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Wisconsin and Iowa farmer, and northwestern cultivator. Vol. VII 1855

Janesville, Wisconsin: Mark Miller and S. P. Lathrop, 1855

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Lachs H. 289-320.

J. Mathews
Vol. 7. / 1855.

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WISCONSIN FARMER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE
AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

Sixth Year of Publication

MARK MILLER & S. P. LATHROP, *Editors and Publishers.*
JANESVILLE, WIS.

~~VOL. VI. FEBRUARY, 1854. NO. 2.~~

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

POSTAGE SIX CENTS PER YEAR.



ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

ATKINS'

SELF-RAKING REAPER.

40 of these machines were used the last harvest in grass or grain, or both, with almost uniformly good success, in nine different States and Canada.

Twenty-six Premiums,

including two at the *Chrystal Palace*, (silver and bronze medals,) were awarded it at the autumn exhibitions. I am building only 300, which are being rapidly ordered. Mr. Joseph Hall, Rochester, N. Y., will also build a few.

☐ Early orders necessary to insure a Reaper.

Price at Chicago \$175—\$75 Cash with order, note for \$50, payable when reaper works successfully, and another for \$50, payable 1st December next, with interest. Or \$160 cash in advance. Warranted to be a good Self-Raking Reaper.

☐ Agents properly recommended wanted throughout the country. Experienced agents preferred. It is important this year to have the machines widely scattered.

Descriptive circulars with cuts, and giving impartially the difficulties as well as successes of the Reaper, mailed to post-paid applications.

J. S. WRIGHT,

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago.
Feb., 1854. mch:tf

PIE PLANT FOR SALE.

CAHOON'S well known Seeding, superior in quality and size to any of the varieties of Mammoth, Colossal, or Victoria, and continues to produce new leaf stocks until November, not being affected by the early frosts. This variety was raised by the subscriber 14 years ago, from seed, and after being under cultivation that length of time holds good in size, having last year produced stocks weighing FIVE pounds and over.

Testimonials from Agricultural and Horticultural, and other papers, could be produced in abundance, to show that this Pie Plant is all that is represented. I will only insert one from a paper published in this city, where the editor has availed himself of opportunities of frequently visiting my garden, for the last ten years. It is as follows:

"But the most remarkable feature of this garden is the *Mammoth Pie Plant*, and certainly any person who is curious to know what Pie Plant IS, and how it may be cultivated and developed, would do well to look at it. We state what we witnessed, (and what we should doubt if we had not witnessed it,) that from one root was cut a quantity, which, after being trimmed ready for cooking, weighed FORTY-EIGHT POUNDS, and certainly as much more was left on the root, uncut; making the product of one root nearly, if not quite, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of plant. And we are not aware that this was a very unusual growth, for we saw thousands of bunches, which seemed quite as large as the one in question; and all this, too, young and tender plant, as de-

licious as any raised. Of this plant, Mr. Cahoon is raising immense quantities, with which he not only supplies home demand, but ships to other places, furnishing one house in Chicago with a thousand pounds per week."—*Telegraph*

I am now growing quantities of it for the California and Oregon market. [Dwarfing the roots.] I sent a few roots to Oregon last January, and the growth last season astonished the citizens there, notwithstanding they had seen TALL growths of vegetation at home.

I will securely pack in boxes, and forward according to directions, Ten Roots for \$5; Five Roots for \$3; or One for \$1; the Cash to be sent with the order. A severe frost does not injure the roots, and they can be sent with safety to any part of the Union.

B. P. CAHOON,

Kenosha, Feb., 1854.

mch

VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

ONE full blood DEVON BULL, 2 years old, from the herd of George Patterson, of Maryland, the celebrated importer of Devon Stock. Price, \$150.

Also, one full blood DURHAM BULL CALF, 2 months old. Its pedigree is equal to any in the U S. Price, \$100.

The above Stock will be warranted to be as represented, and will be sold for CASH, or, if desired, on time, with good security.

JOSIAH BOND,

January, 1854.—tf Kenosha, Wis.

ROLFE, STRONG & CO.,

OPPOSITE BELOIT HOUSE, BELOIT,

Dealers in all kinds of Family

GROCERIES Provisions, Flour, Green Apples and Dried Fruit, Plums, Peaches; Teas, Coffee and Sugars of all grades; Fish of all kinds; Butter, Cheese and Crackers, large and small; Pork by the pound or barrel. All of the above articles of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

FARMER'S PRODUCE received in exchange. Beloit, March, 1854. 1y

BELOIT CLOTHING STORE,

Corner of Turtle and School Sts.

A LARGE assortment of the most fashionable Gentlemen's apparel, consisting of Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Overhauls, Shirts, Cravats, Collars, Suspenders, and Gloves—made in the best manner—kept constantly on hand. Also, a large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings of all kinds, which will be made up to order in a manner so becoming, and at a price so reasonable, as to command the admiration of customers.

CUTTING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

Beloit, March, 1854.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.



**Wisconsin Wholesale Drug
WARE HOUSE.**

**ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
S. JOHNSON, JR.,**

Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. General Agent
for most of the popular Patent Medicines sold
in Wisconsin

Proprietor of Johnson's Chemical Hair In-
vigorator, Johnson's Cherry & Liverwort, and
the famed Bone & Nerve Liniment.
151, East Water St. Milwaukee.

MAY'S STEEL PLOW.

FARMERS will please remember that this
favorite PLOW may still be had, cheap for
cash, at the old stand in the rear of T. & J.
JAMES' Marble Factory, in this city.

Also, at Fisher's, Beloit; M. S. Barker's,
Clinton; Best & Dinsmore's Summerville; D.
K. Spooner's, Johnstown; Goodrich & Co.'s,
Milton; and West & Pinney's, Monroe, Green
Co.

Other Agencies will be established soon.
Janesville, Nov. 1, 1853.



**GREAT ARRIVAL OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS & FINDINGS**

OF every style, quality, and material for the
Fall and Winter trade, at the SIGN OF THE
BIG HAT, on the West side the River, where
can be found every thing in the line, and at
prices that defy competition.

GENTS' FURS.—Tippets, Fur Gloves,
Over-coats, Over-shoes, Buffalo and Fancy
Sleigh Robes, an extensive assortment.

LADIES' DRESS FURS.—Muffs, Victo-
rines, Wristlets and Gauntlets, made of Mar-
tin, Fitch, Lynx, Ermine Bear, Siberian Squir-
rel, Genet, Russia, and Turkey Fox, Astrican
Seal, English Coney Furs, and Swan's Down,
a variety of colors.

Gent's Findings.

Under Garments of all kinds, Stocks, Cravats,
Suspender Braces, Hosiery, and the most ex-
tensive assortment of Gloves and Mittens in
the state, bought direct from the heaviest man-
ufactories at the East for Cash.

Trunks and Carpet Bags constantly on hand.

Hats and Caps made to order.

Janesville, Nov., 1853.

T. LITTELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN
Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.,
**109, East Water-st.,
MILWAUKEE,**

Is prepared to supply Dealers and Farmers with
any kind of PLOWS, manufactured by *Ruggles,*
Nourse, Mason & Co., at manufacturers prices,
adding only cost of Transportation. The
new Series of Plows, comprises the most desir-
able patterns that have ever been introduced

Their **EAGLE PLOWS,** are already too
well known to need one word said in their favor.

And is also prepared to furnish Extra Points,
Mould Boards, Land Sides, or any part of the
Plow that may be wanted. Wherever their
Plows have been introduced, they have received
the highest commendation.

I am prepared at all times to supply Hay
Cutters, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers,
Road Scrapers, Thermometer Churns, (and all
other desirable patterns,) Fan Mills, Seed
Sowers, Corn Planters, Meat Cutters, Field
and Garden Seeds. Also Wholesale Dealer in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Agent for the sale of **Dupont's Cele-
brated Powder.** 5n3

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.



**NELSON GILBERT,
BELOIT BOOK-STORE,**

Dealer in Standard, Classical, Theological, Medical, Law, School, Miscellaneous, Blank Books, and all the new Publications furnished as soon as out; Publications of American Tract Society, American S. S. Union, and Mass. S. S. Society; Stationery, Paper Hangings, Drawing Paper, Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils, Inks, Ink Stands, together with a complete assortment of Musical Instruments, Melodeons, Violins, &c., &c.

☞ Paper Rags taken in exchange for Books.
Beloit, March, 1854.

Wisconsin Garden and Nursery,

*On Gardner's Prairie, Spring Prairie,
Walworth County.*

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his patrons and the public, that he may still be found at the old and well known establishment, at which he offers for sale the coming spring, over FORTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES of a fine size and from five to seven years from the graft. Sound, healthy and stocky trees at 18 cents each. Also, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c., at prices to correspond with the times. Of the ornamental, a large assortment of Shade Trees, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, Hardy Roses, Bulbous Roots, Dahlias, a choice assortment. Green House Plants, any quantity. Evergreens, Spruces, Firs, Pines, Cedars, and, in fact, almost every thing usually to be found in such an establishment.

The fruits have been selected with great care as regards quality of fruit and hardness of trees. The Nursery is located on the open prairie, with a northern exposure. The land has never been manured, and consequently the trees are perfectly hardy. Trees taken from this Nursery seldom fail to grow in transplanting. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as the subscriber hopes from long experience and strict personal attention to merit a continuance of public patronage.

N. B. All letters of inquiry sent to Burlington Post-office, will receive prompt attention Catalogues gratis at the Nursery, and by mail post-paid. JOHN BELL.

Wisconsin Nursery, January, 1854.

LUMBER.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—Now receiving at the ROCK COUNTY LUMBER YARD, direct from the Michigan Mills,

120,000 ft. of Fine Lumber,

WELL SEASONED, which will be sold ONE DOLLAR LESS than it can be bought at any other yard in this city. Call immediately.

☞ Yard on the west side the river, directly in front of the Academy.

Janesville, Jan., 1854. ROBERT ROSS.

J. M. RIKER,

HARNESS, SADDLE & TRUNK Manufacturer, opposite the Old Stage House, Wisconsin street, Janesville.

Every article in his line of business will be manufactured from the best stock, and by experienced workmen.

LADIES' SADDLES and BRIDLES made in the latest style.

Wagons and Carriages Trimmed according to the New York fashions.

A fine assortment of WHIPS, constantly on hand.

The subscriber flatters himself, from the experience he has had, that he can give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. March, 1854.

Scribner's Ready Reckoner,

FOR SHIP BUILDERS, BOAT BUILDERS, LUMBER MERCHANTS, FARMERS & MECHANICS.

Being a correct measurement of Scantling, Boards, Plank, Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber, Saw Logs, Wood, etc., comprised in a number of Tables; to which are added Tables of Wages by the month, Board or Rent, by the Week or Day. Also, Interest Tables, at seven per cent.

BY J. M. SCRIBNER,

Author of "Engineer's and Mechanic's Companion," "Engineer's Pocket Table Book," etc.

Scarcely is it possible to add to the recommendations of the above book, more than to give its title page. Every one who is engaged in buying, selling, measuring or inspecting Lumber of any kind, will at once appreciate a work of this kind. No pains or expense has been spared in revising and enlarging this edition, to make it in every respect convenient and accurate.

The Log Table was computed by drawing DIAGRAMS for each and every log, from 12 to 44 inches in diameter, and the width of each board taken, after taking off the wane edge.—The sum total of each board constitutes the amount each log will give, and if there can be any dependence placed upon such strictly mathematical accuracy, no one will hesitate for a moment to abide the results here given, as the method adopted by the author can result in nothing else than strict honesty and mathematical accuracy, to the parties interested.

The best evidence of the usefulness and popularity of this book is the rapid and extensive sale of over seventy-five thousand in a very short time. No book of its size and price contains more useful or correct tables.

In all new and lumber countries the book will be found very convenient, as it comprises much that will be useful for the farmer, mechanic and business man.

Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

The book can be had of booksellers generally throughout the United State. Price only 25 cents. Five copies sent for \$1, free of postage. Address GEO. W. FISHER,

Bookseller & Publisher, Rochester, N. Y. November, 1853.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

SEED POTATOES.

WE have a few bushels of the genuine **WASH LEAF KIDNEY POTATOES** for sale, selected on purpose for seed. Out of nine distinct varieties of potatoes raised by us last season, we consider the above named the best. It is a very productive variety, of beautiful form and fine flavor.

Janesville, March, 1854.

BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

ONE full blood Premium **DEVON BULL CALF**, 10 months old, bred from stock imported by Thomas Weddell, Esq.

One thorough bred **SHORT HORN BULL**, 2 years old.

One thorough bred do do do 1 yr. old.
T. W. WILLIAMS.

Emerald Grove, Rock co., Wis., March '54

HORTICULTURAL.

PIE PLANT!!—Cahoon's Mammoth Seedling, superior to any variety of the Mammoth, Colossal, or Victoria, having last season produced single stalks weighing over **FIVE POUNDS**. We offer it at from 3s. to \$2 per root, according to size.

DWARF PEARS!—Bearing size, as good as can be found west of the Lakes. Also, choice varieties of the **PLUM, CHERRY, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY**, Esculent Roots, &c.; together with a choice selection of

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Evergreens, 80 varieties of hardy Roses; a large supply of choice Dahlias, which drew first premium at the County Fair; Herbaceous Flowering Plants and bulbs, Phloxes, Verbenas, Fetuneas, &c. &c.

Being connected with the well known yard of Dr. Kennicott, of Chicago, and Mr. Cahoon, of Kenosha, we are prepared to order any thing desired beyond our own assortment. We expect you to call.

Yard south of R. R. V. U. R. R. Depot, near Monterey, Janesville.

March, 1854 Geo. J. & S. H. KELLOGG

JUST PUBLISHED.

Revised and Newly Illustrated Edition of

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS,

TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

This work has been very much enlarged, EMBELISHED WITH NEW ILLUSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT, designed expressly for it, critically corrected and thoroughly revised, so as to conform to the census of the United States, for 1850—to that of Great Britain and Ireland, March, 1851, and to the latest that could be obtained of other countries.

The acquisition of territory to the United States, the discovery of the mineral wealth of

California and Australia, and the establishment of steam communication between remote parts of the earth, have greatly increased geographical knowledge.

The information thus obtained has been carefully collected and inserted in this edition. It has been not only necessary to correct the maps of former editions, but to add new maps of the States of California and Texas, of the Territories of Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Nebraska, and the countries of Mexico and Central America, which has been done from the latest and best authorities.

A large map of the **ROMAN EMPIRE** is also added, to aid in the study of Ancient Geography.

By a system of emblems and abbreviations, consisting of **STARS, CROSSES, BOOKS, STEAMBOATS, &c.**, conspicuously arranged on all the maps, representing the Grand Divisions of the Globe—the Government, Religion, State of Society, Population, Navigation, &c., of the more important countries, become apparent at the first glance, and by thus calling into simultaneous exercise the powers of the mind and eye, impressions are made more abiding than by any other means whatever.

Besides all this, the work is rendered still more valuable and complete by the addition of a complete compendium of

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,

which will be found as interesting and instructive as the more extended treatises on this subject.

The Atlas has been not only thoroughly revised, corrected and enlarged, as stated above, but also contains a large number of new and interesting statistical tables, from the census of the United States, and other sources. It will be bound in stiff cover only.

A set of questions for **GENERAL REVISION**, is appended to the work, which will be found of great convenience to the Teacher, and aid to the Scholar, in bringing definitely and distinctly to his mind, in a condense form, the main features of the subject he has gone over.

These improvements and additions will greatly enhance the value of the work, and, if the views and method of the author are fully carried out, much valuable time of the pupil will be saved, and great labor on the part of the Teacher avoided.

Smith's Series of Geography consists of **SMITH'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS; SMITH'S QUARTO GEOGRAPHY; AND THE GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS MENTIONED ABOVE.**

For sale by Booksellers generally throughout the United States.

Committees, Teachers and others engaged in the cause of education, will be supplied with copies for examination.

DANIEL BURGESS & CO.,

Publishers, 60 John Street, N. Y.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

AZTALAN NURSERY,

AZTALAN, JEFFERSON CO., WIS.

APPLE TREES—Fine trees for the Orchard, at from 18 to 22 cents, according to quantity taken at one time. 2d class trees will be sold at lower rates according to their relative value. Extra sizes at extra prices.

PEAR on Pear stocks, 50 cents.

PEAR on ANGUS QUINCE (dwarfs)—best 50 cents.

PLUM—Common, 25 cents; best sorts, 50 cents; a few extra sizes at from 75 cents to \$1.

CHERRY—Common Morello and Mazzard, 25 cents; best sorts of thrifty growth, embracing Gov. Wood, Cleveland, Bigareau, Burr's Seedling, &c., 50 cents each.

QUINCE—20 cents.

RASPBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Plants, &c.

All articles true to name.

For particulars, see new Catalogue.

Feb. 1854.

J. C. BRAYTON.

TO PRINTERS.

A NEW Edition of the Specimen Book of Bruce's NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY will be published in September, 1853, and will be given to those proprietors of Printing Offices who will send for it, or it will be forwarded them by mail on receipt, in advance, of fifty cents for the postage.

In it are exhibited many articles never before shown; there have been added to the Foundry new varieties of Roman types, from Nine-line Pica to Pearl, various imitations of writing, a great number of Fancy fonts, both plain and illuminated, Labor-saving rules, and a complete foundry of German.

The types now manufactured are cast from a new combination of metal of great durability, and are usually kept on hand in large quantities. Every fancy font is sold by weight, and at the printed prices, which are from 10 to 25 per cent less than those of other foundries. All other printing materials are furnished at manufacturer's prices, either for cash or credit.

Printers wishing to open accounts with me, or whose dealings have been long suspended, are requested to accompany their orders with city references to prevent delay.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st of August, 1854, and send me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Type when they purchase five times the amount of their bill from me, of my own manufacture, selected from my specimens.

GEO. BRUCE.

March, 1854. 13 Chambers st., N. York.



NURSERY BUSINESS.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR SALE AT

JANESVILLE CITY, RACINE CITY, and KOSKONONG NURSERIES, Wis.

The proprietors are now enabled to offer to the public, a stock of trees heretofore unequalled in the West. Remarkable for their hardiness, vigorous growth, and adapted to our western climate; embracing fruit trees of every description—APPLES, DWARF PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, BULBOUS ROOTS, &c.—comprising all the most popular sorts now in cultivation—and having devoted their personal attention to their propagation and rearing, feel warranted in recommending them to the confidence of the public.

Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

NURSERY STOCKS furnished at low rates. Trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States and Oregon.

All pre-paid orders, containing a remittance or proper reference, will receive prompt attention. Address to

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE, Janesville.

F. DRAKE, Racine.

Janesville, January, 1854.

DELANAV NURSERY,

WALWORTH CO., WIS.

SCIONS.—Pear and Plum, \$10 per thousand; Apples, by the quantity, \$2,50.

TREES.—APPLES, an average lot., 5 to 8 ft., 16 cts.; Seedlings 10 cts; Dwarf 30 cts. PEAR AND PLUM—a large lot, 25 to 50 cts. DWARF PEAR, one year, 37½ cts.; two years, 50 cts.; three years, 56 cts. PEACH—Seedling, 6 to 10 cts.; Budded, 15c. CHERRIES—among which are a fine lot of Kirtlands, new sorts, 30 to 37½ cts.; Dwarf 37½ cts.

GOOSEBERRIES.—18¾ cts., or \$2 per doz.

GRAPE & QUINCE.—20 cents.

Also, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Rhubarb (Cahoon's, 30 to 50 cts.) together with a splendid assortment of Evergreens, Ornamental Trees and Plants in large variety, at the most reasonable rates.

For particulars, see new Catalogues.

Jan.—3m

F. K. PHOENIX.

FRAUD.

ALL who want AXES of the real COLLINS & Co. make should be particular to notice the stamps, as there are various counterfeits and imitations stamped Collins and labelled much like ours, which are fraudulently sold in some parts of the United States as our manufacture. They are made in different parts of the country by various axe-makers, and are generally of very inferior quality. The genuine Collins axes, which have acquired such an extensive reputation, are invariably stamped "COLLINS & CO HARTFORD," and each has a printed label with my signature. It is now more than TWENTY-FIVE YEARS since we commenced the business with the stamp of "Collins & Co., Hartford," and I do not know of any other axe-maker by the name of Collins in the United States.

Nov., 1853. SAM. W. COLLINS.

WATER LIME & QUICK LIME.

WE, the subscribers, are now prepared to furnish the above materials in any quantity, and cheaper than can be sold any where in this vicinity. They manufacture Quick Lime, and having put in perfect operation their mill for the manufacture of Water Lime, they offer superior inducements to builders for the purchase of these articles.

Their WATER LIME has been fully tested and found to be of an excellent quality, and they are prepared to warrant it in all cases, and offer it at a price making it an object to buy.

They also have a mill in operation for grinding CORN and COBS.

The subscribers have invested a large amount of capital in their operations, have spared no expense in perfecting their works, and will give careful attention to all orders.

CROSBY & DUSTIN.

Janesville, Nov. 1, 1853.

NOTICE.

To Farmers.

ANY one wishing to obtain the Suffolk Breed of Hogs, can obtain the same of C. S. BLANCHARD, M. D., of East Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin.

Residence half mile West of East Troy.
Troy, March 28, 1853. v5n5

The New Edition of

LAPHAM'S POCKET MAP

OF WISCONSIN, showing the surveys of the Menomonee Lands, &c., may now be had at the bookstores, or by application (accompanied by the cash) to the undersigned. It will be sent by mail to any address upon the receipt of one dollar. A liberal discount made to dealers.

I. A. LAPHAM.

Milwaukee, January, 1853.

CHARLES ROSS' IMPROVED CONICAL FRENCH BURR STONE GRIST MILLS.

To which have been awarded 48 premiums by different Societies for the best *Portable Mills* for grinding wheat, rye, buckwheat and feed, Mineral paint, dry or in oil or water; also Drugs Spices &c., and are the best Mills ever invented for grinding over Middlings in Flouring Mills. They may be propelled by water, wind, steam or horse-power, doing their work with great *rapidity and perfection*, saving over 30 per cent. in power and easily kept in perfect order, being the only true mills for Farmers and Planters use. Being made of the best French Burr Stone they are little effected by use, and can be re-dressed, when necessary by any person of ordinary capacity, plans and full directions being given to use and keep them in good order. The smaller sizes are admirably adapted to the wants of Emigrants and others, being perfect Grist Mills in miniature; these Mills are 5 sizes, viz: Hand Mills with crank, 130 lbs., price \$75. Second size 290 lbs. \$100. 3d do. 360 lbs., \$140. 4th do. gristing mills, 450 lbs., \$170. 5th do. verticle flouring mills 900 lbs., \$300. Orders should state the kind of grinding they are wanted for, or general grinding. For particulars or Mills, address Chs. Ross, Rochester, N. Y., or J. Sedgebeer, General Agent, Ashtabula, Ohio, or W. P. Hammond, J. H. Jenkins, and G. W. Taylor, Janesville; Messrs. Purple & Bacon, Waukegan, Wis. Sept., 1853. 1y

L. Moses,

MANUFACTURER of Cabinet Ware.— Ready Made Coffins constantly on hand. Metallic do. furnished to order Shop on the west side of the River.
Janesville.

EGGS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, Eggs which may be relied on as pure and fresh, carefully packed, put on cars and directed as desired of the following varieties, viz: Brown, Perly or Diminico and White Shanghaes, Gray Chittagongs and Black Cochins, Dorkings, just imported from the town of Dorking, Surry Co., England, at \$3 per dozen. White Dorkings Chitterpratty, a new variet that never sit. Shanghae and Dorkings $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ and Seabright Bantams, at \$2 per dozen.

M. FREEMAN.

Schoolcraft, Mich., March 15, 1853. 5n

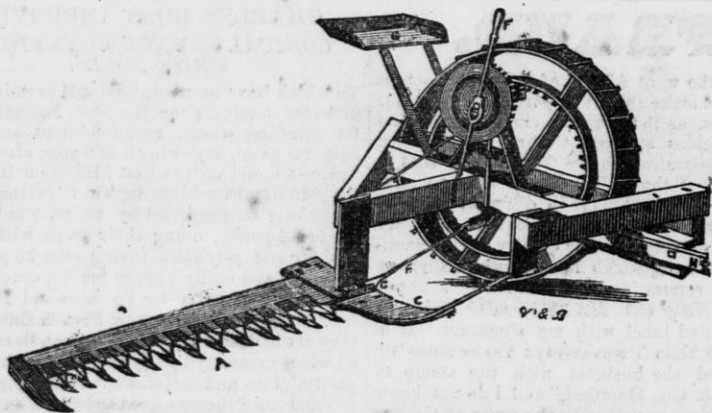
Dr. L. ARNOLD, DENTIST,

EXCHANGE BLOCK, MILWAUKEE ST.
WEST END OF THE UPPER BRIDGE,

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

EVERYTHING in the line of *Dentistry* attended to. All Jobs warranted. Dr. A. flatters himself that he has no small share of ingenuity, which being connected with eleven years practice enables him to feel confident in pleasing all who may favor him with a call

THE CELEBRATED BUFFALO



MOWING MACHINE.

This celebrated machine, which stands unrivaled, is bound to take the lead in the West the coming season. The subscribers, having purchased the right to manufacture and vend the above machine in this section of country, can, with the utmost confidence, recommend them to the public.

- 1st, For their simplicity, strength, and durability.
- 2nd, Its ease of action and easiness of draught, the tongue playing perfectly easy and free between the horses, it requiring only one span to cut from 10 to 15 acres per day.
- 3rd, For its susceptibility of conforming to the unevenness of the ground, cutting the grass perfectly clean and even, and spreading it equally over the surface, better than is possible to be done by manual labor.
- 4th, The peculiarity of the cutting apparatus, it being so constructed that it renders it impossible to clog, whether in wet or dry, heavy or light, coarse or fine and wiry grass, without the aid of the lozenge-shaped, double or back-cut sickle, on which there was so much boasting and puffing the past season by some of our neighbors, who are now obliged to resort to the open knife (which is secured by letters patent,) as the only salvation of their machine.
- 5th, For the small space of ground it occupies in turning, either to the right or left, making square corners, while some other machines require as much ground as a lumber wagon to turn a corner, and in the same way.
- 6th, This machine can be used with oxen to good purpose, thereby giving every farmer who owns a team, whether oxen or horses, the choice of running his machine without depending upon his neighbors for a team.
- 7th, For the ease with which it can be moved from place to place without loading it in a wagon.
- 8th, For the readiness with which it can be changed from mowing to reaping, and vice versa by the attachment and detachment of Forbush's celebrated Reaping Apparatus.

Hundreds of certificates might be produced, were it necessary, and the premiums of different Institutes and Agricultural Societies might be laid before you, but the machine itself, upon examination, whether in operation or not, will at once meet with your most hearty approbation. It needs no puffs; it speaks for itself, without deception. We will put this machine against any other of a different model, to cut more grass in the same length of time, on low, wet marsh, and to do it better and with more ease. It is here where all other machines have failed on account of their clogging, and where the farmers have been deceived by testing their machines on dry meadow, or timothy, (for a common Reaper can cut that,) rather than on the low wet marsh. Be cautious, then, the coming season, what you purchase, as a variety of machines will be offered you; upon this you may repose the utmost confidence, for we will warrant the machine to do as above described. A number of other machines that are coming into use, or rather that will be offered to you, are obliged to adopt many of the improvements that cover this machine by letters patent. Therefore, every person using such machine will make himself liable, as well as the vender, and consequently will be dealt with as the law directs, for an immense amount of money has been expended in procuring the patents on this machine, and in experimenting for nearly twenty years to make it the only successful Mowing Machine in the world. We therefore solicit your patronage, for we do know that this is the machine our great and growing West demands.

LOVE & STONE.

All kinds of CASTINGS made to order. Also, HOES for sale by the dozen.
Beloit, Wis, March, 1854.

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER,

AND

NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

Cash Oct.

VOL. VII.

JANESVILLE, WIS., JANUARY, 1855.

NO. 1.

MARK MILLER. }
S. P. LATHROP } Editors and Publishers.

TERMS.—50 Cents a Year in Advance; Five copies for \$2, if directed to one Post Office, and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume and back numbers supplied.

ADVERTISING.—One page, first insertion, \$6; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first insertion, \$4; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$3; one page per year, \$50; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$18; eighth page, \$10; one square, (twelve lines or less,) per year, \$6.50; less than one year, first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

☐ Bills for Advertising to be paid quarterly.

To the Readers of the Farmer.

As we enter upon a new year, and with it a new volume of the FARMER, we have much cause for an interchange of congratulations with its readers.

The year 1854 has departed. It has been an eventful year, in all the varied relations of life, and one which will become a marked epoch in the history of the world—scarce having its equal in the nineteenth century. It has been marked by great activity in business, followed by a corresponding revulsion—the natural consequence of a rapid expansion of business beyond a proper balance of means. It has been marked by an unprecedented number of melancholy accidents, both by land and sea. It has been marked by a drouth in many parts of our country, hitherto unparalleled in severity and duration. Disease and death, too, have been unusually busy. But amid all these reflections, we have great reason to look back upon it with thanksgiving and praise. Its seed time and harvest have come and gone, and the boundless blessings of a kind Providence have been showered upon us without stint or measure—our land has literally overflowed with plenty, and our garners are full.

While, in some parts of our country, the hopes of the husbandman have been blasted by the unfortunate failure of his crops, we have enjoyed the most bounteous harvest realized since the settlement of the West. All kinds of produce bears a high price, and all branches of trade and industry were never more pros-

perous than now. Verily, the farmers of the Northwest may well rejoice in their prospects of the future. The past year's success will inspire them with renewed energy and strength to lay broader plans for future action—with a confidence of success—that has never been felt before. Nature has been signally lavish of her favors to all this vast NORTHWESTERN region, and man has only to put his hand to the work of "subduing the soil," with a hearty good will and a tolerable amount of knowledge, to make it the *Eldorado* of the world.

As regards the future of our paper, we have but little to say. The design of the FARMER is, and ever has been, the diffusion of intelligence among the farmers of the Northwest, relating to the objects of their profession. To the mind of the intelligent or inquiring husbandman, no information can be more welcome than that which will promote his own immediate improvement. Nothing will so essentially aid this desirable result, as the diffusion of well conducted Agricultural Journals, which it should be the rule of every one who cultivates a rod of ground, to patronize.

In the publication of this paper, cheapness has been a cardinal object, as an inducement to a large circulation—bringing in those who are slow to diverge from the long beaten track of their fathers. And, now, with a desire of still further promoting its usefulness, and of extending its circulation throughout the expanding settlements of the West, the seventh volume is commenced somewhat enlarged and otherwise improved, without any increase of price. We have done this, under a firm conviction, that our efforts to please and instruct its readers, will be met with a corresponding good will on their part.

Our paper has obtained an extensive circulation, and met the warmest approbation of the most intelligent farmers in the West, which we cannot but regard as a gratifying testimony to the perseverance and enterprise of its conductors. We appeal to the whole Northwest—to which our paper is specially adapted—to give it a warm and hearty support, both with purse

and pen—the latter of which is just as important as the former, if you expect a first rate paper. Don't excuse yourselves from writing, on the score of inexperience, for rhetorical flourishes do not belong in an Agricultural paper—we want plain, simple facts, modestly dressed. Let us have your experience on paper—no matter how uncouth—we will give it proper shape before it emerges from the press.

It will be seen, that Mr. J. C. BRAYTON, of Aztalan, well and favorably known in the West as a Horticulturist of large experience, takes charge of the Horticultural department. This accession to our Editorial strength will add very much to the value of the FARMER.

Preparing Poultry for Market.

As this is the month when considerable poultry is disposed of, and as much depends upon the manner of its being prepared for market, whether it finds a ready sale or not, it becomes important that those who have chickens or turkeys they wish to sell, should make themselves familiar with the best method of preparing them for the market. We do not now refer to the manner of fattening them, but to the manner of dressing them, so that they will be in good condition, as well as appear inviting to the purchaser. We know of some individuals of our acquaintance, who can always get a few cents apiece more for their fowls, than others, simply from the manner of dressing and fixing them for the market. In the first case, the fowls all look cleanly, the skin is unbroken, the pin-feathers are all removed, the skin is drawn over the stump of the neck and nicely tied, the breast is uncut for the removal of offal, no blood is seen on them, or bruises or lacerations of the flesh; the wings are not cut off, but cleanly picked to the ends; the legs are firmly tied together, and all are securely strung on a stick, which is fastened in a box, so there is no jamming of one against another. While those of others look *foully* enough—covered with blood and bruises, looking like putrifying sores, lacerated before and behind; the bloody stumps of the neck sticking out a *foot*; the whole body covered with pin-feathers, like a bird a week old, and all thrown pell-mell into a basket or bag more filthy than they, and thus exposed for sale. We never buy such things, and would advise others not to. Why not try to show some taste and neatness in the matter?

Chickens, or any fowl, should not be scalded when dressed for the market. It renders the

skin tender and liable to be torn in picking, and turns the rich yellow fat, so good looking when rightly done, to a dirty, tallowy hue. All the offal should be removed at the opening behind, and this should be made as small as possible.—The parts should not be washed in water, but all blood should be removed by a damp cloth. Be careful not to tear the skin or bruise it. Put them in a clean box, with sticks fastened in it, so that they may be strung along on it at a proper distance not to strike against one another. Try this, any one; and, if you appear at our door any time between this and St. Valentine's day, we will warrant you a good price.

