stalks in the barn had been salted;—the salt taste was no rarity.

*Drinks.* The hay-maker must have a full supply of drink; perspiration will be free, and he must have something to support it. There is no danger from frequent drinking in the hottest weather. Take cold water as often and as freely as you please; there is no danger from it, if you have not been too long without drink. Cold water is the best of all drinks for slacking thirst—it may be sweetened with molasses or with sugar; and if milk is taken with them, the drink is the most servicable we have ever found—furnishing nourishment, while it allakes thirst. Rum and Cider and their kindred spirits are not to be admitted to the field of the prudent and worthy farmer. I know they are not needed; I know they are not useful there. The hay will be cut and cured with more despatch and comfort when true temperance practices prevail, than where alcohol intrudes.

None but the intemperate are injured by drinking cold water. If told that I know not the hardship of swinging the scythe, and the need a man then has for the stimulus, I reply that I do know what it is to swing the scythe, and that on the very hottest day of 1840, I was mowing from half past four in the morning until three in the afternoon, with the exception of time enough to eat, drink and grind the scythe; and neither then nor on any other day of the season, did I require the use of any drinks stronger than milk and water. And no man, after one month of temperance, will ever require any thing stronger.

By the politeness of Mr Ellaworth, of the Patent Office, we have been favored with parcels of “Kentucky Pumpkin seed,” and “Kentucky Cushaw seed.”

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

We publish today the invitation of Solon Robinson to the farmers of the country. Our views are not different from what they were when we spoke upon the subject several weeks since; but we honor the zeal of Mr Robinson, and will most cheerfully help to bring his great project to a fair and deliberate consideration in an assembly of the friends of agriculture. If any gentlemen in this vicinity desire us to act as agent in receiving contributions towards defraying the expenses of a preliminary meeting, or in sending information to Mr Robinson, we will do it with pleasure.

**MILK—EXTRAORDINARY.**

Mr Denny, of Westboro', has made us a present of two or three pounds of very good butter; its color is fine and its flavor good. The milk from which it was produced, was taken from a two year old heifer, that never had a calf, and will not have one until four or five months from this time. If we understand the case, calves were in the pasture with the heifer, and by their sucking caused the flow of milk. The flow has been so great that it has been necessary to milk her regularly.

**Massachusetts Horticultural Society.**

Saturday, June 19.

**EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.**

From John Kenrick—Pæony Whittleji, Humei, fragrans and Reevesii. Several varieties of Roses—Hemerocallis lutea, Magnolia glauca and macrophylla, Valerian, Rose acacia, Glycene frutescens, Phloxes, Larkspurs, &c.

From W. Kenrick—Pæonia Whittleji, Humei, fragrans, earnea? Rosen and Reevesii. Also, Honeysuckles, including Douglassii; Iris, various kinds; Hemerocallis flora; Red and White Fraxinella, Guelder rose Spiræa, Scotch Laburnum, and a variety of Roses. Some of the bouquets and baskets of Pæonies were very tastily arranged.

From Messrs Winship—a great display of flowers, including Pæonies Whittleji, Humei and fragrans. The bouquets were very large and showy.

From the President—Pæonies Whittleji, Humei and Reevesii, Lonicera grata and Canadense, Saxifraga arborea, Clematis azurea grandiflora, Gillenia trifoliata, Double Rockets, (the latter very fine specimens,) and Roses.

From W. Meller—a great variety of fine Geraniums. From S. K. Johnson—Hardy and tender Roses—a fine collection.

From W. E. Carter—Pæonies Whittleji, Humei and Fragrans—all fine. Also, bouquets and other flowers. From J. L. L. F. Warren—bouquets.

New Geraniums and Seeding Verbenas, from Mr Wales, Dorchester.

Bouquets from A. Bowditch.

Hardy Roses, from C. Newhall.

From S. Walker—fine large bouquets.

Native plants, upwards of 25 species, from B. E. Cotting.

Sarracenia purpurea and other native plants, from Wm. Lincoln, Esq., Worcester.

Bouquets and Pæonies, from Hovey & Co.

The exhibition today was for Pæonies for premium, agreeably to notice. The following is the award of the Committee:

The subscribers, appointed to award the premium on Pæonies, have attended to the duty assigned to them, and award the Society's premiums for the best specimens and display of the Pæony, and give the

First premium to W. E. Carter;

Second do. to Wm. Kenrick.

S. WALKER, }  
D HAGGERSTON, } Committee.

Boston, June 19, 1841.

C. M. HOVEY, Chairman.

**NOTICE.**

The Society's Premiums for Roses, (both hardy and

tender,) and Pinks, will be awarded on Saturday, the 26th inst., as follows:

**Roses**—For the best 50 dissimilar blooms of *hardy* varieties;  
 For the 2d best 50 do. do. do.  
 For the 3d best 50 do do. do.  
 For the best display of Chinese and other tender Roses;  
 For the 2d best do. do. do.

**Pinks**—For the best display of flowers;  
 For the best 6 dissimilar blooms;  
 For the best seedling.  
 Per order, C. M. HOVEY, Chairman.

**NOTE.**—Exhibitors of flowers are respectfully requested to hand in to the Chairman a list of the flowers exhibited, if they wish them reported.

**EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.**

Saturday June 12, 1841.

(First exhibition of the season.)

Sweetwater Grapes, from Charles Goldermann, Chelsea.

Early Virginia Strawberries, from J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

Hamburg, Miller's Burgundy, and Sweetwater Grapes, from J. S. Ellery, Brookline.

A fine specimen of Coolidge's Favorite Peaches, from George Lee, West Cambridge.

For the Committee, BENJ. V. FRENCH.

Saturday, June 19.

Messrs Hovey & Co. exhibited Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.

J. L. L. F. Warren exhibited Warren's Seedling Strawberry.

May Bigarreau Cherries, from M. P. Wilder, Esq.

Iron or Rock Apples, in fine preservation, from Levi Thaxter, Esq., Watertown.

JNO. A. KENRICK.

**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 20.

June, 1841.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	14	53	80	65	W.
Tuesday,	15	61	74	70	W.
Wednesday,	16	56	74	72	N.
Thursday,	17	54	83	70	S. E.
Friday,	18	61	72	62	E.
Saturday,	19	57	74	62	E.
Sunday,	20	54	76	53	E.

We have had considerable rain since Friday noon, which has given freshness and vigor to vegetable creation, which is not only delightful, but encouraging to those who till the earth, that their labor will be crowned with an abundant harvest.

**BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, June 21, 1841.**

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 15 pair of Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 2800 Sheep and 320 Swine.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle.—We continue last weeks quotations, viz: First quality, \$6 75 a 7 00. Second quality, \$6 25 a 6 50. Third quality, \$5 25 a 6 00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, \$23, \$25, \$31, \$34, \$38, \$40, and \$45.

Sheep.—Dull. Many lots were sold for considerable less than they cost in the country. Lots were sold for \$1 00, \$1 12, \$1 42, \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 12, \$2 25, and \$2 33.

Swine.—Several lots of large barrows 5 1-2, and one lot at 5 3-8. A lot to peddle, some of which were pigs, at 5 1-8 and 6 1-8. At retail from 5 to 7 1-2.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected with great care, weekly.

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

**FLOUR.** Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 25—Ohio \$5 12.

**GRAIN.** Corn—Northern Yellow none.—Round Yellow

low 63—Southern Flat Yellow 60—White 64.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 36 to 33—Northern 33 to 40.

**PROVISIONS.** Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. HAY, per ton, \$18 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 15. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8. EGGS, 11 a 12.

**WOOL.**—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenas Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do, 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

**PURE SPERM OIL.**

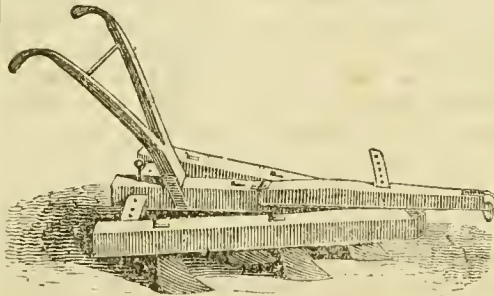


**EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.**

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

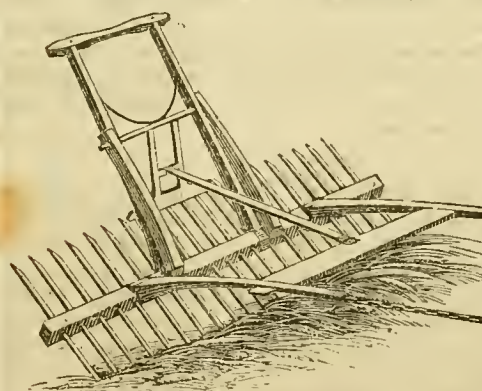
Oil Canisters of various sizes.  
 Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1841

**GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$150.**



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price \$250.  
 JOS. BRECK & CO.