State Agricultural Society.

The fourth Annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society—for the election of officers for 1855—took place at the rooms of the Society, in Madison, on the 20th ult.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The Secretary being absent, H. O. Wilson, of Janesville, was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, by ballot, with the following result: E. W. Edgerton, President; Martin Webster, Vice President; Geo. O. Tiffany, Secretary; Adam E. Ray, R. E. Ela, and G. H. Slaughter, Executive Committee.

The board of officers for 1855, stands thus:

President,

ELISHA W. EDGERTON, Summit.

Vice Presidents,

NATHANIEL B. CLAPP, Kenosha;

LEMUEL W. JOINER, Wyoming;

MARTIN WEBSTER, Fox Lake.

Secretary,

GEO. O. TIFFANY, Milwaukee.

Treasurer,

SAMUEL MARSHALL, Madison.

Executive Committee,

TALBOT C. DOUSMAN, Waterville;

AUGUSTUS F. CADY, Watertown;

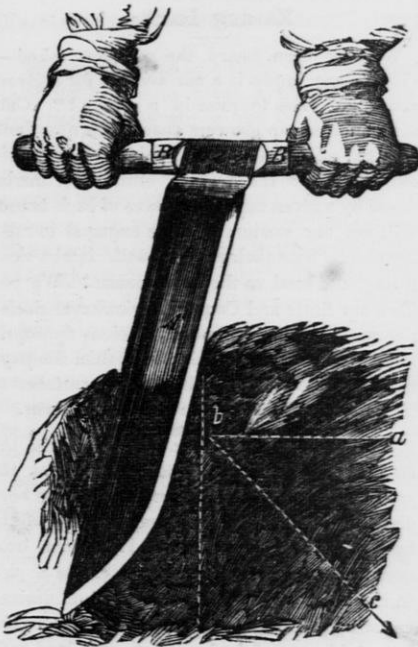
MARK MILLER, Janesville;

ADAM E. RAY, Troy;

R. E. ELA, Rochester;

G. H. SLAUGHTER, Madison.

All the officers of the Society, with the exception of the President, hold for the term of three years. The President one Vice President, and two members of the Executive Committee, are elected annually, and the Secretary and Treasurer once in three years.



Improved Hay Knife.

A is the knife, with a cross-head handle, B B. The blade is formed with a bend near the handle, so that it stands out from it at a suitable distance without a shank, the blade being simply screwed to the center of the handle.— This method of constructing hay knives, so as to divide the applied power between the two handles, B B, with the knife in the center, economises labor, and enables the operator to cut with greater ease and more facility than with the old-fashioned hay knife, which has not a cross-head handle. Thus by power being exerted upon the knife, as represented, it will cut vertically and horizontally, as indicated by the lines, *a b*, and it will have a pressure always in that direction, owing to the position of the operator and the action of his arms, and thus the cutting power will be more equally distributed between the lines, *a b*, as shown by the arrow *c*.

VALUE OF ACORNS.—The editor of the *Advocate*, Claiborne, La., has gone into a minute calculation upon the value of one crop of acorns in that parish, equivalent to our counties. He says that 1,800,000 pounds of pork will be consumed there in the year 1854, by the 12,000 inhabitants, and that the whole of it comes from

the crop of acorns, and is worth the snug sum of \$90,000. Besides this, he thinks an equal value has been added to the stock hogs. He thinks, also, that that parish grows \$35,000 worth more cotton than it would if all the planters had to depend upon the corn crop for their meat, so that the actual value of a crop of acorns is \$215,000.

Growing the Cotton Wood.

Fourteen years ago, while Mr. James Dufield, of this town, was harvesting his wheat he found in the margin of the field a Cotton Wood sprout of that season's growth, just the height of the wheat stalks. He would have cut it, but his field hands proposed to let it grow and see what it "would come to." It is now a tree, sixty feet in height, and has a diameter of two feet and one inch at the butt, by actual measurement. The field in which it stands has been sometimes in tillage, sometimes in grass. —*Woodstock (Ill.) Free Press.*

Here is a word of encouragement for those who have doubted the feasibility of cultivating timber upon our open prairies. We have often recommended the growing of timber on our prairies, to supply the deficiency of both fuel and fencing material. We know of no tree—all things considered—so desirable for these purposes, as the Cotton Wood. It may be propagated by cuttings—is rapid in its growth—makes a handsome shade tree, and attains to a large size. It is also less liable to be broken down or uprooted by high winds, than any other tree of rapid growth.

To propagate the Cotton Wood, take twigs of the last year's growth; cut them into slips or pieces, containing from three to five buds each; when spring opens, stick them in the ground, leaving two buds above and close to the surface. If you wish a straight and handsome tree, plant your cuttings as represented in the accompanying cut. If the weather is dry, mulch the ground.



The Cotton Wood has generally been considered as useless, except for fuel; but, we are told, it has been tried for staves, and answers a good purpose for all kinds of dry casks.

☞ No barn can be kept warm when the underpinning is loose, and the wind sweeps under the floors. Roofs should be made tight, and the barn close, where the animals stand.

Fences—Osage Orange.

The matter of fencing is a subject of great importance to the farmers of the West. To obviate a lack of timber for this purpose, various modes of fencing have been resorted to—sod and ditch fences, stake fences, and wire fences have all been tried—none of which, however, seem to be much esteemed—stone cannot be obtained. In this dilemma, the question is often asked, how is the Western prairie farmer to inclose his fields in the best and most economical way? We see no other way that promises so well as hedging with some shrub hardy enough to stand the climate. For this purpose the Osage Orange is the only hedge plant that has received much attention, and is yet considered an experiment as far north as Wisconsin; but the following reply to an inquiry on this subject, leaves room to hope that hedging with the Osage Orange may succeed as far north as Southern Wisconsin and Northern Iowa.

Dr. Haskell, of Rockford, Ill., in a communication published in the November number, (who has experimented with the Osage Orange for several years,) holds the same opinions as Mr. Overman.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—I am just now engaged in writing a little treatise on Osage Orange culture. So soon as I get it printed, I will send you a copy. At present I would merely suggest, that you recommend to the farmers of Wisconsin the trial of the Orange on a small scale, *by way of experiment.*

If judiciously managed, I have no doubt it will prove hardy enough for the southern portion of your State, yet it was considerably killed in the neighborhood of Quincy, last spring, but the season was a very peculiar one. Much of it was killed at the top, here; but it came up vigorous enough afterward.

The difficulty here is, that not one man in ten will be induced to take the proper course with it, hence the failures will be very numerous.—Yet, notwithstanding all this, I am fully convinced, by experience and observation, that a good and sufficient, and almost impenetrable barrier can be made with it; but it requires particular care to do it, for the want of which many in this region will fail. If I can find time, I will try to write a short article for your paper.

C. R. OVERMAN.

Mound Nursery, Canton, Ill., Nov., 1854.

Raising Lambs.

We have often heard the question asked—“How many lambs is a fair average for a given number of ewes to raise in a season?” Can any of our sheep growers answer this question? It might afford some useful points of comparison, to know the average number of lambs raised by a given number of ewes of each breed. Will not our readers who are engaged in raising sheep, note their success with lambs next spring, and send us their experience? We believe our State and County Agricultural Societies could not make a more judicious appropriation of a portion of their funds, than the payment of premiums for the largest number of lambs raised from a given number of ewes.

HOLLOW HORN DISEASE.—A writer in the Boston *Cultivator* gives the following as the symptoms of, and remedy for, the hollow horn disease: “The symptoms are, drooping of the head and ears, lying down, turning the head over the back, towards the shoulders, as if pain in the head. This I think is a spinal disease, affecting the brains and horns. Cure—Take a large table spoonful of sulphur, and lard sufficient, when warm, to make it soft like paste, pour it on the top of the head at the root of the horns; take a shovel or flat piece of iron, heat it, and hold it over the head so as to heat the paste and warm the top of the head, as much as the beast will bear; repeat once in two or three days, and bore the horns on the under side, two or three inches from the head so as to let in fresh air and let the putrid matter out, if any be collected. I have never known this to fail, if taken before too far gone. I have cured one cow when the top of the head was so full of matter that I opened a place above the ear, which discharged more than half a pint. This was in the summer; the cow was fattened in the fall and killed; the head was all right, excepting a place at the roots of the horn, about as large as a small spoon bowl.”

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

FIRST MILK NOT POISONOUS.—

MESSRS. EDITORS :—I see it stated in the *Farmer*, that the first milk of the cow, after coming in, is poisonous. I will say, that the first milk is not poisonous; and more, that none is so good as the first. In London and Birmingham, it is called *Boistings*, and is sold for more than new milk, and makes the best of custards and puddings.

G. TUFFLEY.

Platteville, Wis., Dec., 1854.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Farmers and Mechanics—Wheat Culture.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I think that Wisconsin is destined to be as great a wheat and fruit growing State as any in the Union, and that she can do it, too, to as great perfection. I arrived at this conclusion, from the fact that she exports nearly as much wheat and grain, and raises as fair, and as good, fruit (as our late Fairs testify), as any other State in the Union, although yet in its infancy. I therefore propose, that we (farmers) take an active part and interest in these processes, and bring them to greater perfection. Let us improve our pursuits, as well as the mechanics do the Arts and Sciences, and the professions theirs. It must be acknowledged, that we are far behind in the perfection of our processes of farming from that of most of the mechanical arts. One cause of this is, that if a man finds out any thing new, or an improvement in the branch of husbandry, he cannot secure a patent for it as a mechanic can; and, if he feels a little selfish, and will not tell his neighbors of it, but keeps it to himself, there the matter ends. Another cause is, the farmer has too many things to do and think of, and therefore cannot keep at any one thing until it is finished; a whole season must necessarily intervene—and, sometimes, three or four—before accomplishing his object. The mechanic can commence his work and keep at it until finished; if it don't suit him, he tries it over again and again, until he accomplishes his object or gains his end. The farmer has always to wait another season before he can try again—that is, if he does not succeed the first time, which he cannot often do, on account of the weather's differing in its effects on vegetation from one season to that of another, which makes a great difference in an experiment. He cannot, therefore bring it before the public until he has tried it a number of years; and, if it don't come up to his mark each season, he feels discouraged, and throws it aside altogether; but if he could be encouraged at that time to try again, would probably succeed and carry off the palm of victory. It would be, therefore, to our advantage to join our efforts and converse with one another more freely, through some medium—say the *Wisconsin Farmer*, because it is taken by most of the farmers in the West, and should be by all, for without it they will be behind the times; it is, therefore the most important medium for us.

I purpose to discuss in some future numbers subjects of some importance to the farmer, and to give true accounts of some experiments made by myself, and of opinions based upon them, until the subjects are finished; that, if possible, we may be able to farm it more to a certainty than at present—for a man cannot be a good farmer unless he is master of the soil, and knows the nature of the plant, grain, or seed he sows or grows, and about how much he will realize from it, so as to make both ends meet and have a little to spare. I therefore propose the "CULTURE OF WHEAT"—first, because it is the main staple of export. It is worth while to raise it for that purpose while we can do it to advantage in our new soil—and let us try to keep our soil still new and good by good management.

The average crop per acre this year is estimated to be twenty bushels. I think it can be increased from twenty-five to thirty, or even more, on an average, through the State, if the following questions can be properly discussed and correctly answered, and then put into practice:

1. What condition should the soil be in for sowing wheat?
2. How shall it be sown so as not to have it winter-kill?
3. What is the effect of brine, lime, or copperas on the wheat plant?
4. What is the cause of smut in winter and spring wheat?
5. What is the cause of chess, and how is it produced?
6. What effect has clover on the wheat, and how should it be summer fallowed, without clover, to produce the same effect?
7. How can the largest and best crop of wheat be raised that the land can produce?
8. Which is the best seed of any variety, and how can it be obtained?
9. How can wheat, chess, and smut be raised from one kernel in one season?

All the foregoing questions are offered to any one to answer who feels disposed to.

Gentlemen, you will perceive that all these questions are of the greatest importance to us farmers, and should be well considered, in order to carry out our desires. We wish you to aid us in this project, for if these questions are correctly answered, it will put sums of money in our farmers' pockets and help pay our enormous taxes. On the 4th and 5th questions, if the cause is correctly stated, the preventive will suggest itself.

Gentlemen, I have so much to do and think of I shall leave the subject with you for the present. Here is a good opportunity for farmers to speak on these questions, and after they shall have got well started, I will give my experiments and answers to them, accompanied by drawings illustrating the subject in full, for all the questions asked—that is, if there is sufficient interest manifested through your columns.

Geo. P. PEPPER.

Pewaukee, Waukesha co., Dec., 1854.

REMARKS.—We hope to hear from our readers on the questions proposed. Please give us your views in well condensed articles, and we shall be happy to lay them before the readers of the FARMER. We hope, certainly, that our correspondent will give us his “experiments, answers and illustrations,” as those accompanying this communication are very well executed. They will appear with the experiments which they are intended to illustrate. We think with our correspondent, that these are “important questions,” and that proper replies to them will be of much value to the wheat-growers of Wisconsin. Who can answer them better than Geo. P. Pepper? Let us see.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

SEEDLING APPLES—

Messrs. Editors:—I have five kinds of Seedlings, of the Siberian Crab Apple, raised by myself, that I will send you when opportunity offers, and three varieties of Seedling Apples that are hard to beat. I have raised some *Rambo* apples as big as those specimens in the FARMER. I have also raised some hard keeping seedling apples, the past season, weighing 18 oz., and measuring 12 inches around each way.

DAVID H. CLEMENT.

Fayette, Wis., December, 1854.

REMARKS.—We thank Mr. C. for his intentions. It is a task we relish very much, to sit down occasionally and test a few varieties of apples. We can do it O. K. We should like an outline and description of that big Seedling.

MEANS GRASS—(*Sorghum Halapense*).—This is a native of Syria, and belongs to the same genus as broom corn. It has recently been introduced to notice in this country by some experiments made in Massachusetts and New York, where its cultivation has been attended with considerable success. It can be cut several times in a season, and is consequently well adapted to soiling.—N. E. Farmer.

Origin of the Wheat Plant.

Some curious botanical facts have recently been laid before the French Academy relative to the transformation of two grasses—*Egilops ovata* and the *Egilops triaristata*. A gardener, M. Esprit Fabre, of Adge, in France, has, without the aid of books, and by simple experiment, brought forward a capital fact, showing the mutability of vegetable forms. By experiments, which occupied seven years time, he proved that the above grasses were capable of being the source of all or the greater part of our species of wheat. He first sowed the seed of the *ovata* in the fall of 1838. In 1839, the plants grew to a height of two feet, and ripened in the middle of July. The ears here and there had one or two grains in them. The crop was five for one, and the straw was brittle and thin. In 1840, the seed of 1839 produced ears more numerous; and generally each contained a couple of grains of an appearance more like wheat. In 1841, the ears were more like wheat, and each had from two to three grains. The figure of the plant was almost like wheat. In 1842, the fourth year of his experiment, the progress was not so sensible as in the previous year. Many of the plants were attacked by rust. The stalks were like *Egilops*. The ear gave two or three grains each. In 1843, the stalks grew three feet high. In each ear was two or three well grown grains, and the straw was stronger. The figure of the plant was like wheat. In 1844, all the ears were filled. In 1845, the seventh year, the plants had reached the condition of true wheat. These experiments were made in an enclosure surrounded by high walls. There was no grass inside of it, and no grain raised near the spot. In 1841, he sowed his grain in a field broadcast, and continued it four years. In 1850, the straw was full straight, over two feet high, and each ear containing two or three dozen of perfect wheat. Thus a savage plant, subject to cultivation, changed its entire figure and aspects, and gradually assumed a new character.

Among the recent French inventions, is one for “increasing the produce of autumn wheat,” patented by Mr. D’Urcle. The inventor grounds his discovery upon the fact—positively ascertained “by study and repeated experiments”—that autumn wheat is not annual, but biennial, like the beet-root and carrot class, and he therefore proceeds to develop the alleged biennial properties by a novel plan of planting and treatment, for the increase of the produce. The ground is to be well manured, either before winter or at the beginning of spring, to receive the seed between the 20th of April and the 10th of May, this time being chosen to prevent the chance of blossoming during the year. But the time of sowing must be advanced from year to year; for, if it were not for the present degeneracy of the plant, it might occur now in March. Each grain is sowed separately, allowing it a large area of ground, if the soil is rich, but diminishing according to its sterility. It is deposited in rows in holes at regular dis-

tances, from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches asunder in each direction, the holes in one row, opposite the spaces in the next. Each hole is to contain four or five grains, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches asunder. When the plants have attained a height of four inches, all but the finest one in each group are pulled up, and this single one is then left for the harvest of the succeeding year. This curious process is stated to increase the produce very greatly.—*Annual of Scien. Dis.*

Hen Manure.

Like guano, hen manure possesses many valuable properties, in a form most conveniently concentrated. In all cases, however, where it is applied *directly* as a stimulant to crops, it should be compounded with some less powerful material, as loam, muck, or garden soil. This is a necessary precaution, as the depositing of the seed on or beneath it, would inevitably prove fatal to its vitality. Mr. W. Bacon, an occasional correspondent in the *Farmer*, in the *American Agriculturist* says:

"I have lately been informed, by an intelligent and skillful cultivator, that the following preparation affords an ample and complete remedy. Take hen manure one part, reduce it as well as you can to powder; then with an equal part of plaster of Paris, incorporate well together, and sprinkle the mixture over the vines, or sow it over the drills of your turnips.

Hen manure is free from the seeds of foul weeds, and, in consequence of the great abundance of ammonia it contains, it possesses a great effect in pushing plants forward. Hence, for tomatoes, peppers, and similar plants in our northern climate, it possesses high value. It is well worth being saved with care, by farmers and gardeners, for every purpose of cultivation. Care should be used, however, in its application, for if given in too large quantities, and placed in too close proximity to the roots of the plant, its effects are fatal. Its value for all purposes is greatly increased by being mixed with charcoal, or, when this is not at hand, with plaster. Every man who keeps hens should have his hen-house so constructed as to save all the manure, and save it as dry as may be, and he will find it no inconsiderable item in his matters of rural economy."—OBSERVER, in *N. E. Farmer*.

WINTER FEED OF BREEDING EWES.—Until two or three weeks preceding lambing, it is only necessary that breeding ewes, like other store sheep, be kept in good plump ordinary condition. Nor are any separate arrangements necessary for them, after that period, in a climate where they obtain succulent food to provide for proper secretion of milk. In backward seasons in the north, where the grass does not start prior to the lambing time, careful flock masters feed their ewes chopped roots, or roots mixed with oat or pea meal. This, in my judgment, is excellent economy. For the effect of the various esculents on the quantity and quality of the milk, see Liebig's *Animal Chemistry*.—*Sheep Husbandry*.

Docking Horses Useless and Barbarous.

We are glad to see that the abominable practice of docking and nicking horses is getting out of fashion. It prevails in no country in the world but England and the United States: we got it from the mother country, and the sooner we leave it off, the better. It is wonderful how anybody but an ignorant, narrow-minded blockhead of a jockey, should ever have thought of it, being as offensive to good taste as a violation to every humane feeling. Has nature done her work in such a bungling manner, in forming that paragon of animals, the horse, that he requires to have a large piece of bone chopped off with an axe, to reduce him to symmetry—or that beauty and grace can be obtained only by cutting a pair of its large muscles?

"The docking and nicking of horses," says an intelligent writer on Farriery, "is a cruel practice, and ought to be abandoned by the whole race of mankind. Every human being, possessed of a human heart and magnanimous mind, must confess that both the docking and nicking of horses is cruel; but that creature called man attempts thus to mend the works of his Almighty, wise creator—in doing which he often spoils and disfigures them. What is more beautiful than a fine horse, with an elegant long tail and flowing mane, waving in the sports of the wind, and exhibiting itself in a perfect state of nature? Besides, our Creator has given them to the horse for defence as well as beauty."

The same author relates an instance of a fine hunting horse owned by an Englishman, which could carry his rider over a five-barred gate with ease; but he thought the horse *did not carry as good a tail* as he wished,—he therefore had him nicked, and when the horse got well, he could scarcely carry him over *two bars*.—"Thus," said he, "I have spoiled a fine horse; and no wonder, for it weakened him in his loins." Any man of common sense would give ten per cent. more for a fine horse whose tail had never been mutilated, than for one which had been under the hand of a jockey.—*N. E. Farmer*.

THE COST OF IGNORANCE.—Mr. D. keeps a miserable, coarse-wooled flock of sheep, cutting but two to three pounds to the fleece, because he does not know that a fine-wooled sheep, yielding a fleece of twice that weight, costs but little more in the keeping than the natives.—He keeps only native cows, and makes no selection even of these, because he does not know that cows yielding twice as much cheese and butter, are as easily kept as those that now stock his faam. His sty is filled with long-nosed, raw-boned porkers, because he has never heard of Suffolk pigs, or if so, does not know where or how to procure them.—*American Ag*

PEARS ON THE MOUNTAIN ASH.—The *Maine Farmer* speaks of five years' trial of Bartlett pears grafted on the mountain ash, as very successful; the trees bearing well and pears excellent.

Solidified Milk.

The last number of the *American Medical Monthly* contains an account of a visit made by a committee of medical gentlemen, appointed by the New York Academy of Medicine, to the establishment of Mr. Blatchford, at Armenia, N. Y., (some 30 miles east of Poughkeepsie,) where "solidified milk" is prepared. If the opinions expressed in the article referred to, respecting the value of this new description of food, are well founded, the juvenile population, at least of New York, may indulge in hearty self congratulations; for "swill milk" has already committed appalling ravages in their ranks. The editor describes the process of solidification as follows:

To 122 lbs. of milk, 28 lbs. of Stuart's white sugar were added, and a trivial proportion of bicarbonate of soda, a teaspoonful, merely enough to insure the neutralizing of any acidity, which in the summer season is exhibited even a few minutes after milking, although inappreciable to the organs of taste. The sweet milk was poured into evaporating pans of enamelled iron, embedded in warm water heated by steam. A thermometer was immersed in each of these water baths, that, by frequent inspection, the temperature might not rise above the point which years of experience have shown advisable.

To facilitate the evaporation, by means of blowers and other ingenious apparatus, a current of air is established between the covers of the pans, and the solidifying milk. Connected with the steam engine is an arrangement for stirrers, for agitating the milk slightly while evaporating, and so gently as not to churn it. In about three hours the milk and sugar assumed a pasty consistency, and delighted the palates of all present. By constant manipulating and warming, it was reduced to a rich, creamy-looking powder; then exposed to the air to cool, weighed into parcels of a pound each, and by a press, with the force of a ton or two, made to assume the compact form of a tablet, (the size of a small brick) in which shape, covered with tin foil, it is presented to the public.

Some of the solidified milk, which had been grated and dissolved in water the evening previous, was found covered with a rich cream.—This, skimmed off, was soon converted into excellent butter. Another solution was speedily converted into wine whey, by a treatment precisely similar to that employed in using ordinary milk. It fully equalled the expectations of all; so that solidified milk will hereafter rank among the necessary appendages of the sick room. In fine, this article makes paps, custards, puddings and cakes, equal to the best milk; and one may be sure it is an unadulterated article, obtained from well-pastured cattle, and not the produce of distillery slops; neither can it be watered.

For our steamships, our packets, for those travelling by land or by sea, for hotel purposes, or use in private families, for young or old, we recommend it cordially, as a substitute for fresh milk.

We look with interest for the scientific report of the Committee of the Academy of Medicine, in which we hope for an exposition of the domestic, culinary and hygienic properties of solidified milk.—*N. E. Farmer.*

BURNT CLAY is now extensively used, in some sections of the country, as a manure for garden soil. It is generally prepared, I believe, by first accumulating a *quantum sufficit* of woody matter, and covering it with clay. The mass is then ignited, and burnt till the wood is reduced to coal and ashes, similar to the manner pursued in coal burning. The charcoal, ashes and clay thus furnished, constitutes an excellent dressing, and produces highly beneficial effects on both crop and soil.—*Ib.*

There is every reason to believe that the offspring of a cow or mare often partakes of the male parent of the first birth, in appearance, than of the actual sire. In this way we may be disappointed in breeding to a full blood male, when the cow has previously had calves by a common bull, especially if it was strongly marked in color, or was particularly energetic. In the same way, animals of a common blood may take after a pure bred bull, if the first calf, and no other, was sired by him. This is a very important consideration, and deserves strict attention and investigation.

PROFITABLE.—A year ago last spring, Mr. Samuel Wilgus planted half an acre to hops, three miles from this city. Last spring he poled them and has twice hoed them. He sold the crop a few days since, for 35 cents per pound, making \$77.—*Sheboygan Times.*

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—A statement of the arrivals at the port of New York, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1854, shows a total of 4,176 vessels. The number of passengers which arrived in the same period was as follows:—from foreign ports, 331,800, and from California, 15,924.

A pair of pure bred Cashmere goats were recently bought by some gentlemen in Richmond, Va., for \$1,500. The wool from another pair of the same lot, when examined by a microscope, compared precisely in fineness with the hair of a \$2,700 Cashmere shawl.

In opening a hundred cod-fish, one will find lobsters, whole or in part, in at least ninety. Some will be found entire, and others perfect in form but nearly digested. A lobster weighing not less than a pound has been repeatedly taken from a codfish that would weigh not more than six pounds. The number of lobsters destroyed by the cod in a season must surpass all conception.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Sub-Soil Plowing—Double Mich. Plow.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A farmer from Eagle Prairie was on my place to-day, and saw, for the first time, a Double Michigan Plow. From some inquiries about his wheat crop, I was satisfied that if he had used that implement it would have been greater by 1000 bushels. In '53, his crop was, on the average, 30 bushels per acre; this year it was 15 bushels per acre. He attributed the difference solely to the effects of the drought. This happened to "tell" on his soil, at a certain state of the wheat, and it was injured 50 per cent. Now I do not infer from these premises, that the universal use of the double plow would increase the agricultural products of the State 50 per cent. But I venture the opinion, that a *fundamental* change in the present fashion of plowing the land (five or six inches deep,) would be of immense advantage to our farmers. Every one acquainted with the careful and thorough cultivation of the English agriculturists, is out of patience with the slipshod, lazy and vagabondish methods of culture presented here. The Almighty has given us possession of some of the best lands under the sun, and we are abusing the gift most shamefully, (those in the "openings" ought to "repent in plaster and ashes.") But I am wandering from my purpose, which is to give you some account of the 'doings' of my Michigan plow.

My soil is a clayey loam, and the sub-soil is pretty tenacious. I have found that the latter when exposed to the freezings and thawings of winter, quite light and friable; but I could not get it fairly on the surface with any of the plows I had in use. Seeing something about the double plow in your paper, I made inquiry on the subject, and ordered one of Prouty & Co., of Boston. The plow (No. 84) was duly received. It was a beauty, and I fell in love with it at the first sight. Having no oxen on the place, I "picked up" two yoke among the neighbors. It took once or twice around to get the proper adjustment of the forward plow.—With the clevis set straight, the implement worked admirably—in fact, it hardly needed any one at the handles. A boy could have managed it perfectly. Those who have, in their attempts at deep plowing) been compelled to work at the handles almost as hard as a fireman at the 'brakes' of his engine, will appreciate the quality just cited. The plow—the implement—the organum! moved majestical-

ly (!) turning up the golden soil to the sunlight, from depths oft sought but never reached before.

To come down to plain terms, we plowed with light cattle to the depth of 12 inches—bringing most of the sub-soil to the surface. With two heavy yoke of cattle we could as easily have gone three inches deeper. I was afraid of the consequences of bringing the plow in contact with certain subterranean white oak roots and grubs; but, with care, got through the first day without any mishap. The cattle proved rather slow, and the off "wheel ox" had a trick of hoisting himself out of the furrow, so as to ease off the strain on his shoulders, thereby forcing us to set the clevis 'one hole to land'—thus deranging the perfection of the work. For these reasons, I determined to try what horses could do. The next morning's sun (there were symptoms of a freeze ahead) found us at our work. The team looked well—wheel horses steady, and the leaders lively—a little *too* lively, as the upshot proved. There was considerable frost on the surface of the ground, but a little coultter cast on the forward share, worked it way merrily. All went "merry as the marriage bell" for five or six hours, when, as we were feeling our way through an aggregation of the roots aforementioned, the driver (counfound him) 'touched up' the leaders, and *crack*—with a sound ominous of a mighty mischief—went the beam. Now, the beam was a handsome beam—a good beam—but it ought to have been 1½ inch thicker in the vicinity of the forward plow, and on each side, fore and aft, of the two bolts that secure it, there should have been two perpendicular rivets, securely headed. The split stopped further progress. Luckily, it was not so bad as to make a new beam necessary (could not have got such another in these parts). I had it neatly repaired, and its strength much increased.—That plow has a "mission" on my land—a *destiny* to accomplish. In after years you may hear of its performances, and, perchance, witness the effects thereof. This epistle has grown to an unconceivable length, but, O, Editors! I could not stop!

Rosa.

Milwaukee, Nov., 1854.

SEEDS FOR THE NATION.—Congress appropriated at its late session, ten thousand dollars for the collection of agricultural statistics and the procurement and distribution of seeds and cuttings, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

A Sketch of Nebraska.

Never, perhaps, since the settlement of the West began, have there been such inducements offered to persons "just commencing in life," to seek homes in the great, *great* West, as at present. The vast Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, just opened for settlement, contain room for the millions of starving and oppressed poor of our Eastern States and of the "Old World."

Here, any man, with the least economy and industry, will soon possess a home—all the comforts of life—and be free from heavy rents and oppressive landlords. While wandering over the rich prairies of Nebraska, I have often thought it strange that so many good, industrious farmers will toil and slave on rented lands, in Eastern States, gaining but a scanty pittance—scarcely enough to keep body and soul together,—when, out here, with two or three hundred dollars, or even less, they would soon be independent.

The soil of Nebraska is extremely rich, yielding large crops of grain for a small amount of labor—no manuring is required at all, and will not be for years to come.

The scarcity of timber in the Territory is the only fault; and, yet, in some parts there is a sufficiency for all necessary purposes. It is my design to point out those places situated on the Missouri river, and the surrounding country, with its advantages and disadvantages—noticing, also, most of the settlements "North of Platte river," in the interior.

NEBRASKA CITY

Is the lowest down on the Missouri river, of any place of importance. A place is laid off, near by, called Kearney City; but, no doubt, both places will join together, ere long, and make one city. The surrounding country is rich in soil, with a good share of timber—but timber is scarce after leaving the Missouri river valley. The country is broken, on the river but out a few miles you will find level prairies, suitable for good farms. It is said, good stone coal mines are near this place.

WEEPING WATER.

In going up the Missouri river, we strike a beautiful stream called Weeping Water, between twenty-five and thirty miles above Nebraska City. The valley of this stream is very beautiful and rich, and but few years will elapse ere it will be dotted over with pleasant farms. Between this and the mouth of Platte river are

several villages, just laid off in lots—some of which do not yet possess names; but it is certain that some of them possess advantages that will, doubtless, make important places of them. All along the river, and for miles and miles in the interior, between the mouth of Platte and Nebraska City, is rich land, and, were it not for want of timber, would settle up within a year or two; but scarcity of timber will make the interior settle up rather slowly.

PLATTE RIVER VALLEY

is as rich a valley as the world affords, and can be settled for hundreds of miles up—even to Fort Laramie, five hundred miles. It has of late been talked of as being the most suitable route for the Pacific Railroad. Col. Laudre, Chief Engineer of Geo. Stevens' company, who surveyed the "Northern Route," came back by the way of the "South Pass and the Platte Valley route"; and, in a speech to the citizens of Council Bluffs, Iowa, which is nearly opposite, he said it was the best "natural route" on the American continent; and, that, for hundreds of miles up the Platte valley, nothing would have to be done but laying down the rails.

The Platte river is not good for steamboat navigation, and yet steamboats can run it. It is said to be no worse now than the Missouri river was twenty-five years ago.

BELLEVIEW.

A few miles up the Missouri river will bring you to Belleview—a beautifully situated place—surrounded by an excellent farming country, with considerable quantities of good timber and limestone.

A Presbyterian Indian Mission has been here for several years. A weekly newspaper is published here, called "*The Nebraska Palladium*."

OMAHA CITY

is fifteen miles above the mouth of Platte, and has a beautiful and commanding position. It is the largest village in the Territory—containing in all about thirty houses—nearly all of which are neat frame buildings. Here is, also, a fine brick edifice, fifty feet long and twenty-six wide, two stories high, with a solid limestone foundation. It is intended for the "State House," but as the Capitol is not yet located—it is doubtful, of course, where it will be, but Omaha City (pronounced O-ma-hah—accented on the last syllable,) has the brightest prospects. No other place in the Territory has exceeding half a dozen houses, but improvements will now be rapidly made in some of them. A weekly newspaper is published here, called "*The Omaha Arrow*."