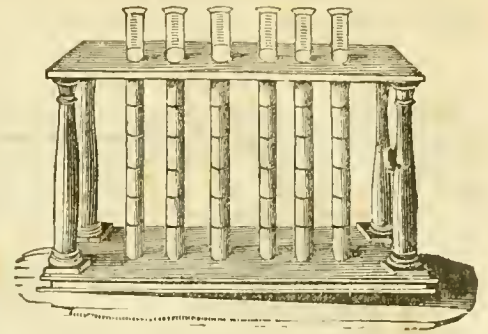
**REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.**



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

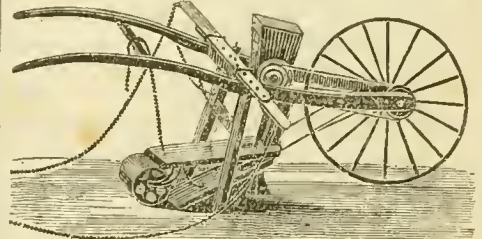
For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by June 9. JOS. BRECK & CO.

**LACTOMETERS.**



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

**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 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 used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

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

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

March 17.

**FULL BLOOD DURHAM CATTLE.**

The subscriber will sell at public auction, at his residence in Pleasant Valley, foot of Atwell's Avenue, in Providence, 1 1/2 miles from the Great Bridge, on Wednesday, the 23d of June instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

20 head of superior full and half blood Durham Cattle. Also, 20 full blood and half blood imported Southdown Sheep. A rare chance is offered in this stock to farmers and others to secure some of the finest Cattle ever offered for sale in this country, and as a whole there is seldom so choice a lot of herd book Cattle presented to the public. All interested are requested to call and examine this stock previous to the day of sale. Terms liberal. For further particulars see catalogue, which will be exhibited at the sale.  
 Providence, June 5, 1841. JOHN GILES.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## SOW THY SEED.

BY T. RAFFLES.

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good" ECCLESIASTES, XI. 6.

In the morning sow thy seed,  
Nor at eve withhold thy hand,  
Who can tell which may succeed,  
Or if both alike shall stand,  
And a glorious harvest hear  
To reward the sower's care.

In the morning sow thy seed;—  
In the morning of thy youth;  
Prompt to every generous deed,  
Scatter wide the seeds of truth:  
He whose sun may set at noon  
Never can begin too soon!

Nor withhold thy willing hand  
In the eventide of age,  
E'en to life's last lingering sand,  
In thy closing pilgrimage,  
Seed may yet be sown by thee,—  
Sown for immortality!

"By all waters," be it known—  
Every where enrich the ground,  
Till the soil, with thorns o'er grown,  
Shall with fruits and flowers abound.  
Pregnant with a sweet perfume,  
Decked in Eden's loveliest bloom!

Sow it in the youthful mind:  
Can you have a fairer field?  
Be it but in faith consigned,  
Harvest, doubtless, it shall yield,  
Fruits of early piety,  
All that God delights to see.

Sow it on the waters wide,  
Where the seaman ploughs the deep;  
Then, with every flowing tide,  
You the blessed fruit shall reap,  
And the thoughtless sailors prove  
Trophy to the cause you love.

Sow it 'mid the crowded street—  
Lanes and alleys, dark and foul,  
Where the teeming masses meet—  
Each with an immortal soul,  
Sunk in deepest moral gloom,  
Reckless of the coming doom.

Sow it 'mid the haunts of vice—  
Scenes of infamy and crime;  
Suddenly, may paradise  
Burst, as in the northern clime.  
Spring, with all its verdant race,  
Starts from Winter's cold embrace.

Sow it with unsparing hand,  
'T is the Kingdom's precious seed;  
'T is the Master's great command,  
And his grace shall crown the deed;  
He hath said, the precious grain  
Never shall be sown in vain!

Long, indeed, beneath the clod,  
It may lie, forgot, unseen—  
Noxious weeds may clothe the sod;  
Changing seasons intervene,  
Summer's heat and Winter's frost—  
Yet that seed shall ne'er be lost.

But, at length, it shall appear,  
Rising up o'er all the plain—  
"First the blade and then the ear,"  
Then the ripe, the golden grain;  
Joyous reapers gladly come,  
Angels shoot the harvest home.

Many who find the day too long, think life too short; but short as life is, some find it long enough to outlive their characters, their constitutions, and their estates.

## POPULAR FOLLY.

Mechanics get tinged somewhat with the idea that it is not quite genteel enough for a darling child to be put to a trade, and that it would be a little more reputable for him to tend in a store!—Now no one will contend that all boys should be apprenticed to a trade, any more than that they should all be merchants, physicians or lawyers. But few will doubt, that many lads are crowded into what are called the learned professions who are as unqualified by nature for these eminent professions, as some of the members of those professions, are incompetent to make good mechanics. It is not any dullard that will make a mechanic, as is too often thought. If there is a bright boy in the family, he must be classically educated—if a very stupid one, "why (say the fond parents,) we must apprentice him to some hard-working mechanic, and he will probably be able to plod through the world!" With all proper deference to parents so mistaken as these, we, as mechanics, must say that a stupid boy will make as competent a professional man as mechanic. It requires good parts and a ready active mind, to master the principles of a mechanical business. We can easily account for the unworkmanlike manner in which mechanism is often executed, when we reflect how general the opinion has been—"the dullard to the trade, if we cannot do any thing else with him." It is a disgrace to us as mechanics, to have it obtain credence, that a mechanic can be formed of any "crooked stick of a boy." We should show a proper pride, by rejecting those boys whose only recommendation is stupidity—and whose parents think they are good for nothing but mechanics! We should return the compliment they pay our pursuits, by saying to them, "your sons are too poor stock for mechanics!"—Holden.

## TIME

It is a truism that time passes rapidly away. The wheel is constantly revolving, and carries with it our griefs and our joys—and finally life itself.—The ancients represented Time with a forelock, to show that it should be seized without delay, and that if once lost it cannot be secured. The duration of a man's life should not be estimated by his years, but by what he has accomplished—by the uses which he has made of time and opportunity. The industrious man lives longer than the drone; and by inuring our body to exercise and activity, we shall more than double the years of our existence.—Anon.

The hundreds of idle young men scattered throughout the country, and lounging about in our large towns, furnish indisputable evidence that many of the rising generation are contracting habits which in after life must cause a large amount of sorrow and wretchedness. Labor is not respected as it should be, and the consequence is, that idleness takes the place of industry, and poverty, ghastly and wretched, that of cheerfulness and content.—Anon.

## DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme.	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjoram.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK &amp; CO.

## FOR SALE.

GEORGE THE THIRD, who has been honored with the Second and First State premiums in 1839, at Worcester, and at Concord in 1840, by the Committees appointed by the State, for awarding such premiums, is of Durham Breed, was imported as most superior stock, and is thought by judges to possess more valuable points, than any to be found in any other animal of the kind.

Also, two young Bulls, Sired by the above, their Dams are imported and of the best possible blood.

For further information apply to CHARLES WIL-LARD 2d, Still River Village, Harvard. 4w June 2

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1stly. Nov. 17.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

## A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

N. E. FARMER.

HAY AND FODDER.

Great losses are annually sustained in some parts of the United States in making hay, and in others, in curing corn blades, commonly called fodder. Mine, in a course of many years, have I think amounted to a moiety of the crops; and most of the expedients I have resorted to for avoiding these losses, have been but partially beneficial. Grass loses much both in quantity and substance, by an exposure to the sun in curing it, and fodder more, being thus exposed in small bundles. Both, and particularly the last, suffer greatly by dews and rains. This year I have made the most promising experiment for remedying these evils. A large meadow in bottom land, of a grass called red top or herd's grass, was cut in dry weather, and shocked in large shocks quite green, but dry—that is, not wet with either dew or rain—in the following mode. Four sticks, of five feet long, of the thickness of a man's wrist or more, were set up in a square of two feet wide at bottom, and meeting at top in a pyramidal form, where the shock was to stand. One at least of these sticks should be forked at top, to keep them steady while the hay is putting round them. A round log, about six feet long and six inches in diameter, was laid upon the ground, with one end reaching to the centre of the two feet square, between the sticks, and the other raised upon a fork about eighteen inches, for the purposes of enlarging the flue presently mentioned, lest it should be closed by the pressure of the hay, and that the log may be more easily drawn out when the shock is finished. Around and over the sticks the shock was made, its top reaching two or three feet above the top of the sticks. The purpose of the log was to make a flue for the admission of fresh air into the centre of the shock, and the expulsion of the air heated by the fermentation of the grass in curing. The flues were made to face the point from which the wind usually blows at the time of haymaking. If any flues happened to be closed by the pressure of the grass, they were easily opened by a smaller and pointed log; or when the largeness of a shock threatened this inconvenience, it was effectually prevented by inserting into the flue a short, forked stick as soon as the log was removed, to hold up the hay. As the logs are removed as soon as the shock is finished, two or three are sufficient for following a dozen mowers. The hay thus made is the best I ever saw, and the efficacy of the mode of curing it was strongly supported, by the growing grass under the shocks having been uninjured, whereas I never left shocks so long in one spot before, without its having been killed by the undissipated fermentation of the hay in curing. Corn blades or fodder, sustain an immense loss, even in dry weather, by two or three days' exposure to the sun and dews; and in wet they are nearly ruined. For an experiment, I shocked them in the mode just explained, quite green and dry; but I chiefly allowed them from four to eight hours' sun, before they were

shocked. Thus was made the best fodder I have seen. But the weather was favorable. The ends of the blades were laid outwards, and the shocks bound at top by a rope made of the blades.—*Arrator*, 1812.