Bellevue is a rival of Omaha City for the Capitol. Omaha City possesses, within half a mile, an excellent limestone quarry, which may be considered inexhaustible, from present indications. It is in full operation, as hands are continually quarrying stone, both for lime and building purposes. A large brick tavern is now being erected, which, when completed, would be an ornament to any Western city. A brick yard has been in operation the past summer, and several thousand brick have been burnt, of a good quality. The town site is owned by a company of western men, who understand how to conduct western business. It was them who built the "State House," for the purpose of drawing the Capitol to Omaha City. The company give good lots to those who will build on them. The country around is a rich black loam, and is all capable of being cultivated with ease. The land is all claimed for six or seven miles back, but good vacant places beyond this are yet untouched. There is around a reasonable quantity of timber. West of Omaha City, about eighteen miles, is Elkhorn river—a beautiful clear stream, with considerable timber. It is partly claimed, and a village is laid off on the river called Fontanelle. Ninety miles west of Omaha City, is Loup Fork, of Elkhorn river.—A few claims are made on this stream, and a village surveyed. Two hundred miles west of Omaha City, is

WOOD RIVER.

Here a hospital for emigrants to California, Oregon and Utah, was kept last spring; also, a post-office called Nebraska Centre. Some prairie was broken up, and the company returned to Council Bluffs, Iowa, intending to return next spring.

UP THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Up the Missouri river several towns have been surveyed. Florence first, then Calhoun and Tecamah—fifty-five miles north of Omaha City.—All of them are surrounded by good farming land and more or less timber.

Still north of this is said to be as good as any part of Nebraska—though I have not seen it—rich level prairies and good timber—and, by some, is called the "Garden of Nebraska"; but about Omaha City and Bellevue is as good as I would want for any purpose whatever.

WESTERN NEBRASKA.

is said, by those who I can put confidence in, to be rather poor and barren in places; and, also, to have, in certain localities, what is called "alkali waters," which are dangerous for man or beast to drink; but, then, this being several

hundred miles back, will not interfere with the country's settling for years to come. All the distance between Omaha City and Wood River is capable of being, and will be, settled in a few years. Scattering groves are to be found all the distance, with some fine water courses.

With all the advantages of Nebraska, I would not advise those who have comfortable homes, to leave them and emigrate; but to those just beginning life, I would say, come—"come along, and make no delay."

To the dissatisfied, I would say, I think you can be suited in Nebraska; if not, you can fall back into Iowa or Kansas; and, to the homeless, I would say, come and welcome—secure in the West a good and lasting heritage,—for, assuredly, be it ever so humble,

"There is no place like home."

WILLIAM A. SCOTT.

Omaha City, Nebraska, Nov. 21st, 1854.

Cooked Food for Swine.

My principal motive in writing at this time is, to give my experience upon cooked food for swine. I would state here, that I formerly was as much prejudiced against cooking food, as any of the river farmers were, and they almost invariably are opposed to it. Now, for cooked food, there is as much difference in cooking swine feed, as in preparing a batch of dough for bread, and doubtless your observation has borne testimony to the latter difference; at least mine has. I am feeding ten spring pigs, two litters, to slaughter in October or November. I have pursued the following course:—During the best of the milk season they had the waste of six cows; since then, June 20, of ten cows; July 20, I gave them the run of a three acre lot just mowed, with a few apple trees in it.—Last week I commenced feeding grain,—barley, barley and corn, wheat, and oats, and corn, alternately, aiming at a continued variety, giving them two duff days per week, i. e., boiled meal, refuse apples, turnips, pumpkins, &c.

I prepared my grain as follows: To one-third bbl. meal, as much scalding hot water, adding an equal quantity of skim milk or cold water, all thoroughly mixed gradually—I would not trust one in a hundred to mix my swill—put it aside to sour for one or two days, as the weather may be, always keeping two or three barrels on hand. This feed I make stronger, or increase the quantity given daily, as the season progresses, just as my judgment dictates, and in order to have your judgment correct, attention must be given to the business. There is difference in the breeds of swine, and difference in men to feed them, I hold.—*Connecticut Valley Farmer.*

☞ No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

Stock Register.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Comparative Profits of Wheat Growing and Sheep Raising. No. 3.

We number our bucks in some conspicuous place (on the shoulder, for instance), from 1 to 10 (using that number on our flock), by dipping the numerals, which are cut out of wood, into a thick red paint, made of venetian red and oil, and applying the stamp to the shoulder.

In the morning, after foddering is over, we bring the ten bucks into the stable *c*, (taking the sheep as they were brought into winter quarters,) we will commence at No. 3, on the ewes over two years old; bring them through the small gate into the lane, and into yard *T*; close the gate, and apron two bucks securely, (common bucks will answer this purpose,) and turn them at large in the yard *T*, for teasers, and let them find the ewes that are ready to be served by the bucks. An experienced shepherd can readily make these discoveries by various unmistakable signs the ewe exhibits—many times by the mere passing by of the buck, which, by him, will be at this time unnoticed. As fast as these ewes are discovered, catch and put them into stable *f*; when all are found in this lot, turn the balance back to No. 3, and bring in No. 4, (keeping your teasers all the while in yard *T*). Serve Nos. 4, 5, and 6 same as No. 3. When turning back No. 6, distribute them equally in Nos. 3, 4, and 5, vacating yard No. 6. You will now find in your stable *f*, from 20 to 40 ewes (out of 400,) ready for the buck. Open the door to stable *c*, and let in buck No. 1. Let him serve *once* the ewe of his own choice, without your holding or handling her. Turn the ewe into stable *e*, and the buck into yard *T*; open the door to stable *c* again, and let in buck No. 2, and so on, until each buck has served his ewe in numerical order—turning out each time the ewe served *first*—for, in turning out the buck first, you might lose sight of the ewe. Bring your bucks all back into stable *c*, through the outside door, and let in again buck No. 1, and so on, until all the ewes for that morning are served. Now take the pot of red paint, and mark with one single dot, all the ewes served that morning—using a cob, sticking one end in the paint, and applying it high on the left shoulder—if put on too low down, it will get daubed, by coming in contact with each other, before getting dry.—Turn these all into No. 6, which is vacant, and

care for them as usual. Go through with this process every morning, until you have one hundred, or the number you desire to year together in one lot, marked with the one dot, and turned into No. 6. If the number desired is one hundred, it will be better to serve from five to ten over, as about that per cent. will be found to take the buck the second time. Go on with this same process, marking the next 100 with two dots on the same shoulder—vacating No. 5 by doubling them with Nos. 3 and 4, and putting the marked ewes of this lot into No. 5.—When you have this 100 served, vacate No. 4 by doubling with No. 3, filling up No. 4 with 100 marked with three dots on the same shoulder. We have now 300 served, which has taken probably ten days time. Vacate No. 3, by doubling with the yearlings in No. 2, which should have previously received a distinct mark from the rest of the flock. Apply the teasers, and serve with the buck, each morning, the contents of No. 2, marking with four dots, and turning into No. 3; also, apply the teasers to those in No. 6; and all those receiving the buck in this lot the second time, should be marked with additional dots to correspond with, and put with, those being served for the first time. Apply the teasers every morning to each lot, ten days, after they have been served the first time during the tupping season. In this way you will discover all those that miss the first service; and, at the close of the tupping season—the most important of all seasons, (which should in no case be later than the 25th of December)—if the shepherd has been faithful in the performance of this duty, he will find in due course of time, that at least 95 per cent. of the ewes are in that most “interesting situation, most devoutly to be wished for” by all good shepherds. The importance of this dotting process, and some other matters of minor importance, I will explain in some future article before next yearning time.

To the many questions often raised, as to the best time of year to turn in the bucks—the kind and breed of bucks to be used—the best way of using them—time and space will not allow me to give in this article any thing more than my opinion, without the reasons, reserving them for some future number. The best time to turn in the bucks to a *small* flock, say 100, is the 15th of October, **DECIDEDLY**. To a large flock, I will *now* say the 1st day of December, (but I have doubts but what October is the better month). Whatever kind of buck you use, select a full blood. This “half horse, half alligator, and

the other half snapping turtle" stock, I despise! Were I moving to Kansas and going into the woolly business adapted to that peculiar latitude, the first purchase I would make would be a full-blooded Beck, carrying all the points of a thorough bred, such as a flat nose, thick lips, curly wool, &c.

Much can, will be, and has been said on the points to be observed in the selection of a buck; but, for an article that is well said, and expressing my sentiments, decidedly, I will refer your readers to the November number of the *Wool Grower and Stock Register*, (which, by the way, is an invaluable publication, and should be in the hands of every wool grower in the State). On page 144, you will find an article, headed, "SELECTION OF SHEEP FOR BREEDING." This article I commend to your attentive perusal.

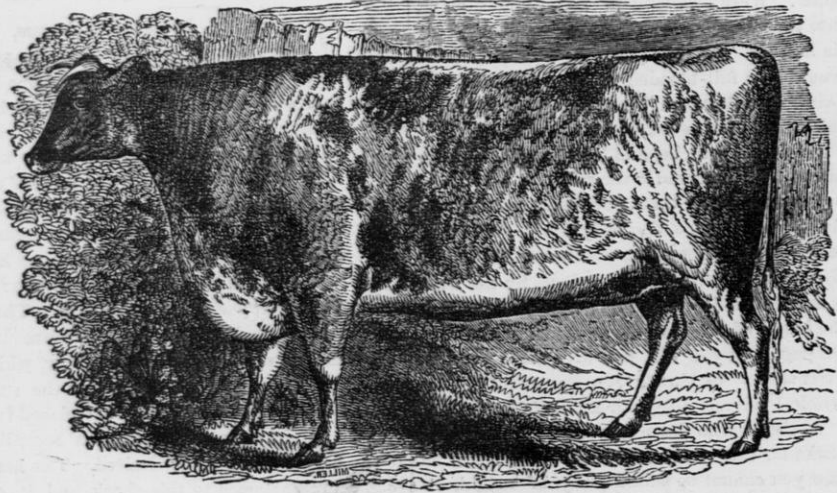
To those who have yet to purchase their bucks for this season, I will here say, that in case you cannot be suited in your neighbor's flock, because you cannot find one that is black enough for you, or has not the length of staple to suit, don't, if you buy of a sheep pedler, select one for the amount of oil, umber, lamp-black, and tar he may have on him—for this can be put on at a cost not exceeding one shilling, and a dirty pair of hands. Neither select one for his great length of wool, for ten chances to one—to you farmers who have but twelve months in the year—if our climate will ever produce on his back the like again. If you find a lamb, which he tells you is but 16 months old, and was either bred by a Jewett, Bingham, or a Patterson—showing four broad teeth, with wool six inches long—let him pull this long wool over your eyes, and believe every word he says, and pay him 50 or 75 dollars for him.—Next shearing time call in your neighbor S. and let him see you take off this lamb's fleeces, which weighs good, honest ten pounds, and he will make the like investment the first opportunity. Next year, call in your neighbor S. again, at shearing time, and let him see you take off and weigh the next fleece, which is a light six pounder; draw the old woolly hat down over your eyes—don't let him see the disappointment marked in every inch of your countenance,—feel for the big hole in your breeches pocket, and with a piece of chalk, write after the initial in your neighbor's name, these letters—O. L. D. (sold); show it to him, but don't speak a loud word, for your reliable neighbor on the hill—who would have sold you one of his best buck lambs for \$25, bred from some of the best bucks and ewes that could be selected in Vermont—may find it out. E. W. EDGERTON.

New Plan of Breaking-in Horses.

A new system of breaking-in horses, by means of a very few lessons, and so as to preserve all their precious qualities, has come into use, and what is singular is that the author of it is a lady, named Isabelle. Her plan, as is almost always the case with things really useful, is very simple. She begins by making the horse carry his head high, and perpendicularly, whereby she prevents the weakness caused by the constant binding of the neck, gives free play to the muscles in the neck, and allows full action to be exercised over the mouth. Then, she places on the horse a surcingle, surmounted by an iron rod, about 15 inches long, which is bent about four inches forward at the summit. On each side of the rod are placed four rings, destined to receive the reins according to the height that may be desired. The horse soon gets accustomed to this check, and it exercises a great moral effect on him. He places his head in such a manner as not to suffer from the bit in the mouth, and thereby soon gets accustomed to be held in hand by his rider or driver. The surcingle also promptly accustoms him to adopt the best movements, and to advance when desired without offering any resistance. The breaker-in remains at the left of the horse, and is armed with a whip with a spur in it. After forming her system, Mme. Isabelle went to Russia, and there stopped two years. In the course of that time she rendered completely docile all the most restive horses of model cavalry regiment at St. Petersburg, as well as those of the Emperor Nicholas. Recently she returned to France, and having explained her plan and stated its results to the Minister of War, she was, by the special direction of the Emperor who was consulted, authorized to practice it on a number of young horses of the regiments of guards, and with an equal number of recruits who had recently joined the regiment. The lessons were given under her direction at the riding school of the Ecole Imperiale d'Application d'Etat Major. After the fifteenth lesson, the horses manoeuvred with the tranquillity and precision of old troop horses.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Young stock should be moderately fed with grain in winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in a fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c., may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

POINTS OF COWS AND HEIFERS FOR THE DAIRY.



PORTRAIT OF A GOOD MILKER.

The following scale of Points is offered with much diffidence, in the hope that it may aid, at least, in forming some system. If societies or committees would adopt some such known standard, to be followed in similar cases, it would be found, it is thought, of essential service. They are taken from the First Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture :

- I. Head small, lean and tapering ; eye full, lively and mild ; ears small, orange within ; horns small,..... 5
- II. Back straight, from withers to root of the tail. Brisket full, chest deep, and nearly on a line with the belly. (The shoulders sometimes rise loosely above the back bone, many good milkers have this defect.)..... 4
- III. Skin moderately thick, but mellow ; hair soft to the touch and fine. The skin should incline to yellow, and be soft, 3
- IV. Barrel-hooped, broad and deep ; tail tapering from the rump downwards,.... 4
- V. Legs straight, delicate and fine boned,..... 2
- VI. Apparent health,..... 2
- VII. Udder coming broadly and squarely forward, large and full behind, and rising up the thighs, preserving its distinct character of skin, soft, delicate and loose folds, with teats of medium length, standing well apart,..... 5

VII. The escutcheon is represented by the upward growing hair, which, commencing on the back side and near the lower part of the udder, and on the inside of the hocks, extends upwards towards the first touch or tip of the rump, and also upwards and outwards to the outer edge of the thigh. The better marks are those which extend farthest out upon the thighs, other things being equal.— Accompanying these best marks, there are also two spots or rounds of downward growing hair, one on each side of the udder, near the hinder teats. There are also many other particulars connected with different escutcheons, the comparative value of which can only be understood by a reference to the small treatise upon the subject, by M. Guenon, which is easily accessible to all, in a translation, a second edition of which has been lately published.

As milk is the chief object with most who keep milch cows, the escutcheon which indicates this in the highest degree should be entitled to..... 5

Points of perfection,..... 30
 No animal should obtain a premium which has less than twenty.

The points desirable in the bull are, in the main, the same, marked, however, by a more masculine character.



Ewe, No. 34,
Sheared 18 lbs. 5 oz.

Ram Lamb, No.
7 Months old.

Ram, No. 13,
Sheared 30 lbs. 9 oz.

Full Blood MERINO SHEEP, Imported from France.

Owned by J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON, EDITOR.

To the Readers of the Farmer.

In taking the chair Editorial of this department, and in assuming its duties and responsibilities, at the urgent request of its Publishers and Editors, we have yielded our own judgment to their's in no small degree—feeling assured that they were acquainted with us, thro' correspondence heretofore published in the columns of the FARMER, and must know our capacity, and want of capacity, for the performance of the duties devolving, as well as we ourselves.

And now, reader, being committed to this post for the year 1855, we ask, and confidently expect to receive, the active co-operation of all engaged and interested in Horticulture, by giving us your *modus operandi* in cultivation, and your experience with the various varieties which have been the subject of your treatment, and objects of your solicitude. Your experience in the different modes of propagating trees and shrubs, with the different results consequent thereon.

Bear in mind, that the elevated position which you now occupy in point of knowledge in your profession, by which you are enabled to transform the thorny, bitter seedling into a beautiful, luscious apple; and the crabbed, astringent native plum, into a juicy, melting gage, were not solely the result of your own superior natural powers and instincts; but that you have been greatly aided by *lights* and experience of other minds, through the medium of the press. "Freely you have received, freely give. Let no one plead incompetency who can interest and enlighten another in conversation. You can converse and interest in conversation, can you not write these thoughts intelligibly? This is sufficient for an agricultural paper—rhetorical flourishes are out of place in such communications.

We solicit correspondence from orchardists, from professional fruit growers and nurserymen, and from amateur cultivators in our cities and villages.