MR COLMAN'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, IN N. Y.

This is an interesting performance. Few men in the country are better acquainted with his subject—"the Condition of Agriculture in the United States"—than the Agricultural Commissioner.—His remarks (very properly general,) are spirited, and mainly correct. We copy the following extracts:

"In a country like ours, as yet comparatively new, and with a vast extent of land just rescued from the wild beasts and wild men, that roamed over it with undisputed sovereignty, it cannot be expected that much improvement in agriculture should have been made. The great object has necessarily been, in most cases, production and immediate returns. Where immense tracts of land lay untilled, men have used up the soil without regard to its improvement or the continuance of its fertility. Excepting in those soils which are annually overflowed and enriched from the contributions of other fields, no soil under perpetual cultivation can retain its fertility. This has already been demonstrated in some of the oldest States, where cultivation has been highly stimulated, the products carried from the land, and no portion of them returned for its restoration and nourishment. In the new States likewise, the fertility of whose soils to the confident and reckless seems inexhaustible, this must ultimately be the case, unless the principles of modern husbandry, the principles of a rotation of crops and seasonable manuring, be understood and adopted. The laws of nature can neither be transcended nor violated with impunity. Avarice and selfishness in every department of life are sure of a just retribution. The laboring horse must have his full manger and his comfortable bed, or he will cease to labor. To exhaust the soil by cropping, and to be continually taking away without any replenishing, is a husbandry the fatal consequences of which are certain. In some parts of the country the soil is exhausted with perfect recklessness, and with a determination on the part of the cultivator, that when it ceases to yield abundantly he will emigrate; but there are few cases in which emigration is not a serious evil. If the account were fairly made up and the disadvantages of removal contrasted with the advantages of a fixed location, having all those multiplied conveniences, comforts and improvements which are found associated only with a long established residence, the policy of such calculations would be as strongly condemned by interest as by considerations of comfort and moral good. The evils of removal and emigration in our country—its physical sufferings, its social privations, and its moral trials, in a majority of cases, are necessarily great; and can be compensated only by extraordinary advantages.

It is happy for us that, under a faithful and enlightened agriculture, the fertility of a soil may not only be kept up, but continually increased. It is a truth, in which the old States have the deepest interest, that their impoverished lands may in many cases be restored and their waste and irreclaimed lands redeemed and made productive with greater ultimate advantages and pecuniary profit than a farm can be taken up and managed on the richest prairies of the far west. Let me state a case within my own knowledge. In the neighborhood of two or three populous villages, an observing man purchased seventy acres of wet meadow, the product of which was comparatively worthless. The land was estimated at not more than twenty dollars per acre. At an additional expense not exceeding twenty dollars per acre, he drained and manured it; and obtains from it at the rate of three tons of good hay to an acre, worth at the average price which hay has maintained in the vicinity for twenty years past, fifteen dollars per ton. From one measured acre he sold the product of one cutting for one hundred dollars, at twentyfive dollars per ton. We are yet, even in the old States, little acquainted with our own resources. I have no prejudice against the new States. Far from it. I admire their unrivalled magnificence, their superlative beauty, and their exuberant fertility. They are for the young and enterprising; for those who have no means of planting themselves in the old States; or for those of foreign countries, who fleeing from the yoke of oppression and degradation which has for centuries galled their necks under the despotisms of the old world, come with their wives and children to our shores, where they may breathe the air of freedom and enjoy the rights of men. Heaven prosper the virtuous, patriotic and industrious among them, as He prospered our pilgrim fathers. But at the same time, I am for the improvement of the old States. I am for doing well here, before I go farther under the expectation of doing better, with all the uncertainties attending a removal and the sacrifices and the privations which, under the best circumstances it must involve. We have not yet begun a systematic and liberal course of improvement. With respect to the small experiments which have been made, and many have come under my observation, I have not found a single instance conducted with judgment, skill, perseverance and liberality, which has not been amply compensatory and successful.—Your own county of Columbia presents many examples of such productive improvement. Lands in this county, which twenty years ago were scarcely worth twenty dollars, under a course of permanent improvement, are now readily sold at an hundred dollars per acre in whole farms, and pay a large profit at that."

Speaking of speculation and its disastrous results, Mr Colman says—

"It is but recently that conventions were assembled, the press teemed with encouraging publications, and every where men's mouths were full of the culture of silk. It was gravely calculated

that trees would not grow fast enough for the wants of the community, and that even our common farmers would be able to change their tow frocks for silken robes, made perhaps after the fashion of the Roman toga. But it was soon found that all this had its origin and its end in the price of mulcaulis and the sale of mulberry trees. The actual production of silk, destined, I confidently believe, to become a most important and profitable branch of American husbandry, did not enter into the calculations of most of these persons. Their eloquent eulogiums upon its culture were for another end. The reasonable gains of wholesome industry united with systematic frugality, were disdained under the dazzling expectations of sudden accumulation. Men crowded around the mountain, struggling up its ascent, and heedlessly thrusting down, if necessary to their own success, all who stood in their way, as if its glittering summits and its brilliant glaciers were of solid silver. The terrible avalanche which has rolled down, tumbling many from its giddy heights and crushing thousands upon whom it fell, has taught the country a lesson of rebuke and wisdom necessary to their pride, and which, at least for a while, must calm the insanity of an unbridled avarice and ambition. The season of mental and moral disease through which the country has passed, and from the dreadful effects of which it is now suffering, will prove a signal blessing if it shall be instrumental in giving, especially to the rising generation, more just views of duty, happiness, and good; if, in withdrawing them from their hazardous and too often dishonest and corrupting pursuits of gambling and speculation, it shall reconcile and attach them to the pursuits of honest toil in cultivating the earth. Such a pursuit is sure to bring with it a reasonable competence and the satisfactions of conscience, and at the same time present the widest room for the cultivation of the domestic affections, and the quiet and delicious pleasures of this true philosophy of life. I certainly would not encourage any extravagant expectations, or represent agriculture as likely, under the best circumstances, to yield enormous profits. Expectations of that character are vain and baseless, when applied to any of the business of life. Large fortunes are sometimes suddenly and unexpectedly made; but we must not be deluded by extraordinary examples. In the lottery of life we are sure to hear of the few who draw the highest prizes; but nothing is said of the multitudes, who draw only blanks. I do not mean to compare agriculture to the operations of chance. Trade partakes much more of chance than agriculture. But I mean to say that the capital may often be invested in agricultural improvements so as to meet all reasonable expectations of profit; and when the security of such investments is considered, they will be justified by the soundest discretion."

*Ticks on Sheep.*—An ointment made of gunpowder and sulphur, equal parts, mixed with lard and applied behind the necks of lambs and sheep newly shorn, will tend to rid them of all kinds of vermin. Ten cents worth may be sufficient for a hundred sheep.—*New Haven Farmer.*

The three great apostles of practical atheism, that make converts without persecution, and retain them without preaching, are wealth, health, and power.

### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We embrace the earliest moment, after the receipt of the following letter, to lay it before our readers. The season is not yet so far advanced that the process may not be beneficial to those who put it in operation:—

M. P. WILDER, Esq., *President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:*

Sir,—Having discovered a cheap and effectual mode of destroying the *Rose Slug*, I wish to become a competitor for the premium offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. After very many satisfactory experiments with the following substance, I am convinced it will destroy the above insect, in either of the states in which it appears on the plant, as the fly, when it is laying its eggs, or as the slug, when it is committing its depredations on the foliage.

*WHALE OIL SOAP*, dissolved at the rate of two pounds to fifteen gallons of water. I have used it stronger without injury to the plants, but find the above mixture effectual in the destruction of the insect. As I find, from experiments, there is a difference in the strength of the soap, it will be better for persons using it to try it diluted as above, and if it does not kill the insect, add a little more soap, with caution. In corresponding with Messrs. Downer, Austin & Co., on the difference in its appearance, they say—"Whale Oil Soap varies much in its relative strength, the article not being made as soap, but being formed in our process of bleaching oil. When it is of very sharp taste, and dark appearance, the alkali predominates, and when light colored and flat taste, the grease predominates." The former I have generally used, but have tried the light colored, and find it equally effectual, but requiring a little more soap—say two pounds to thirteen gallons of water.

*Mode of preparation.* Take whatever quantity of soap you wish to prepare, and dissolve it in boiling water, about one quart to a pound; in this way strain it through a fine wire or hair sieve, which takes out the dirt, and prevents its stopping the valves of the engine, or the nose of the syringe; then add cold water, to make it the proper strength; apply it to the rose-bush with a hand engine or syringe, with as much force as practicable, and be sure that every part of the leaves is well saturated with the liquid. What falls to the ground in application, will do good in destroying the worms and enriching the soil, and from its trifling cost, it can be used with profusion. A hogshead of 136 gallons costs forty-five cents—not quite four mills per gallon. Early in the morning, or in the evening, is the proper time to apply it to the plants.

As there are many other troublesome and destructive insects the above preparation will destroy, as effectually as the rose slug, it may be of benefit to the community to know the different kinds upon which I have tried it with success.

*The Thrips*, often called the Vine Fretter, a small, light-colored or spotted fly, quick in motion, which in some places are making the rose bush nearly as bad in appearance as the effects of the slug. *Aphis*, or Plant Louse, under the name of green or brown fly, an insect not quick in motion, very abundant on, and destructive to, the young shoots of the Rose, the Peach tree, and many other plants. *The Black Fly*, a very troublesome and destructive insect, that infests the young shoots of the Cherry and the Snow-Ball tree. I have never known any positive cure for the effects of this in-

sect until this time. Two varieties of insects that are destructive to, and very much disfigure Evergreens, the Balsam or Balm of Gilead Fir in particular, one an *Aphis*, the other very much like the rose slug. *The Acarus*, or red spider, that well known pest to gardeners.

*The Disease Mildew* on the Gooseberry, Peach, Grape Vine, &c. &c., is checked and entirely destroyed by a weak dressing of the solution.

The above insects are generally all destroyed by one application, if properly applied to all parts of the foliage. The eggs of most insects continue to hatch in rotation, during their season. To keep the plants perfectly clean, it will be necessary to dress them two or three times.

*The Canker Worm.* As the trees on this place are not troubled with this worm, I have not had an opportunity of trying experiments by dressing the trees, but have collected the worms, which are killed by being touched with the liquid. The expense of labor and engines for dressing large trees, to be effectual, may be more than the application of it will warrant; but I think by saturating the ground under the trees with the liquid, about the time the insect changes from the chrysalis state and ascends the trees, will destroy them; or, when the moth is on the tree, before laying its eggs, they may be destroyed without much labor; in either case, the mixture may be applied much stronger than when it comes in contact with the foliage. Laying it on the trunk and branches of the tree, at the consistency of thick paint, destroys the brown, acaly insect on the bark, and gives the tree a smooth, glossy, and healthy appearance.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
DAVID HAGGERSTON.

Watertown, June 19th, 1841.

### RYE AND BARLEY.

Both of these articles are used as food for hogs; and their meal, like that of oats, may be frequently combined with other food advantageously. The meal of the former is said to be particularly beneficial to young pigs, and calculated to preserve a healthy tone and action of the bowels. Barley has long constituted one of the principal articles resorted to, for feeding hogs in Europe, and is used for the same to a considerable extent in this country. We learn that the sole food employed by Mr Pattison, while fattening hogs in stall pens, was barley meal and water. One of the successful modes of preparing swine for market in England is, to commence with a mixture of two thirds of boiled or steamed potatoes, and one third of peas and barley, ground in equal quantities into meal; and as the process continues to diminish the former article, and add more to the latter. Malted barley given whole, has been found extremely beneficial in fattening hogs, as the quantity of sweet nutritious matter is greatly augmented. It is a food, however, generally best adapted to the elder class of pigs. The produce of barley in flour, is 12 to 14 pounds of grain, and 1000 parts of barley meal are found by chemical analysis to contain 920 parts of soluble and nutritious matter, i. e. 790 of mucilage or starch, 70 of sugar, and 60 of gluten.—*American Swine Breeder.*

Every fool knows how often he has been a rogue, but every rogue does not know how often he has been a fool.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

### CHEESE MAKING.

Messrs Editors—Communications are occasionally made through your paper, giving the best method of making cheese from practical experiments. As your Journal is designed for a medium through which farmers can exchange their views upon the various subjects connected with their high calling, I submit the following, if you think it worthy of occupying a corner of your Farmer.

The plan generally proposed by your correspondents, is to strain the milk in the tub over night, and warm it in the morning, carefully stirring in the cream. Mr A. F. Bill, in the October number of the New Genesee Farmer, says,—“In the morning take off the cream with a skimmer, and put it in a vessel by itself; then warm the milk, or a part of it, over a slow fire till about blood heat; then pour in the cream, and stir it moderately till there are no particles to be seen floating upon the surface.”

It seems to me evident, that when the cream is once separated from the milk, it can never be so thoroughly incorporated with it again, as to set the milk as soon as taken from the cow.

Our method is this:—Immediately after the cows are milked at night, (and the quicker the operation is performed the better,) we strain it into the cheese tub and put in the rennet—as the milk when it first comes from the cow is in precisely the right temperature to set. If the rennet is good, and properly prepared, a large table spoonful is sufficient for a pailful of milk. The tub should then be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand undisturbed: in about forty minutes it will coagulate. It is then carefully cut, the tub again covered and left to stand till morning. When the tub is wanted for the morning's milk, the night's curd is dipped into the cheese basket, or cheese sink, to drain, and the morning's milk strained into the same tub. The rennet is then put on, going through the same process as with the night's milk. When sufficiently drained, the two curds are ready to be put together, scalded and salted according to the discretion of the maker.

Those who have had the least experience in the management of milk, must know that warming it after it has once cooled, gives it a tendency to sour the quicker. Any person who will take the trouble to try the experiment, will find that curd made from milk warm from the cow, will keep *sweet* much longer than that which has been warmed over the fire; and, besides this, it saves the time and trouble of *skimming* and warming. Nothing will make a good cheese maker assume a belligerent attitude so quick, as to see the skimmer flourished over the cheese tub.

From a long experience in a modern sized dairy, I am persuaded that in no way can so much, or cheese of so good quality be made, as to set the milk while warm from the cow.

Yours, E. BISHOP.

Allica, Genesee Co. April, 1841.

P. S.—While upon a subject connected with cows, let me suggest to your correspondents who occasionally send you the quantity of milk given by a particular cow, to give it in *pounds*, and not in *quarts*. It can be done much easier, and with greater accuracy; and not only so, but in the latter case it is too often *guessed at*, or measured, froth and all, in bruised and battered quart measures.

### GOOD CULTIVATION.

In nothing does the reward correspond more exactly with the deserts, than the amount and perfection of crops do with the labors of the cultivator. Men you may cheat, by obtaining advantages of them in trade; but old mother Earth you cannot cheat. She will reward you according to your works. And if you would obtain large and sound crops, you must deserve them by skill and labor—otherwise you will fail in calculations.

Good husbandry is as much a science, as any thing else—a science which, emphatically, “practice makes perfect.” Not only are the great things, but the little things to be attended to, and at proper times. For good crops, first, the land must be enriched—it should have as much manure, annually, as it can digest and convert into the fruits which you propose to gather from it. We say “as much,” but it should not have *more*. A superabundance will over-stimulate the soil, and leave a mass of inert matter, that will do more harm than good next year. The soil should be fed *annually*, as a man is fed daily. The idea of giving the earth manure enough to last several years, on cultivated ground, is like making a man eat in one day enough to last him a week. When the soil is well manured, the next thing is to pulverize it with the plow or spade. It is not enough to turn it over, but it must be *pulverized*. All the lumps should be broken up till they are crumbled into powder.

In planting, care should be taken to procure good seed of the best sort. Unhealthy and vitiated parents, in the vegetable, as well as the animal world, are pretty sure to produce inferior offspring. The seed should be dropped or sowed *suantly*.—Every hill, and if possible, every kernel, should have an equal space of ground allotted for its growth. Then there will be no soil wanted, and no plants pinched for want of room. Machines for planting are valuable, not only as saving labor, but also because they divide the land equally and give each hill or plant an equal chance. This is real economy.

The seed being planted at the right season—neither too early or too late—and earliness and lateness relate to the condition of the earth and skies, rather than to the day of the month—the next thing is to hoe the ground well as soon as the plants are high enough to work amongst. The sooner this is done the better, as it will not only kill the tender weeds before they get much root, but will prevent the coming up of many other weeds, the seeds of which are deeper in the earth, or slower of vegetation. Many a weed is killed by hoeing before it is out of the ground. But in hoeing corn, potatoes or beds of vegetables the first time, be *careful* and be *faithful*. Once well done is worth all of four times half done. Let the fingers be used about the plants, to pull up the weeds by the roots—not to break them off—and to loosen the soil about the plants. Let not an inch of the ground be untouched by the hoe, and stir it as deeply as you can with that instrument. A soft soil, that will admit the air and light, is indispensable to the young roots of the plants, which wish to run down and along the surface.

Be sure and kill all the weeds. Every one that grows exhausts the soil just so much as is necessary for its support, and robs your crop of its food, besides shading and crowding it to its injury.—Weeds are poor things in a garden or cultivated field. If the first weeding and hoeing are done thoroughly, the great effort of the season is over.

There will be but few weeds after that. But it is best to hoe in a dry time.