Note particularly the character of your soil—is it light and friable, or heavy and compact? The *sub-soil*—is it clay, holding water like a tub, or is it porous and loose? How deep do you cultivate? If manures are used, what

kinds, and how applied? *Surface*—is it high above the general surface of grounds in your vicinity, or is it low? Is it level or undulating; sheltered, or exposed to prevailing winds? Do you occupy prairie, oak openings, or timbered lands? In fine, all peculiarities of soil, exposure, natural or artificial drainage, should be briefly stated; and the advantages or disadvantages connected with the one or the other circumstance, given for the direction of those who are making new plantations.

We shall, in accordance with the Prospectus of the Publishers, give during the year, correct portraits and descriptions of 24 best varieties of Apples, combining beauty and quality, for making up an orchard, which have been raised in Wisconsin and Illinois, and found best suited for cultivation at the West, in the latitudes of these two States—hardiness, thriftiness and bearing qualities of the tree, considered—embracing Summer varieties, from July to October; Fall varieties, from October to January; Winter varieties, from January to June.

To enable us to perform this duty beneficially to the readers of the FARMER, and to our own satisfaction, we solicit specimens of choice varieties, with particular descriptions of characteristics of the tree; its productive qualities, growth, hardiness, and manner of propagation—whether at, below, or immediately above the surface of the ground; or, worked at standard height, or in the branches. Notice if any difference exists in productiveness of the variety, or hardiness of the tree, if any has been noticed, consequent upon the mode of grafting. This will enable us to form a more correct judgment, and to give more reliable information than we could do, by examining specimens only from our own grounds.

In selecting specimens to be given in this list of 24 varieties, preference will be given to those which will do well, and are hardy root-grafted, and the names of others will be given, which, in our opinion would be competitors for the honor, if worked on strong growing native stocks at standard height. We shall take this course, knowing that most of our cultivators are unable to procure trees worked in any other than the prevailing popular mode of root-grafting, who have or can obtain native trees and the scions to graft them with other choice varieties.

We shall also endeavor, by comparison, to find out and give the names of many varieties

produced among us which are worthy of cultivation, but, unfortunately are known by different local names, which are only of service to confuse those who are making plantations of trees.

Many new varieties are coming into bearing into our own grounds, and in those of others in our vicinity. We propose making and obtaining notes of the qualities of these fruits, as compared with older varieties, for the benefit of Western planters, and giving these notes to the readers of the FARMER.

Relying upon the known intelligence and magnanimity of character of our Western Fruit Growers, Farmers and Gardeners, we shall, with their generous aid, endeavor to make this department of the FARMER of increased interest to its readers.

Pruning Isabella Grape Vines.

This vine is a rampant grower, and a profuse bearer of excellent fruit, when properly managed; but utterly barren and worthless, after a few years, when allowed to ramble unrestrained. We suppose the operator to have one of these overgrown vines, with a strong root, which has, during the past season, sent out long vines from the surface—some of which are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at the base; the trellis being filled with unthrifty old wood, with dead or half dead laterals, which have produced a few clusters of inferior fruit the past season.—

Select two of the strongest young vines rising from the surface in opposite directions, and remove every particle of wood not belonging to them, with a sharp knife and unsparing hand. These two should be preserved entire with their laterals, and gently laid upon the ground in the direction to which they incline, and covered deep with straw or other mulching, until the frost has left the surrounding surface, when the mulching should be carefully removed, and the main vines shortened even with the top of the trellis, which should be about 10 feet high. Now cut all the laterals or side branches to within two buds of their base, cutting about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the bud. Those laterals branching nearer than 3 feet from the ground should be cut close to the vine, for the reason that the fruit borne on these, if suffered to remain, will generally be inferior to that grown higher up, and you have enough fruit buds without them. Fasten the vines to the trellis by strips of leather, with tacks, and the pruning, so far as these two vines is concerned, above the close pruned

laterals, is done for the season. Allow two other vines to grow from the roots in opposite directions, and remove all others as fast as they appear within three feet of the ground, from both new and old vines. These young vines are to take the place of the bearing ones for the next season's crop. They should be trained above the ground on stakes or brush, as they lengthen, and *pinched* once, when they have attained the length of ten feet, or the height of the trellis, to induce them to produce strong laterals and fruit buds; which, in their turn, are to be laid down and protected late in the fall, when the bearing vines are to be removed in their turn, to give them their place upon the trellis for the coming season.

We have practiced some, and read much, on the treatment of the vine, and believe the above simple directions for the Isabella variety, so far as pruning is concerned, to contain all that is necessary or desirable with established vines, to keep them continually productive in this latitude, West.

Of other varieties, and the culture of young vines, and composts for the vine, we propose to write hereafter.

Work for the Month.

Finish cutting scions early, and if designed for out-door work in the spring, bury them in a dry place, out-doors. If frost prevents, the cellar bottom will do.

Pruning hardy grape vines may be done on fine days through the winter. Isabellas and Catawbas are best laid down and protected by a covering of litter, leaves, saw-dust or straw, through winter.

Herbaceous flowering bulbs and roots are more vigorous if covered with a coat of mulching during the frosty season. It also prevents the evils consequent upon too early starting in the spring.

If the frost permits, plats for new plantations of trees may be staked off, and the surface removed to the depth of a foot or more, of a space 4 feet in diameter, where the trees are to stand. This, by allowing the frost to pulverize the subsoil, is of greater benefit to your tree than a coat of manure. Try it. An axe to cut the crust—a bar to pry it out—a spade to remove the soil—and a strong good will, will accomplish this work, even in mid-winter.

☞ Birds are the poor man's music, and flowers the poor man's poetry.

The best Soil for Fruit Trees.

After almost a half century of experience in raising fruit, we are decidedly of opinion, as a general rule, that the best soil on which to raise fruit, is that just cleared of a forest. The surface should be rolling or descending, and moderately dry and rich. Such ground needs little or no preparation; the roots of the forest trees, as they decay, keep it loose and mellow, and afford the exact food necessary for a rapid and healthy growth of the fruit trees; and the soil abounds plentifully in those elements which are requisite to form the most perfect fruit. Another consideration, and a very important one, is, that fruit trees grown on recently cleared forest land, are much less diseased than those grown on old land, and the fruit is not near so liable to be attacked by insects.

Granite soils are among the best for fruit, as this rock abounds in feldspar and mica, both of which contain potash—feldspar more than mica. As these rocks disintegrate and enter into the composition of the soil, they supply one of the most necessary elements for the formation of good trees and fruit. We will also add that some of the best orchards which we have seen, were on alluvial (loamy) soils, lying upon limestone rocks which came up near the surface.—*American Agriculturist.*

WISCONSIN PLUMS.—The *Waukesha Plaindealer* says that A. G. Hanford, of that village, has 60 varieties of plums on his premises. Dr. Castleman, of Delafield, is also raising some monster plums. The *Plaindealer* sums up:

There is no use in talking about this not being a fruit growing country. We can beat any of the Eastern States in all kinds of fruit, except peaches.

PAIGN'S EARLY GRAPE.—We have been presented by the grower with a few clusters of an early and delicious variety of grapes. Last year they drew the premium at the State Fair as the best table grapes, and were fully ripe by the 5th of September. This year, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, they are at the present time sweet and good. This is a new variety and is best adapted for curvivation in this climate.—*Lockport Democrat.*

BUCKTHORN HEDGE.—Dr. Weed, of Muscatine county thinks the buckthorn preferable to the Osage Orange for hedging. The *Journal of Muscatine City* says the Dr. has a nursery of these plants, containing about forty acres, and that 80,000 seedlings and 20,000 grafts have been set out this spring.—*Iowa City Reporter.*

The Dahlia is a native of the marshes of Peru, and named after Dahl, the famous Swedish botanist. It is more than thirty years since its introduction into Europe, and it is now the universal favorite of flowerists. The number of known varieties is about 500.

The Yellow Egg Plum.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I herewith send you a coarse pencil drawing of a small limb, with 11 yellow Egg Plums—or, rather, 9, two having been picked off while I had them at the State Fair. This variety I have exhibited for three years, and always have drawn the first premium; and, in fact, this variety has taken all the first premiums at all the State Fairs.—Mr. Howard, of Lake, exhibited the same variety at Janesville, at the first Fair.

This variety is a hardy and strong grower; bears young, and the fruit buds are late in starting in the spring, therefore bears every year; and always large, fine looking fruit.

The flesh is rather coarse; is partly free from the stone; is a good eating plum, when permitted to get fully ripe on the tree; but, if picked before, is only fit for cooking; hangs long on the tree after it is ripe; and, if picked when just ripe, can be kept a long time in a cool, dry place. Last year I kept five until Christmas, perfectly good and sound. The curculio do not touch it as long as they can get other plums to work on.

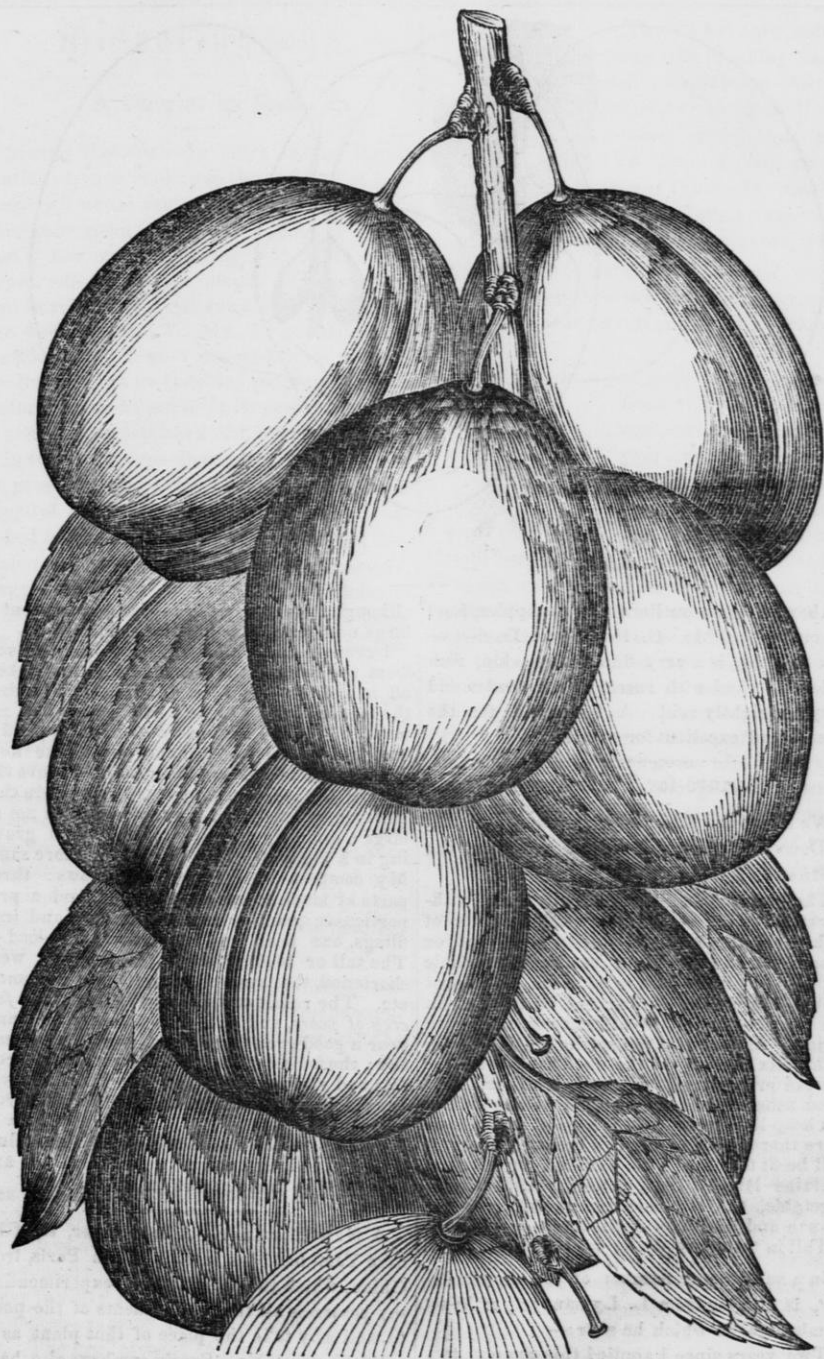
I have raised them as large as $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and six weighed 15 ounces.—At our County Fair, I had on exhibition 24 different varieties, and I shall probably fruit next summer some forty varieties.

Pewaukee, Nov., 1854. GEO. P. PEPPER.

REMARKS.—We can attest to the superiority of Mr. Peffer's fruits—having been favored with a very satisfactory examination of his Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries Plums, &c, all the growth of the last season. Mr. Peffer is making fine progress in Horticulture, and we hope the readers of the *FARMER* will hear from him often. We take pleasure in saying, that Mr. Peffer has some choice plum trees for sale.

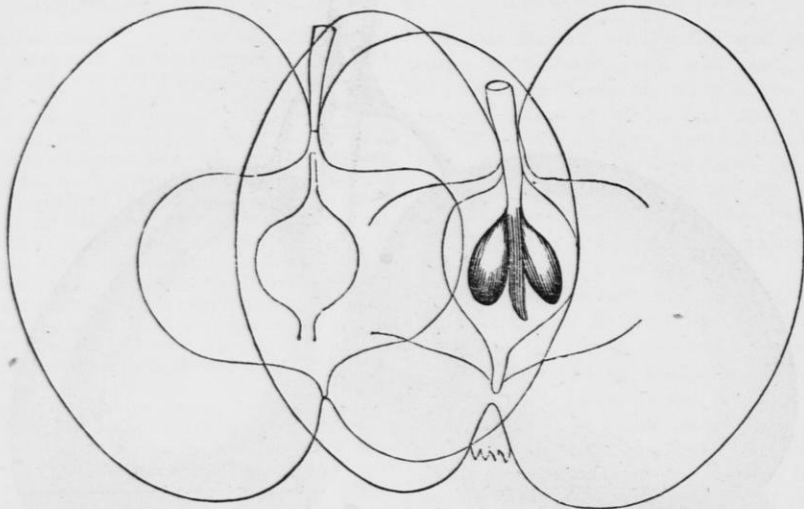
NEW VARIETIES OF GRAPES.—We are indebted to our Shaker friends at Lebanon for specimens of three fine varieties of grapes, viz.:—"Early Northern Muscatine," "Sage's Mammoth," and "Lowell Imperial." The two latter are very large. The "Northern Muscatine" is a most delicious flavor. To our taste, it has no superior. The society will be able to supply roots to those who make early application.—*Albany Journal.*

A French gardener has discovered that by painting his hot-houses with gas-tar, all the insects so destructive to plants and fruit, die.



CLUSTER OF YELLOW EGG PLUMS,

FROM THE GARDEN OF GEO. P. PEPPER, PEWAUKEE, WIS.



RAMRO.

SEEDLING.

Above we give outlines of two Apples, from the orchard of Mr. C. HOLLISTER, Darien.—The Seedling is a very fine fruit,—skin, rich yellow, specked with russet; flesh, tender and juicy; sprightly acid. A fair apple for the dessert, and excellent for cooking.

Manure for Fruit Trees.

We select the following prescription, by A. J. DOWNING, from the second volume of the *Horticulturist* :

The best compost for fall fruit trees (without endeavoring to suit the specific wants of each particular fruit,) is a compost of peat or swamp muck, reduced, or rendered available to plants, by unleached wood ashes. The peat should, if possible, be dug and carted out in the winter—though it will answer if dug in spring. As early in the spring as is convenient, mix thoroughly the wood ashes with the peat, in proportion of five bushels of good hard wood ashes to one wagon load of peat. Let the heap lie a week, turn it over to incorporate more thoroughly, and in two or three weeks it will be fit for use. This compost, or manure, contains largely lime, potash, phosphate and vegetable, the elements most necessary to the growth and health of fruit trees generally—and all in a state ready for food for these trees.

In a subsequent number of the *Horticulturist*, is a letter from L. Lyman, jr., of West Cambridge, in which he says:—

Two years since I applied this compost to a large pear tree which stood in a damp loamy soil, but which had not borne any fruit of consequence, for six or seven years in succession,

although it grew rapidly in size and sent out a large number of fine healthy shoots.

I caused nearly all the earth to be removed from the roots of the tree, and the turf taken off in a circle seven feet in diameter, leaving the tree in the middle of a pan, caused by a removal of the sod and earth. I then applied a sufficient quantity of compost to fill the hole full, the whole new soil rising a little above the body of the tree—one quarter less muck in this instance, as I believed the tree required not so large a quantity of muck as one would grow in a higher location, but rather more sand. My compost was formed as follows: three parts of muck to one part of sand, and a proportionate quantity of potash water; and iron filings, one peck and one-half to the load.—The tall or leading shoots of the tree were shortened, the tree well scraped and trimmed, etc. The result of this application was a *full crop of pears*, and the tree making the same year a good growth of wood, every way healthy; the fruit, two barrels and one-half, grew fair and ripened well; and the tree has ever since borne a good crop, and continues to grow vigorously.