Some gardeners and cultivators with whom we are acquainted, think that as soon as a shower of rain is over, they must seize the hoe and run out to kill the weeds. This is bad husbandry in two respects. First, if the ground is stirred when it is wet, the earth is adhesive and it will dry in hard lumps and make a bad matter worse; secondly, hoeing at such a time will inevitably but *transplant* the weeds, and they will soon shoot up again.—Let the top of the soil be dry when you hoe. This is important, not only to destroy the weeds, but the crop will suffer less from dry weather, if hoed in such a time, than if stirred at a different time. One of the best ways in the world to prevent the effects of a drought, is to stir the land when it is dry. It is a mistake to suppose that the porous condition of the surface which is left by hoeing, allows the moisture to escape more rapidly. It will not escape so fast, as if it was not hoed. There is a greater circulation between the earth and the air, and in a dry time a greater amount of dew falls upon the plants in the night, when the earth is loose at the surface, than when it is compact and hard. The oftener you hoe the ground, when it is properly dry, the surer and larger will be the crop. If this could be done every day, without cutting the lateral roots, your plants would be thankful for it.

Some of our neighbors, who have visited our garden—it is a large one—marvel how it is that there never appear to be any weeds in it. For themselves, when the plants in their beds are up and large enough to be hoed, they are immersed and overtopped in weeds, and it is a dreadful job to pick them all out and leave the plants to the sole occupancy of the soil. But before ours are hoed, they see but a very few weeds in the beds; the rows of plants are all distinct and free, and appear as if they had already been hoed clean. We will tell them how this is done. In the first place, we never allow a single weed to go to seed in the garden. Of course then, there will be no seeds from this cause to come up the next spring—only such as have been borne upon the premises by the winds from adjacent grounds. We take as much care to kill the infant weeds, all summer and in autumn, as we do in spring. Then again, we never put on land weedy manure. They who make their beds of new stable manure, which is filled with the seeds of grass, clover, sorrel, pig weeds, &c., must expect that those seeds will come up as soon as their beets, onions, carrots, &c., and being more numerous, they will cover the ground very early. We are careful to dress the soil only with manure that has undergone the fermentation of at least one season, which has killed the wheat seeds. Then we plant and sow as soon as the land is manured and pulverized, so as to give the seed we sow as fair a chance in time, as the seeds of weeds that *may* chance to be in the manure. As soon as weeds do appear, and we can distinguish our plants, we go at them in earnest—not allowing them to get the mastery. By such timely care, we are troubled with weeds but little through the whole season.

Rich soil, kept soft by frequent hoeing, and free from weeds, will in ordinary seasons, produce perfect crops. A carelessness in either of these respects is fatal to a large harvest.—*Maine Cult.*

The proudest man on earth is but a pauper, fed and clothed by the bounty of Heaven.

## DOCKING HORSES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

I believe it to be the duty of every one who is engaged in farming, to use every laudable exertion to promote and improve the art of agriculture; and in no other way can this be done successfully, but by mutually communicating our researches and disseminating them in agricultural journals, for the consideration of those that take an interest in it.

I have been highly gratified with the course you have pursued in conducting the Farmer; and I sincerely hope that you will continue the track you have marked out for yourself.

I saw in your paper dated January 20, 1841, a piece headed "Docking Horses," which I perceived was taken from the Maine Cultivator, and which has called forth these remarks.

The subject was a proper one, but was couched with ungenerous and severe language. It goes on thus: "We are sorry to perceive that the barbarous, cruel, and injurious practice of docking horses, is again beginning to be looked upon with favor, after some years of merited disuse. None but a narrow-minded, ignorant man would have ventured on this violation of vested rights, and none but blockheads, or jockeys, destitute of the better feelings of mankind, would have perpetrated the deed. An English gentleman had a hunting horse which carried his rider over a five-barred gate: he had him nicked, and he could scarcely carry him over a two-barred gate. A man that uses the knife to improve nature, may be justly deemed insane." The writer here quoted, mentions too, that "he was not in the habit of indulging in unkind feelings towards his fellow-men." I should not have thought this, had he not mentioned it. I have a different opinion from this writer: being confident that decking does not weaken the horse if properly done. The tendons, arteries, muscles and nerves, are only shortened by it: when the wound is healed, the tail must be as well as though it was longer. Those tendons cut in the nicking are always cut in docking, and never to the injury or weakening of the horse. I could quote the authority of many experimenters; but I will let pass by noticing his remarks. But I would ask if the method taken by this writer is a right one to convince a man that he has done wrong, by calling him a barbarous, inhuman wretch. It ever has been and is now the custom to dock and nick horses that do not carry upright; and it has been tolerated by a very large portion of the community. It has been done for convenience. Who wants to drive a horse that sits his tail so close to his quarter that you have to lift the hind end of the animal from the ground to clear the rein. The cutting or shortening the tail cannot affect his strength any more than it can his digestion. I do not like to indulge in unkind feelings, but when I see that the practice has been tolerated such a length of time, and by our most useful citizens, I do feel hurt at such language as the writer alluded to employs. I make bold to affirm that there is no class but that have or have had horses docked, and whoever they are, in the opinion of this writer, they are barbarians and blockheads. What he tells of the English hunter, I declare to be the most barefaced statement I ever saw in any man's writing. Mahomet would have been banished for such silly reasoning as this. That the nicking should make the difference he tells of, it must have diminished the strength of the horse at least three

fifths. People that have had horses nicked ought to know whether it diminishes their strength in this proportion; but out of hundreds that have been nicked in this State for a few years past, not one of their owners has discovered it. But this is as true as any thing he has stated, I believe. What arguments are these to bring before an enlightened community? Any man that thought the practice in question was injurious, would be disgusted with such barefaced, inconsistent and ridiculous statements! But the writer supposed he was addressing those barbarous, ignorant, inhuman, narrow-minded and insane blockheads and jockeys who are amply adequate to improve those principles which have been instilled into his mind. I advise him to lay by his pen and repair to Gloucester, R. I., although he considers himself, *materia prima*, and get his mind purged of that intolerance, bigotry and dogmatism, which appears so fully developed in his writings.

He says that race horses are not docked: very true—neither are they gelded. You must intrude upon the vested rights of nature in gelding as well as docking; but if docking is a barbarous custom, he cannot find language to express the cruelty and pain that is suffered in gelding. Thus I perceive that he "strains at a gnat and swallows a camel," for no one thinks of using a horse for a carriage without gelding. To wind up, he says—"Let those that will, prefer jockey horses; he prefers one that the knife has never touched." Undoubtedly he would make the best appearance behind such a horse; for if I was to judge of his appearance by his writing, I should think he had very long ears, and would look like a jackass driving a docked horse in a genteel carriage.

Yours, respectfully,

R. BURLINGAM, JR.

Gloucester, R. I., Feb. 18, 1841.

The above has but just come to hand. We admit it, because of our wish to let both sides of all practical questions be presented; but our own judgment is in favor of leaving animals in the form which nature gives, when we wish mainly health and strength.—Ed.

For the New England Farmer.

## CARRION.

How few there are who fully appreciate the value of carrion; and, instead of making a suitable and profitable use of it, carry it out into their pastures, or perhaps leave it uncovered near their buildings, where it will pollute the air and raise an offensive stench, until the action of the atmosphere has destroyed its life, or the fowls of the air or some animal has eaten it up or carried it away.

Now a wise man, if he has a horse, a cow, a hog, or sheep die, will not leave them to rot where the stench will be offensive or draw them off and let them lie uncovered, where there is no prospect of their carcass enriching the ground: no—but he will dig about his fruit trees and there bury them. The body of any small animal will do more good placed at the roots of an apple tree than they were worth when alive, as will be seen by the growth of the tree so favored, when the body of the animal has become putrefied.

Those who have been in the habit of wasting carrion may not believe this statement; but I can assure them that they will find it true; and if they will but once try the experiment, they will be con-

vinced of the fact at once. Let the unbelieving try it.

JIMMY IN THE COUNTRY.

Medford, May 15.

## PHYSICAL DEGENERACY.

We copy an article in this number on this subject from the New England Farmer. It is a subject which we have often brought forward, and one which rises in importance the more we reflect upon it. We cannot disguise the fact that the great bulk of the younger part of the community are far, very far from being as athletic, hardy and robust as were the older part when young. We see it every time we look around upon a group of young persons. It appears in every assembly, and it speaks a loud and a warning voice every time we compare the effeminate and sickly forms of the delicate lilly cheeked and lilly fingered youth, with the hardy and strong sinewy forms of that generation who are passing away from us like old oaks that have withstood the winds and the storms of a long life time, and are bowing to the effects of old age rather than to any disease.

We think that this, though observable in both sexes, is more so among the females than among the males. A pernicious belief that it is disgraceful to work, and that a young lady is elevated in the scale of respectability and dignity in proportion to her ignorance of domestic duties and her neglect of labor, has led to this. Among the farmers' daughters you will find something of the old system of hard labor at home, and a corresponding degree of health and strength. In the little villages you will perceive less of it, and a predominance of effeminacy: in the large villages we see more of it, and in the cities you will find a wide, very wide difference between the forms, shape, color, health, strength, and physical powers of the girls and those of the country.

We know that there is a false pride among certain individuals of the community which prompts to this—which leads the young miss to value herself more highly, the more delicate she can make herself appear, and the more she can "whiten out," even at the expense of health and the physical powers which God has given her. We agree with the editor of the N. E. Farmer in the sentiment that such should go down to the grave unmarried, childless, "solitary and alone." They may toss their head and curl their lip with as much scorn as they please; the laws of nature will not be infringed with impunity, and however delicate may be the subject, truth will not change, and the truth is, that puny and feeble parents can raise none other than a puny offspring. That farmer would be called a fool indeed, who culled out the poorest and most blighted and unripe seed to plant again, or saved the weakest and most feeble of his flocks to propagate for the future; and yet this is the very error which is blindly pursued in the continuance of the human species. We say blindly, for it must be owing to a blind impulse that rational beings should so conduct, rather than to any reasoning upon the subject.

It is a subject which should engage the attention of every philanthropist. Shall we become a nation of invalids? or shall we rise above the silly pride that seems now to direct public opinion, and by manly and useful labor, coarse but nutritious diet neat but comfortable clothing—reform so as to become again something as our fathers were? They were not afraid of the air. They were not ashamed

ed of labor. They were not too proud to be seen eating coarse but substantial food, and they were rewarded with health and strength accordingly.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

#### SALMAGUNDI, OR ODDS AND ENDS—No 1.

MESSRS EDITORS—It is my intention to present to your readers from time to time, as convenience permits, my views on divers and sundry subjects connected with my profession, in a fragmentary way, under the above caption. The adoption of this plan will enable me to condense, with due regard to fullness, however, when required, and thereby often avoid the prolixity of formal essays. It will, for the most part, be merely a discharge of small arms, but if a bomb-shell should now and then burst and break some shins, why—let them be mended again as soon as possible, together with the ways of those to whom the aforesaid shins belong. Peradventure the war should not come up to this brief manifesto, it will not, most certainly, be the first time in the history of nations or of individuals.

The first thing which will claim my attention, is to supply some deficiencies which were, not inadvertently, but for want of space, omitted in my last chapter, and somewhat connected by common usage, with shearing of sheep. And first,

##### Castration of Lambs.

Inasmuch as this is usually attended to at shearing time, it would be wholly unnecessary to advert to it, were it uniformly performed, as it should be, with reference to humanity and individual interest. The time I have chosen, as well as method, have been sanctioned and approved by some years of personal experience, and therefore I hope will be acceptable, as well as followed. The ewes of my flock, by the 20th of May, are through folding; and soon after, provided the weather is suitably warm, they are washed; and some cool day between this and shearing, the flocks are got up, and the lambs docked and castrated. Provided this is not done when the weather is cool, it should be attended to early in the morning, for the reason that when the temperature is low, there is less flow of blood, and consequently less exhaustion: a contrary course will endanger the lives of many lambs, especially if the breed be of the finer grade of Saxony. The *modus operandi* is thus:—one strides a scantling or narrow plank, which is placed in an inclined position, and on this the lambs are rested; this is a good way, because they can be more firmly held. Another, with a sharp knife, cuts about two thirds of the testicle bag off: if left too long it will bother the tagger and shearer: if cut too short, it will prolong the process of healing, and often jeopardize life, especially if no use is made of an ointment similar to the one which I shall prescribe and recommend. The testicles are then drawn out sufficiently far to reach the connecting cords, and instead of then giving a violent jerk, as is usual, the cords are divided by friction of the thumb nail. This is certainly more gentle and humane, because, apparently, attended with less suffering. After this the tail is docked, and if you wish to save yourselves the trouble of tagging often during the year, let it be cut as short as possible; besides, what looks more ungenteel, and absolutely vulgar, than a sheep with a long dock, or indeed without any dock at all. The ointment above alluded to, is composed of, say one pound of lard,

half a gill of tar, and a small portion of spirits turpentine, or in these proportions, warmed to a liquid and applied by means of a swab, about the mutilations. This not only possesses healing virtues, but keeps at a distance the maggot fly. The great majority of farmers use none, and the loss in consequence is always more or less, yearly, by neglect of it. Year before last, by using this ointment, I did not lose a lamb. Last year I docked and castrated 540, and but two or three died of this large number. After the whole process is through with, which with the skilful is momentary, they are placed in a separate pound, for the sake of quietness, and there remain until the blood ceases to flow, to prevent the wool of the ewes from being stained. Allied to this subject, is the

##### Destruction of Ticks,

a most disgusting kind of vermin, which impoverish and injure materially the health of sheep, as well as the appearance of the wool. A mode was recommended by one of you, Messrs Editors, in a late number of your paper, which was stated to be the result of actual experiment, and proved an effectual remedy. As near as my memory serves—and if I am wrong you can correct me—the process was performed at washing time, and the material was a liberal use of soft soap, which was rubbed upon the fleece before the sheep was immersed in water; and after a few were washed, being in a vat, the soap would so combine with the water as to produce strong suds; and the lambs were served in a similar way. This mode is not uncommon in England and Scotland, and the philosophy of it is very obvious; for, independent of the deadly ingredients of the soap, it produces thorough cleanliness, this being the greatest of all foes to the generation of vermin of similar description. The method is feasible—and I have no doubt efficient—where soft water abounds; but the stream which runs through my farm is strongly impregnated with lime; consequently the water is hard; otherwise I would be disposed to adopt it, for, aside from accomplishing so desirable an object, it must make the wool beautifully white and clean, a sight always good for sore eyes. Please remember this prescription, my brother wool-growers, when you are troubled in this way, it being more efficacious far than half the nostrums invented; and moreover will “put more money in thy pockets,” when the wool is thrown into market. In common with many others, I have used most successfully for the destruction of ticks, a decoction of tobacco water, and the process is as follows: buy at the stores, say for 100 lambs, four pounds of poor plug tobacco, or of stems ten pounds, and boil the same about two hours in order to extract fully the strength; and then pour the liquid into a half barrel or washing tub. In about a week after shearing, all the ticks will have left the ewes and fastened upon the lambs; then immerse them in this decoction up to the ears, care being taken not to remove them from over the vessel until the liquor has been rubbed or squeezed from the wool. There are other objects attained besides this in the use of tobacco water, namely, curing irritation or eruptions caused by johnswort; and if a little tar is dissolved in the water, it will serve as a guard for a while at least, against the attacks of flies, for we are all well aware how abhorrent the effluvia of tar is to insects of all kinds. If this plan is adopted, every wool-grower may rest assured that in two years scarcely a tick will be found in his flock.

##### Humanity to Brutes.

There is yet another small matter which should have been noticed in my last chapter, and which I deem of sufficient importance to mention here, viz: the practice of kicking and cuffing sheep, with a view to make them lay still when shearing them. Nothing of this kind is allowed in my shearing house, and on a repetition of the offence with my shearer, he receives due notice to quit, accompanied with an Uncle Toby's blessing. What! maltreat an animal when it is yielding its harvest which the God of nature has provided for our use and benefit! Let man keep in view that wise and humane proverb, “a merciful man is merciful to his beast,” for its observance will confer a two-fold benefit—to the mind pleasure, the invariable concomitant of the discharge of duty, and to the pocket an increased reward. L. A. MORRELL.

“SKUNKIANA.”—Dr. Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, (who, *en passant*, appears to be a true philosopher of the Uncle Toby stamp,) replies to our remarks upon his proposed titles for the skunk, after this wise:

“Marry! Mr N. E. F. Pr. D. Esq., thou art a facetious imp. Not only “a wit yourself, but the cause of wit in others”—and very *classical* withal. You shall be knighted, and have a *skunk fragrant* on the field of your coat of arms, and “*utilis et fragrans et amicus skunkorum*,” the motto.—ED. ME. FAR.”

WE are witty, that's a fact! and it affords us no little gratification to be told so!! especially by one who combines in so eminent a degree as docs Dr. Holmes, the rare attainments which make the *finished gentleman* and the *accomplished scholar*. (You perceive, Doctor, that your “puff” is met in that spirit of reciprocity peculiar to *great minds*.)

The honor of knighthood with which you would invest us, we must decline: It is a round in ambition's ladder to which we do not aspire. The age of chivalry, Doctor, is past: and the hazard of life and limb to win a “ladye love” in the desperate encounters of the tourney, is now regarded as a barbarism. If the honor you propose could be made an available means in winning us the affections of *one* of the gentler sex—then we would be *proud* to don the knightly armor and “break a lance” with any he who might be disposed to enter the lists as our rival. But tournaments are no more;—and the fair must now be won, if won at all, through the bloodless encounter between bright eyes and congenial hearts. [Dr., what should you prescribe for a patient who was afflicted with a *plethora* of “the tender passion”? Advice, to us, “*gratis*,” we suppose.]

While we decline the honor you would confer, we appreciate the generous motive which prompted it, and would *gently hint* that if you really think us entitled to *some* distinction in consideration of our services in *that* cause which few exhibited the “moral courage” to advocate, you may just give us to understand, in as plain a way as possible, that in your opinion we are *something* of a *genius* and a *considerably good sort of a fellow*—a promising young man, and one who would doubtless make a *first rate husband*. There, Doctor, say *only* so much, and believe us, our *best* feelings will be most delightfully tickled! nor could all the “star-and-garter” distinctions in christendom increase our ecstasy!!—N. E. F.'s “P. D.”

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1841.

## DRINKING IN HOT WEATHER.

MR EDITOR—In your number for June 23d, is an excellent article on Haymaking. I rejoice to see so many of these plain, practical articles in your paper; and hope they will be read extensively, and be as extensively useful.