Salt, as an article of manure for the plum tree, I have long known to be valuable, and have used to considerable extent.

A NEW ESCULENT.—A new tuber, the Chinese Yam, has been introduced in Paris, from China, which the chemists and experimentists say possesses all the requirements of the potato, and may take the place of that plant as a culinary vegetable. Specimens have also been introduced in England, where they thrive well,

Miscellaneous.

A Chapter on Bees.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In again calling the attention of your readers to the subject of bee-keeping, I would remark to those who have not heretofore given the subject a passing notice, that a new era is dawning, which, it is to be hoped, will dispel the clouds of superstition that have so long held sway over so many of our bee-keepers. To Mr. T. B. MINER, of Oneida county, New York, with other amateur bee-keepers, are we indebted for presenting the matter before the public in its proper light. It is now a well established fact, that the *king* bee is in-reality a *queen*—that a man unable to own tin pans may keep bees—that wax is not a compound of pollen and sweet gum—that bees obtained by purchase will do as well as those that come to us by donation. There are, however, many other absurd notions that will have to vanish before the power of truth, ere bee-keeping can be made a source of pleasure and profit.

With the aid of a few engravings, it is my intention to give a general outline of some of the principal operations carried on in the interior of the bee-hive, which any man may examine for himself, who will construct some of his hives with glass windows. Those familiar with the natural history of the honey bee have satisfactorily shown that every colony of bees is composed of three orders, the *queen*, the *worker*, and the *drone*. Here you have the likeness of her majesty, the queen.



She is easily distinguished from the drone or worker, being smaller than the last. She is better proportioned than her subjects, the worker, or her liege lords, the drones,—her wings, reaching only

some two-thirds of the length of her abdomen, give her quite a trim-like appearance. The queen lays all the eggs from which the increase of the family depends; and to give some idea of her fertility, it needs only to be stated, that she deposits as many as two hundred in a single day. The egg intended to produce a queen is deposited in the queen's cell, of which the following engraving gives a tolerably correct idea.



Those who have noticed these cells in taking honey, will acknowledge their resemblance to one-half of a pea-nut shell; and, also, that they are built on the side of the combs, with the mouth pointing downwards. To produce a queen, a food

is used, known to naturalists as *royal jelly*.—The curious on these matters, are referred to MINER'S Manual for full and reliable information.

I next introduce you to the little worker.—

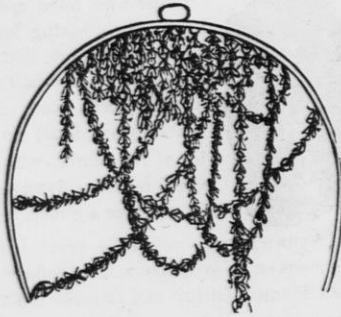


Look at him, ye indolent man, and feel ashamed of your laziness! Go, watch him at his labors, and learn a valuable lesson.—

The economy of the beehive presents to man matter for deep reflection. Who can walk around his apiary and not learn lessons of wisdom—admire the industry of the little workers, as they come in heavily laden with the sweets, culled from many a flower “born to blush unseen” to man. See with what vigilance they watch their hive, and protect it from intruders. If you wish to test their fidelity to their homes, just catch and throw among them some strange insect, when you will perceive a determination to defend their castle, not unworthy the imitation of man. The working bees are divided into three classes, each of which has his distinct work allotted to him, these are the *wax-workers*, the *nursing* bees and the *honey-gatherers*—to which may be added, as their services may be required, sentinels and ventilators. The names assigned to each of these classes imply their appropriate duties.

The operation of wax-making is one that has given rise to much speculation among naturalists, some contending for one thing, and some for another; but as it is no part of my business to enter into any of these, I will simply state that the generally received opinion is, that wax is formed of honey and pollen. In making wax the bees take in as much honey as their stomachs will contain, after which they remain quiet for several hours, disposed in festoons, as shown in the next engraving, which represents a glass hive.

The honey having undergone a chemical change, the wax is formed in thin scales just under the rings of the body of the bee



and is then ready for use in comb-building— Here is a little fellow laying the foundation of a comb.



Every bee keeper has noticed his bees coming in with their thighs covered with a yellow substance. This is known as bee-bread, and is the pollen or dust of flowers gathered by the bees to be fed to the larvæ, or young brood. The body of the bee is provided with feathered hairs, which, becoming covered with the dust of the flowers the bee collects it with the brushes of his legs, and after kneading, stores it in the baskets or cavities with which the leg is furnished—these are located in the middle of the hind legs.—



Here is the leg of the bee magnified.

Perhaps no contrivance is more ingenious than this, and certainly no laborers can use one to better advantage than the little bee.

In accordance with my original purpose, I have said a few things of the queen and the worker, and will now introduce the reader to the third occupant of the hive, the drone.— Here is a likeness of him.



Just take a look at him, all ye drones of society, and mark the resemblance He lives upon the labors of others, so do you. He makes his home wherever he finds it convenient for him to enter, so do you. He buzzes and bustles about to make others believe he is very active and useful. Just precisely as you do.


Although the drone does no actual labor for the well-being of the hive, his presence cannot be dispensed with without a total extinction of the family. It is the drone that impregnates the queen; and as this operation has never been witnessed by man, it is a well settled point that it takes place on the wing, and once impregnated, the queen is fertile during her life-time. The drone, unlike the queen and worker, is not provided with a sting.

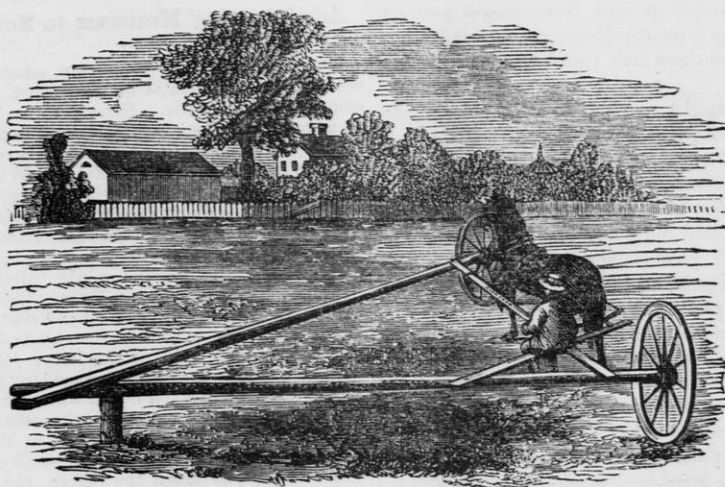
Men have devised various styles of observatory hives, one of which is represented in the following engraving.

With one of these you may see every movement of the bee, the commencement and finishing of comb-building, the queen depositing her eggs, the worker storing honey or pollen, the nursing bee feeding the larvæ, and many other things to interest the curious and satisfy the man of intelligence. It is susceptible of demonstration, that no branch of rural economy, requiring so small an investment, can be made to yield more in return than a judicious management of the honey-bee.

If your readers are willing to put up with the style of composition, it will afford me pleasure, gentlemen, at some future time to give you another chapter on the true system of bee culture.—V. LA TASTE, in *Southern Cultivator*,

TO AVOID TROUBLE WITH NEIGHBORS.—Keep good fences and no breachy cattle. Few men can keep cool when their own corn fields and mowing lots are invaded by their own beasts; much less can they exercise patience and forbearance when it is another's animals that are making such havoc. If you have any unruly animal, and have in vain tried to mend his manners, but have succeeded only in getting yourself into hot water with your neighbors, the best course is to get rid of him entirely—this serves as a peace offering, when nothing short of it can bring back their good will.

 A man out west, who owns a large farm, says he stacks up all the hay he can out of doors, and the remainder he puts in the barn.



APPARATUS FOR BREAKING COLTS.

In the *Boston Cultivator* of Sept. 16, we noticed an engraving illustrating a new mode of breaking colts, by a Mr. PHINEAS FIELD. The mode of performing this work is so simple and so favorable, that we have made some improvements upon the engraving, and give the description in Mr. Field's own words:—*N. E. Farmer.*

He says,—“A little more than one year since, having three fine colts that were wholly untutored, I adopted a new expedient for bringing them into subjection, which succeeded to a charm. Several of my neighbors availed themselves of the privilege gratuitously offered them by the use of my apparatus in breaking their colts, and in every case they were delighted with the ease, safety and thorough success of the scheme. Last autumn, having bought another large and vigorous colt of three years past in age, and wishing to bring it under subjection, I resorted to the same method that was found so effectual last season, which has been equally satisfactory, both to myself and my neighbors, who have either availed themselves of the use of the apparatus, or have witnessed its operation; and in compliance with their suggestion, I send you a drawing of the *run-round* now in rig in my yard for breaking colts. To the machine thus completed I harness the colt, I care not how ugly or ungainly, buckling the pole strap so short that he will have no slack harness; then tying his halter to the cross-bar, I pull off his bridle and let him have a fair chance and his own course. He never runs at first, for fear of the wheel before him, but alter-

nately trots and stands still. After the colt has been harnessed an hour or so, I seat myself astride the rear pole at the point where the inner end of the bar supporting the whipple-tree is attached, when he starts off at a rapid speed; I retain my seat until the colt comes to a stand, which is always after he has been from six to twenty rounds. I then feed him a handful of oats, and put a wisp of hay in the rope which confines the pole strap, and leave him to pursue his own course. He should be kept harnessed in this way through the day, being visited frequently with the oat dish, and supplied with hay, where he can help himself at will.

The second day let the colt be bridled, with leading lines attached, and fed a few oats as soon as harnessed, then left for some time to promenade at his leisure, then drove, and taught to start and stop at bidding. After being drilled in this way for half an hour, make fast one of the wheels to a post a little outside of the range, and leave him for an hour or more, thus teaching him to stand; keep him harnessed through the day, occasionally feeding, driving, backing, and teaching him to stop and stand still, but using no harsh measures for none are needed. After three such days of training, I have always succeeded in making the colt completely manageable, and hesitate not to take my wife on board a cutter or wagon for a ride, having done so repeatedly. I consider the above method for breaking colts cheap, safe, expeditious and effectual, and those who have examined the affair, say that a colt broken to go in that machine will go anywhere.

EXPLANATION OF THE DRAWING.—A post set firm in the ground, and rising three feet, with a shouldered three inch round tenon or pivot at the top.

Two straight, rough, hard wood poles, thirty feet long, eight inches in diameter at the butt ends, and four inches in diameter at the tops.—One of these poles is confined on the top of the post, six feet from the butt end by a round mortice, three and a half inches in diameter.—The other pole is lapped into the first, near their butt ends, made fast by locking, and by a two inch pin.

The hind wheels of a lumber wagon, fitted on the ends of the poles.

Cross-bar, a rough pole twelve feet long, bolted at each end on the long poles, four feet from the wheel hubs.

Rough pole, bolted on one of the main poles and on the cross-bar, to support the whipple-tree.

An augur hole bored through the forward pole, in which is fastened a rope for confining the pole strap of the harness."

Left Handed Plow.

By left handed plow, we mean a plow with the mould board affixed to the left hand side of the beam, instead of the right hand side. We seldom see such plows among us, but we have occasionally seen a farmer plowing on level land with a side hill plow, having the mould board turned and kept on the left hand side.

In some cases this may be an advantage. A writer over the signature of C. G., in one of our exchanges, (Family Journal,) says, by the use of the left hand plow, and by commencing in the middle of the land to be plowed, and turning the two first furrows together, the near or lead horse or ox, will walk in the furrows as his guide, in many instances doing away with the services of a driver, and at the corners the team will be upon the unplowed ground, and the near animal will guide and govern the motion of the other until he has come round in the furrow; while turning the corners the man does not have to travel with the plow dragging over plowed land, as with other kinds of plows.

We clip the above from the *Maine Farmer*. In some parts of the West, left handed plows are used exclusively by some farmers, and are gaining popularity. They are used both on side-hill and level prairie. The first we saw was in Linn county, Iowa, a few weeks since. The novelty of such a plow on our level or gently undulating prairie, impelled us to inquire the whys and wherefores of its use, or its advantages, if any, over the right hand plow in common use. The reasons given were the same as above set forth.

Administering Medicines to Horses.

The author almost invariably administers medicine in the form of drench, using a common champagne bottle. Some persons, however, assert that "there is great danger in drenching horses from a bottle; also, that it is very difficult to make them swallow fluid." We never knew of any accident following the use of the bottle, where ordinary caution was observed.—There is a space between the canine teeth and grinders where the bottle can be introduced; and if kept in that position while "drenching the horse," it cannot do any harm. Our usual plan is, to stand on the right hand side of the horse, our back turned toward his body; we then take a firm hold of the lower jaw with the left hand, at the same time moderately elevating the head (not too high), while with the right we gradually pour down the contents of the bottle. Time should be taken in the process; and if it is poured down in small quantities at a time, so much the better, the horse will be more likely to swallow it, especially if it shall be made palatable by the addition of a few caraway seeds or a little honey. Horses, like children, must be handled in the most gentle manner. They will generally refuse to drink even a little gruel, when any unnecessary severity is resorted to in its administration. They may be coaxed, but not forced.—*Modern Horse Doctor.*

Chemical Elements of Food.

The subjoined table showing the relative proportion of the elementary bodies in some of the principal articles of food, may be of use for reference, and may serve to explain some facts, such as the following: We know a family, the husband being English, and the wife of Dutch descent, who have long been remarkable for two things: 1. For their unusually healthy and muscular frames and the great amount of work which they perform; and 2. For their eating cabbage every day in the year, except perhaps for a few weeks in summer. The table shows that cabbage contains nearly as much nitrogen as beans; and it is well known that beans and other nitrogenous food favors especially the growth of the muscular system:

DRIED AT 230° FAHRENHEIT.

	Carbon.	Nitrogen.	Oxygen.	Hydrogen.	Ashes.	Water lost in drying.
*Wheat.....	46.1	2.30	43.40	5.59	2.40	
Beans, (haricot),		4.30				7.9
†Cabbage (heart'd)		3.70				92.30
†Grass, (hay),...	45.50	1.50	38.70	4.99	9.01	
*Mangold Wurzel,	42.50	1.70	43.40	5.80	6.50	
*Potatoes,.....	44.00	1.50	44.70	5.80	4.00	

* Boussingault.

† Thaer.

—*Albany Cultivator.*

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

We are now in the midst of winter—but winter has its charms and duties. This is generally regarded by other occupations as the most leisure month with the farmer in the whole year. It is supposed that the threshing is done—grain and pork marketed—and that the farmer is out of a job—nothing to do but sit in the house—ride to town—hang about the tavern or country store—or, to engage in any recreation that may chance to turn up. But, not so. To the industrious and economical farmer, the duties of this month are quite as numerous and imperative as those of any other month in the whole year. All kinds of domestic animals require more care and attention at this season than at any other. If neglected now, cattle and sheep will be very likely to come out in the spring in bad condition.

If you expect to carry your sheep through the winter, so as to have them come out safely and in good condition in the spring, they must be kept constantly comfortable. They must be fed often and regularly—have free access to good water—be sheltered from the cold winds and storms; and, when kept in large numbers, the strong and weak should be separated into different flocks. These remarks will apply with equal force to all other domestic animals. A great loss is frequently sustained by feeding animals not sufficiently often, and giving them too large quantities at a time—the fodder being imperfectly eaten and a large quantity trampled under foot. Feed often—at least three times a day, at regular hours, and in such quantities as will be eaten up clean. The younger animals, such as the last spring's calves, and the weaker of an older age should be separated from the older and stronger ones. Milch cows, at this season, require special care, if you would have them yield a liberal supply of milk. Besides dry fodder, they should have a peck of bran, scalded in a pailful of water, with a little salt, morning and evening; or, what is better, a feed of bran slops and carrots alternately. They should also be kept dry and warm.—Working horses should be well cared for. They should have large, warm stalls, with dry litter. We often see horses thrust into stalls not wide enough to admit of their lying down, except in a crouching position on their legs and feet.—Stalls for horses should never be made less than

seven feet wide. The horse, to rest easy, wants room to lie sidewise and extend his limbs at pleasure.

Look to your fruit trees—see that the rabbits and mice are not barking them. Remove all grass and litter that will afford material for their nests. Course manure, or litter of any kind, should never be put around fruit trees in the fall. If there be snow on the ground, tramp it down solid around the bodies of the trees.