There are one or two thoughts, however, in the concluding paragraphs of the article to which I allude, which do not seem to me so much in accordance with general experience as I wish they were. You say—and I know others have also said it—"None but the intemperate are injured by drinking cold water."

Now, unless you mean that the excessive drinking of cold water is itself intemperance, I am confident this statement cannot be true. That intemperate men are injured most readily by cold water, I have no doubt;—but that any man, who is at once over-heated and over-fatigued, may be injured by drinking cold water in large quantities, is at least equally certain. Indeed, it is certain that he who is either over-heated or over-fatigued, may be injured in this way. Cases of injury from the former cause are of almost every day occurrence.

I know what is the main thing intended by the writer of the article in question, in the remarks to which I have here alluded; and I rejoice at the effort. To put down the use of bad or even doubtful drinks, and put up cold water, is noble—and may God speed him who does it, or assists in doing it. Nevertheless, we must avoid doing evil, if we can, in our efforts to do good. And instead of saying, "There is no danger from frequent drinking in the hottest weather:—take cold water as often and as freely as you please—there is no danger from it, if you have not been too long without drink," &c.; instead of this advice, I wish with all my heart you had said something like the following—that is, had you believed it:—"There is no special danger from frequent drinking, in the hottest weather, provided you use the following cautions:—1. To drink very slowly. 2. To drink but little at a time. 3. To have your drink, though cool, not excessively cold. 4. To use but little drink with or near your meals. 5. To drink but little, very little, when over fatigued and over-heated.

With these restrictions, you might have said, as you have—"Cold water is the best of all drinks for slaking thirst; there is no danger from it (with the restrictions above,) if you have not been too long without drink," &c.

You say, "The haymaker must have a full supply of drink; perspiration will be free, and he must have something to support it." Yet I can point you to a laborer now over 80, and healthy and strong, who has drunk almost nothing at all between his meals all his life long, though he has perspired very freely, and no man has enjoyed his life more. Yet, observe, his meals are better than those of the average of men. I can tell you of another individual, whose employments are partly agricultural, and whose labors are very severe—calculated to elicit thirst, in the common way of thinking—who can labor through the summer and drink nothing at all, and who, for nearly ten months, beginning with August 6, 1840, did so. And not only so, but he suffered less from thirst during the time, than he ever did before in any of the months of his life. But then he lived right otherwise.

These facts are not mentioned, Mr Editor, to induce your readers to go without drinking at all, for I cannot advise a person in the world to do that—at least as long as he retains his present habits in other respects. My object was simply to show that we need far less drink than is usually supposed, if we only exercise, eat, sleep and think as we ought.

But I am extending these remarks too far perhaps. Excuse the freedom—well meant, I am sure—which I have taken. I was brought up a farmer—and, thank God, an intelligent one for the time—and I still love farming and the farming interests, and the welfare and happiness of the farmer. Would that I had the means of being a New England farmer now, on a small, but truly rational scale and system.

Yours, &amp;c. WM. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, June 25, 1841.

[ ] We thank Dr. Alcott for his strictures upon the remarks we made last week. His long continued attention to matters pertaining to health, entitles his opinions to much weight. We most cheerfully make them public. But at the same time we are far from receding an inch from the ground we took last week. Will the *over-heat* and *over-fatigue* occur, if cold water is taken with sufficient frequency? It is possible that the *over-fatigue* may; but if it should, we question whether cold water, to any extent which the appetite craved, would be *instantly* and *excessively* injurious; (for the injury dreaded in these cases is the violent pain which often proves fatal in a short time.) Our belief is, that if cold water is taken so frequently as to prevent the *over-heat*, there is no danger from its freest use. We refer, of course, to danger of severe attacks of pain. Whether it would not be *permanently* better for our laboring people generally to use less drink, is a question to which we had no reference.

## MILKING.

The opinion is doubtless well founded that the quantity of milk given by a cow is determined *in part* by the mode of milking. Some persons will obtain a larger quantity than others. The rule is, that the more *gently* and *quickly* one does the work, the greater will be the quantity obtained. And from this rule we are authorized to make the inference that generally, *women* can perform this labor *better than men*. There is scarcely room for doubt that a dozen cows would give more milk in the course of the season if milked by women than if milked by men. But whether the greater economy of appropriating female labor to this business, will be sufficient to stay that current of fashion which calls upon the farmer's wife and daughters to cut all acquaintance with the cows and other animals, is exceedingly doubtful. We wish that it might.

Some evidence of the effects of different milking was obtained a year or two since on the farm of one of my neighbors. As Jonathan was rather old and stiff, he was set to do the milking. This continued for weeks; but the quantity of milk obtained being less than the owner thought his cows ought to yield, he was induced to seek for the cause; and upon setting the other younger men to do the milking, he very soon obtained a quart per day more from each cow than before. I am not aware that there was any accurate measurement in this instance; and I intend only to say that the difference in the quantity of milk obtained was such that the milking was taken out of the stiff fingers of Jonathan and assigned to some that were more nimble.

This subject seems to relate to a trifling matter; but it being one of those labors which come round twice in a day, the trifle added to the trifle each night and morn-

ing, may amount to an important item in the course of a year.

## J. E. TESCHMACHER'S ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, May 5.—This is a rich and chaste production; indicating an uncommon acquaintance with the numerous departments of Natural History and science.

## WORK ON THE HIGHWAYS.

We never knew a *good farmer* and a *worthy man*, who would not cheerfully do a good day's work on the road when squaring off his tax account. A man's character is seen in the dispositions with which he pays the public. If he is not faithful in working out his highway taxes, he deserves neither confidence nor respect. *His own ways need mending.*

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

## EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 26.

From the President of the Society—a splendid display of beautiful Roses.

From John A. Kenrick—75 varieties of Roses, 4 varieties of Pæonies and several bouquets.

From Messrs Winship—a great display of Roses, Pæonies and other flowers, and a fine specimen of *Dentzia scabra*.

From A. Bowditch—fine Roses and other flowers.

From O. Johnson—a fine specimen of *Antirrhinum speciosum*.

From S. Walker—an elegant lot of Pinks, including some fine seedlings.

From S. R. Johnson—a great variety of hardy Roses, and a rich display of Chinese roses.

From W. Meller—a good show of Pinks, Geraniums and Roses.

From W. E. Carter—bouquets and other flowers.

From John Hovey—bouquets and roses.

From W. Kenrick—roses and bouquets.

From J. L. F. Warren—bouquets of roses, dahlias, &c.

From Hovey & Co., a few fine roses and bouquets.

From B. E. Cotting—native plants.

The exhibition of Roses and Pinks for premium took place today, and the following is the report of the judges:

## ROSES.

The committee appointed to award the Society's premiums on the best specimens and display of Roses, assign the prizes for the best dissimilar blooms, viz:

The first prize to John A. Kenrick;

The second prize to Messrs Winship;

The third prize to S. R. Johnson.

For the best display of Chinese and other tender roses, to S. R. Johnson.

The committee would make mention that the President of the Society exhibited many fine specimens of roses.

Boston, June 26th, 1841.

S. WALKER,  
P. B. HOVEY, JR.

## PINKS.

The committee for awarding the premiums for Pinks, report that they award the prize for

The best display of flowers to W. Meller;

The best six dissimilar flowers to S. Walker;

The best seedling to S. Walker.

Mr Walker's pinks were mostly seedlings, and gave him much credit for his successful cultivation.

June 26, 1841.

C. M. HOVEY,  
W. McLENNAN.

## EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday June 26, 1841.

By Messrs Hovey & Co.—Hovey's Seedling Strawberries—(very splendid.)

By John C. Gray, Esq.—Strawberries—Pine Apple and Royal Scarlet.

By J. L. F. Warren—Warren's Seedling, Hautbois, Methven Scarlet and Early Virginia Strawberries.

By Otis Johnson, Esq.—Early Virginia Strawberries—very fine.

By John A. Kenrick—Wood Strawberries.

By Mrs Eustis, Dorchester—Methven Scarlet Strawberries.  
JNO. A. KENRICK.

☞ We would call the attention of the reader to the letter of Mr Haggerston, on another page, which we copy from the Boston Courier. If the remedies he suggests shall prove effectual for the evils he mentions, he will have conferred a great benefit upon the community.

#### MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting will be held at the Rooms of said Society, on Saturday next, July 3, at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
June 30. E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec.

#### 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 27.

June, 1841.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	21 48	74	63	E.
Tuesday,	22 52	81	74	S. W.
Wednesday,	23 63	84	79	S.
Thursday,	24 69	79	64	S. E.
Friday,	25 60	69	62	E.
Saturday,	26 65	87	77	S. W.
Sunday,	27 70	90	79	S. W.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 245 Beef Cattle, 10 pair of Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 950 Sheep and 250 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold. 50 Beef Cattle were from Ohio.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, \$6 50 a 6 75. Second quality, \$6 00 a 6 25. Third quality, \$5 00 a 5 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, \$25, \$29, \$33, and \$40. Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 62, \$1 92, \$2 00, \$2 25, and \$2 42.

Swine.—A lot of large barrows 5 1-8. A lot to peddle, 4 1-2 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows, some of which were small pigs. At retail from 5 to 7.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

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

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 25—Ohio \$5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 65—Southern Flat Yellow 60—White 64.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 36 to 38—Northern 33 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Furkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14.

HAY, per ton, \$13 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 15. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Puled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

#### FOR SALE

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

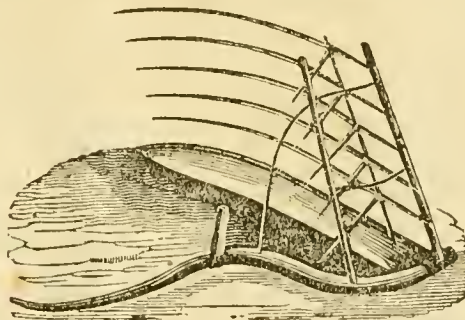
#### EYE UP CHAINS.

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

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

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

#### GRAIN CRADLES.



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

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

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

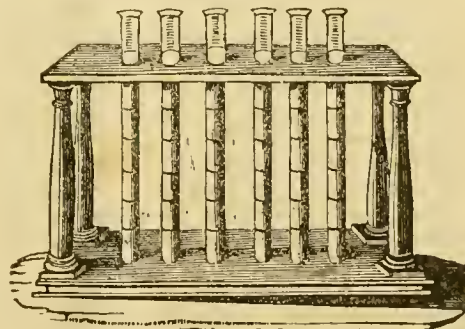
#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

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

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
100 Ox Yokes.	100 Draft do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stiles.	500 Tie up do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	50 doz. Halter do.
	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

#### LACTOMETERS.



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

June 23

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

#### DAHLIA POLES.

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

6w

June 2

#### DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

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

#### PURE SPERM OIL.



#### EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

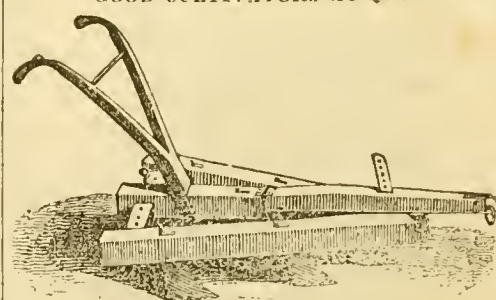
No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

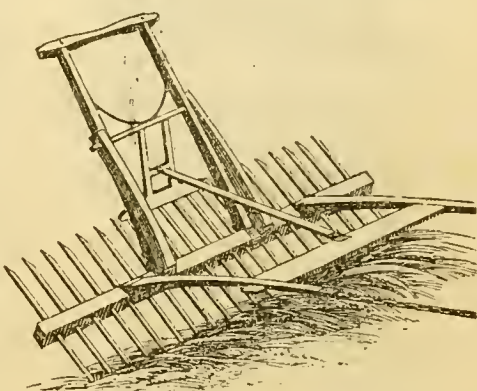
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#### GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3 50



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

#### REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



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

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

June 9.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, Veterinary Surgeon, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

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

Wm. Forbes,  
Wm. J. Niles,  
Joshua Seward,  
J. B. Read,  
James F. Fullham,  
Wm P. Loring,  
Joseph C. Pray,  
Boston, April 23.

Williams & Pearson,  
Geo. Meacham,  
S. K. Bayley,  
L. Maynard,  
Isaac Foster,  
Artemas White,  
Brown & Sevence.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A MOTHER'S EVENING THOUGHTS.

BY MRS SIGOURNEY.

O HOMEFELT joys,—so dear and sweet,  
My clear, wood fire beside,—  
My baby creeping at my feet,  
Who oft with glance of pride,  
Looks back, elate and pleased to show  
How fast his tiny limbs can go.

And closely seated by my side,  
My little daughter fair,—  
Whose doll upon her knee doth ride,  
Essays a matron's care—  
While many a lesson, half severe,  
With kisses mix'd, must Dolly hear.

There lie my volumes closed and still,  
Those chosen friends of old,—  
My pen, regardless of my will,  
Lurks in its bronzed hold,—  
High joys they gave,—but not so dear  
As those that gild my fireside here.

Where harp and viol carol sweet,  
'Mid youth's unfolding hours,  
And gladness wings the dancer's feet  
That seem to tread on flowers,  
I've shared the cup,—it sparkled clear,—  
'T WAS FOAM, the precious draught is here.

I've trod the lofty halls,—where dwell  
The noblest of our land—  
And met,—tho' humble was my cell,—  
Warm smile, and greeting hand,—  
Yet she doth feel a thrill more blest,  
Who lulls her infant on her breast.

Strong words of praise,—such words as gird  
To high ambition's deed,  
'The impulse of my mind have stirr'd,—  
Though still unlearn'd their meed,—  
But what of these?—they fleet away,  
Like mist, before affection's ray.

Tho' many a priceless gem of bliss,  
Hath made my pathway fair,—  
Yet have I known no joy like this,  
A mother's nursing care,  
To mark, when stars of midnight shine,  
My infant's bright eye fix'd on mine.

Might woman win earth's richest rose,  
Yet miss that wild-flower zest,  
Which by the lowliest cradle grows,  
'T were but a loss at best!  
Pass on, O world, in all thy pride,  
I've made my choice,—and here abide.

Even she, who shines with beauty's ray—  
By fashion's throng career,—  
If from that pomp she turn away,  
And build her shelter'd nest,—  
And heard the jewels of the heart,  
Like Mary finds the better part.

From the Salem Observer.

## CLIFT OR EAVE SWALLOWS.

MESSRS EDITORS,—Knowing by several articles which have appeared in your paper, that you feel friendly towards birds, and take an interest in their welfare, I send you the following lines, hoping that they may not be uninteresting to you. If you consider them worthy a place in your paper you are at liberty to insert them.

The clift, or eave swallows, as they are com-

monly called, were first found in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains. It appears that the cultivated hills and valleys of New England, teeming with insect population, were to these birds, like the rich valleys and beautiful prairies of the West to the white man—long unknown, it being I believe less than half a century since they first appeared east of the Hudson river.

The manner in which they settle in this, to them new country, reminds one of the manner in which settlements are formed by man in the far West. A bold and adventurous pair go forth in search of a new home: they fix upon a spot congenial to their tastes, and substituting the eaves of a barn for the shelter which the cliffs of the Rocky Mountains afforded them, build their nest; and if they are civilly treated by the owner of the premises, upon which they have taken up their abode, rear their offspring; and the next season return with them, and as many of their friends and connections as they can induce to emigrate with them, to extend their settlement, which in a few years has the appearance of a crowded and busy city.

The architecture of these birds resembles that of man, more than most birds;—not so much in form as in variety,—each pair building as their fancy dictates; some prefer a large door at which both can enter at once; others, choose a small entrance just large enough to admit one at a time; some who appear wealthy, that is, have plenty of mud, build large and commodious palaces, while others more frugal and economical, are contented with the small but neat cottage; some of them (I am sorry to say) resemble man in his low and base traits of character, such as indolence, and a disposition to take that which belongs to others; one was seen in the absence of his neighbor to go to his nest, take some of the materials and appropriate them to his own use.

As I cannot understand their language sufficiently well to interpret it, I cannot tell whether they have enacted laws to punish such gross transgressions upon the rights of others, or not: but as might be supposed, this pair was among the least prosperous of the settlement, being three times as long completing their nest, as some of the more honest and industrious ones were.

By visiting the farm, which was the birth place of Gen. Israel Putnam, now owned by Daniel Putnam, of North Danvers, may be seen over forty of these nests with the occupants. The best time to visit them is between four and half past five o'clock in the morning, as they are then chatting their morning song, and dressing their plumage to prepare for the labor of the day. But visitors may inquire for them at any hour, and be sure that they will not receive from them, the cold and repulsive answer, not at home, or not prepared to see company.

This settlement was commenced two years since by one solitary pair. Last year seven nests were built. They now number forty-three. This is increasing with a rapidity that will compare with the rapid increase of population in the fertile valley of the Mississippi. A. W. P.

North Danvers, June 2, 1831.

*Pride of Birth.*—"My uncle was one of the framers of the Constitution," said a youth the other day of patrician blood, to another of a more plebeian origin. "Who cares for that?" quoth the latter, "my father was one of the framers of our new meeting house."

## GARDEN SEEDS,

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

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

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

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

## FIELD SEEDS.

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

## GARDEN SEEDS.

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

## SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme.	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summer-avory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

## ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 10 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

## FOR SALE.

GEORGE THE THIRD, who has been honored with the Second and First State premiums in 1839, at Worcester, and at Concord in 1840, by the Committees appointed by the State, for awarding such premiums, is of Durham Breed, was imported as most superior stock, and is thought by judges to possess more valuable points, than any to be found in any other animal of the kind.

Also, two young Bulls, Sired by the above, their Dams are imported and of the best possible blood.

For further information apply to CHARLES WIL-LARD 2d, Still River Village, Harvard. 4w June 2

## GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1st v. Nov. 17.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

## A WEEKLY PAPER.

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

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all publications and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.









DEC 1969

WESBY