The long winter evenings afford leisure for study and investigation, in relation to your calling. Provide yourself with agricultural books and papers, such as treat upon the plants and animals you are raising. Read and reflect—and don't forget to get up a rousing big club of subscribers for the WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER.

FINE BLACKING FOR DRESS SHOES.—Beat up two eggs, add a teaspoonful of alcohol, a lump of sugar, and ivory black to thicken; it should be laid on and polished like other blacking and left a day to harden before it is used.

THE HALF HOUSEKEEPER.—She was only half housekeeper. Go where you would about her home, there was neither taste nor neatness. She would begin things with great avidity, but lose all her zeal before she got through. Of her husband's half dozen new shirts, all were partially finished—one wanted sleeves, another collar and wristbands, another bosom and gussets, and so on through the list. Several skeletons of quilts lay unfolded in her drawers, and her tables and trunks were loaded with magnificent promises.

Her bread was always unpalatable, because she forgot this or that—and though she had been married ten years, in all that time the table had never been rightly laid for a meal.—Either the salt was wanting, or a knife, or spoon, or some important ingredient. This afforded good exercise for the family; there was at all times a continued running to and fro.

She was a half housekeeper. Her meats were never properly cared for after dinner—and then it was, "La! throw it away; it ain't much." Much or little, it made the butcher's bill enormous, and her husband half distracted. There always stood in her musty-smelling pantry, mouldy milk, mouldy cheese, mouldy meat and mouldy bread. There always laid about her room a dozen garments, worn out by trampling rather than use. She was forever tripping over brooms; forever wondering why on earth work came so hard to her.

Her children's clothes came to piccer the second day, because they were only half made; the preserves soured the second month because they were only half done, and her temper soured quicker than any thing else. She was continually lamenting that she ever married, and wondering where some folks got their knack of housework. "Oh! dear me!" seemed on some days the whole extent of her vocabulary, and it would make one sad to watch her listless movements, and hear her declare that no woman worked as hard as she, which was partly true, for she had no method.

She dragged through life, and worried thro' death, for which, we fear, like everything else, she was only half prepared, and left six daughters to follow her example, and curse the world with six more half housekeepers.—*Ex.*

OILING HARNESS OR HORSE GEAR.—Take neat's foot oil and ivory or patent black—the latter well pulverized, or to be made so before using—mix thoroughly, adding the black until the oil is well colored or quite black. In cool weather the oil should be warmed somewhat before mixing. With a sponge apply a light mixture—only what the leather will readily absorb, unless the harness is very dry, in which case a heavier coating may be necessary. After the harness is dry—which will be from two hours to half or a whole day, depending upon the weather and the previous condition of the leather—wash thoroughly with soapsuds. In making the suds, use good Castile soap and cold rain water. (Warm water should never be used on harness leather.) Apply the suds with a sponge. Rub off with a buckskin. This will give your harness a nice glossy surface, and the leather will retain a good color and remain pliable for months. If it becomes soiled with mud or sweat, an application of soap and water as above directed, without oiling, will be sufficient to give it a bright appearance.

Two applications of this oil and black mixture a year, (or once in six months,) will be sufficient to keep harness, as ordinarily used, in good order. It may be necessary for liverymen and others who use harness constantly, to apply the oil oftener; but in most cases two oilings a year and washing with suds when soiled, will keep a harness in good trim for sight and service. This process will pay a large dividend in extra service and durability, to say nothing of improved appearance.—*Urbana Citizen*

CRANBERRIES AND RICE JELLY.—Boil and dress the fruit, strain the juice, and by degrees mix it

with as much ground rice as will, when boiled, thicken to a jelly; boil it gently, stirring well, and sweeten to your taste; put it into a basin or form, and serve with cream or milk.

TO MAKE INDIAN BREAKFAST CAKES.—Wheat flour, one pint bowlful, Indian or corn meal ditto, three well beaten eggs, one table-spoonful of butter, and a pint of milk, bake in small pans buttered—a quick oven.

A PUDDING.—3 lb yellow corn meal, 1 lb beef suet, 1½ pint molasses, 1 lb dried currants or whortleberries. Boil the pudding four hours.

PEACH LEAVES FOR YEAST—A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOPS.—Take a double handful of peach leaves and boil down strong to about a pint of water, skim out the leaves and stir in the flour while hot, as with meal in the hop yeast. When cold, for the first batch, add a hop cake, and let it stand till it becomes light, before using. Afterwards no hops will be required. If the yeast be sour, add a little saleratus to the bread in mixing. A tea cup of yeast suffices for eight loaves. The leaves may also be dried in the fall and used through winter.—*Farmer.*

RABBIT PADDING.—A rabbit cut into about sixteen or eighteen pieces, and a quarter of a pound of bacon, sliced; season in proportion to size, as before, and if for a numerous family, add ten potatoes and four onions, sliced, and half a pint of water; boil for two hours, or according to size. Boiled rice may be added instead of potatoes. Well intermix the meat with the vegetables or rice.

SADDLE OR WIND GALLS.—These are of frequent occurrence on horses backs. After driving a horse on a hot day, his back should be inspected, and if there is any appearance of galls—which first appear in small bunches on the back—wash in cold water, and repeat the operation till the swellings disappear or are entirely dispersed. Should the application not prove successful—as sometimes it *does* not—take one gill of sharp vinegar, one gill of spirits, of any kind, and one table-spoonful of sweet oil; mix the whole together, and rub the back till cured.

A GOOD WAY OF COOKING ONIONS.—It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable.—It is an excellent way to serve up onions, to chop them after they are boiled, and put them in a stewpan, with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stew about fifteen minutes. This gives them a very fine flavor, and they can be served up very hot,

Editors Table.

SICKNESS OF PROF. LATHROP.—On account of the continued illness of our partner and associate Editor, PROF. LATHROP, this number of the *Farmer* has not been issued so early as we had intended—the whole labor of preparing it for the press devolving upon us alone. PROF. LATHROP has been confined to his bed since the 27th of Nov., and at this time (Dec. 22d.) still lies dangerously sick.—M.

SUBSCRIBERS.—We take the liberty of sending copies of this number of the *FARMER* to many persons who are not subscribers, and some of whom, probably, have never seen the paper before. We do this in the confident hope that some, at least, will not only become subscribers themselves, but bring the paper to the notice of others, who may join them, and thus render us an essential service. The paper is so cheap, that no one who desires to read such a work, can well refuse to become a subscriber. To meet our extra expenses, incurred in the enlargement and other improvements of this volume, over any preceding one, we look solely to a greatly enlarged subscription list. The price of the paper is the same it ever has been—while the expenses of its issue, this year, will be full ten per cent. above that of any previous one.

COMMERCE OF KENOSHA.—The exports of produce, stock, and manufactured articles from this port, for the year 1854, foots up in value \$1,720,737 00.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels.

Arrived.		Departed.	
Steamboats,.....	904	Steamboats,.....	904
Sail Vessels,....	208	Sail Vessels,....	205

There is one branch of mechanical business carried on in Kenosha to a greater extent, we think, than in any other place in the State—we mean the Wagon and Carriage business. It appears from a tabular statement in the *Telegraph*, that there has been manufactured and exported from that place, during last year, 521 wagons, and 104 carriages, valued at \$52,535.

MINNEAPOLIS.—One year ago, the present month, we passed over the prairie land where now stands Minneapolis. Then we counted within the range of our vision, from the top of the stage, all told, ten houses. We passed over the same ground a few days since, and counted one church, nearly a dozen stores, and from fifty to seventy-five dwellings. *St. Paul Times.*

WASHER HINGES.—Nelson Gales, of Cincinnati, has discovered a method by which he can produce a complete hinge by one moulding and one casting.

☞ If there is a Heaven on earth, it is on a soft couch, by your own fireside, with your wife on one side, a smiling baby on the other, a clear conscience, and a knowledge that you are out of debt, and fear neither the tailor, the sheriff, nor the devil.

WEBSTER COUNTY, IOWA.—A correspondent of the *Iowa Capital Reporter*, writing from this county, says:—"Our county is settling very fast, and we are making arrangements to open a road from Marengo through Marshall, Harden and Webster counties, to the Missouri at Sargeant Bluffs. This is a good route and far the nearest for all northern Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the eastern States to Nebraska, California and Oregon and Kansas, whither so many will be wending their way by spring."

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.—The report of the Cambridge Cattle Market for Wednesday, Nov. 22d, shows the number of cattle and sheep from different States, as follows:

	Cattle,	Sheep,
Maine,.....	312	200
New Hampshire,.....	845	2083
Vermont,.....	1101	3999
Massachusetts,.....	69	189
New York,.....	362	
Canada,.....	116	1000
Total,.....	2805	7471

On that day, there were 186 cars came over the Fitchburgh Railroad, and 210 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with cattle, sheep, horses, swine and fowls.

The above would indicate Vermont much the largest stock producing State in New England.

KANSAS.—A correspondent of the *Boston Recorder* writes: "On the 15th of October, a Congregational church was organized at Lawrence City, Kansas. A friend just handed me a letter, from which I learned the fact. The church was organized under a large tent, by the direction of Rev. Mr. Lum, of the Kansas City Mission. The letter speaks of the reverend gentleman in the highest terms. At the same time a parish organization was effected.—The society is to be known as 'the Plymouth Church of Lawrence City,'"

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—We have completed arrangements for having the FARMER printed hereafter on a *Steam Power Press*, which will enable us to get it mailed every month some 10 days earlier than heretofore. It has taken 18 days to print this number on a hand press—an amount of work which will require about three days on the Power Press.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.—The attention of FARMERS is directed to the advertisement of Atkin's Self-Raking Reaper. We have seen this machine work, and can subscribe to all that is said of it in the advertisement.

BLOODED STOCK.—See the advertisement of THOS. BETTS & BROTHERS, importers of Blooded Stock.

FRUIT TREES.—Colby & Willey advertise an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c. They have a fine stock for the spring trade.

MORGAN HORSE.—H. S. Hall advertises for sale the Stallion "*Black Hawk Flying Cloud.*"

PORTABLE HOUSES.—The *Davenport Gazette* announces the construction in that city of several wagons, resting upon the running gear of a wagon, costing but \$40 or \$50, and bound for Jasper county.

CENTRAL IOWA.—A correspondent of the *St. Louis Intelligencer* seems to be enraptured with the productive capabilities of the Central Counties of Iowa. He speaks but truth when observing:

"In fertility of soil and agricultural wealth, this country is unexcelled—it may be equalled. Everything that is put into the ground for which the latitude is adapted, grows.

"The soil is of a character that is but little affected by the drought, comparatively, and hence all the crops this season are good, though in other States they are burned up. The average crop of corn per acre is about 50 bushels—of wheat thirty bushels, of barley 40 bushels, oats 35 bushels, of hay 2 tons.

"There is surplus enough to supply three States or more.

"From the best estimate we are able to form from a careful review of the country, fully *nine tenths* of this vast district are susceptible of high cultivation. But one-twentieth is yet improved."

IMMIGRATION.—During the month of October, 32,838 foreign immigrants landed at the port of New York, of whom one half were Germans, less than one fourth Irish, and about one seventh English.

THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL.

THE SENTINEL FOR THE SESSION.—The Legislature meets at Madison on Wednesday, the 10th of January next. As heretofore, one of the Editors of the *Sentinel* will be in attendance throughout the Session, and furnish daily reports of the proceedings of both Houses to its readers, with such other matters as are of interest. The telegraph line will probably be in operation again, and by this and the increased mail facilities, we hope to be more prompt in our reports than ever before. Abstracts of the Reports of the Departments of State, and of Committees, &c., will be furnished as fast as they appear.

We will furnish the DAILY SENTINEL to subscribers for the Session at ONE DOLLAR for eight weeks (which we trust will be the extent of the time occupied,) and at that rate for any further time.

The TRI-WEEKLY SENTINEL will be sent at 50c. for eight weeks.

The WEEKLY SENTINEL will contain the whole of the reports, and as the subscription price is but ONE DOLLAR per annum, this will furnish an additional inducement for persons to subscribe for it.

RUFUS KING & Co.

FIRST LESSONS IN CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY, *as applied to Agriculture: Designed for the Use of Schools; by J. EMERSON KENT, A. M., M. D.*

We have received the above little work with a long name, from the publishers—Dayton & Wentworth, Boston. It is designed to be used in our Common Schools, for which, by its simplicity and interesting style, it is well calculated. The apparatus required for experiments is within the reach of every teacher and family. We should be pleased to see this little work introduced by our teachers, this winter, into all the schools of the West. It would serve to prepare the minds of the young men for the more extended and complete works and lectures on the same subjects in the University. Of the importance of this department of study, there can be but one opinion, when it is remembered, that more than four-fifths of the capital of all civilized nations is devoted to the purposes of agriculture, and that the subsistence of all must be derived from the soil.

☞ All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime, or marl.

WHEAT AND CORN.—The following table, determined by analysis, shows the comparative nutritive qualities of these two grains; according to which, corn is a more nutritious food than wheat.

	English Fine Wheat Flour.	Indian Corn Meal.
Gluten,.....	10	12
Fat,.....	2	8
Starch,.....	72	66
Water,.....	16	14
	100	100

Two per cent. richer in gluten, six per cent. richer in fat, and two per cent. leaner in water.

THUNDER MADE TO ORDER.—The Grand Rapids *Enquirer* tells of a man in those diggings, who being informed that thunder was death to worms, and being much troubled with their works in his garden and despairing too of any thunder of nature's manufacture, resolved to have some of nature's production. Pursuant to his determination, he charged an old musket muzzle full, took a pail of water and a lantern and proceeded to the cabbage garden, rained on the plants copiously from his bucket, made the lantern open and shut "sesame," by way of lightning, and then in hot haste let off "old Copenhagen," for thunder. The worms "cut and run," while the manufacturer of the domestic article lay with his back to the earth, rendered oblivious from the knocks caused by repercussive action of the thunder machine.

☞ "What makes the milk so warm?" said Betty to the milkman, when he brought his pail to the door one morning. "Please, mum, the pump-handle's broke, and misses took the water from the biler."

☞ The Woonsocket *Patriot* editor makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his, that had been "setting" for five weeks upon—two round stones and a piece of brick! "Her anxiety," quoth he "is no greater than ours to know what she will hatch. If it proves a brick-yard—that hen is not for sale."

EDUCATIONAL.—"James, recite your Scripture lesson."

"John the Baptist was forty days and forty nights in the wilderness, clothed in camomile's hair, with a leather gridiron around his neck, and his meat was locos and wild onions."

"That's a good little boy, you can take your seat."

☞ We see by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling imitations of **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all, it should certainly protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow men, by taking from their lips the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of his country.—*Green Co. Banner, Carrollton Ill.*

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HATS, CAPS & FURS

Will be sold cheaper than ever for the remainder of the season. CASH being very desirable,

Great Inducements

will be offered to those wishing any thing in this line.

Both Ladies' and Gents' FURS—a choice assortment yet on hand.

GLOVES AND MITTENS, the very best article manufactured, will also be found, at prices to suit the times.

CASH PAID for all kinds of Fur Skins, at the sign of the BIG HAT, on the west side the river. J. R. BEALE.

Janesville, Jan. 1st, 1855. : 2m

TO PHYSICIANS, FARMERS, AND EVERY BODY!

We would announce, that

FARWELL & BRO.

Are now extending their trade to the four corners of Wisconsin, and are the *only* House

where you can buy Goods CHEAP—PURE! and in every way with the utmost confidence—such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, PAINTS,
OILS, TURPENTINE,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES,
DYE STUFFS, GLUES,

Patent Medicines of almost every kind now in use—all of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Our expenses are now reduced to a trifle—having build a large and commodious Store expressly for their trade, are not obliged to put on extra tariffs for rents, &c.

Call and see us, and if any thing is wanted in our line, you can not help pleasing yourself, as our motto is—"BOUND TO TRADE."

Milwaukee street adjoining Merchant's Hotel, Janesville, Wis.

Sept., 1854. FARWELL & BRO.

BELOIT CLOTHING STORE,

Corner of Turtle and School Sts.

A LARGE assortment of the most fashionable Gentlemen's apparel, consisting of Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Overhalls, Shirts, Cravats, Collars, Suspenders, and Gloves—made in the best manner—kept constantly on hand. Also, a large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings of all kinds, which will be made up to order in a manner so becoming, and at a price so reasonable, as to command the admiration of customers.

CUTTING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

Beloit, March, 1854.

1y

BLACK HAWK FLYING CLOUD FOR SALE.

A HIGH BRED MORGAN STALLION, of a jet black color, and got by the original Black Hawk, and his dam by the original Black Hawk of Vermont, who has sired more high priced colts than all other Stallions in the United States. A white strip in the face and three white feet, height 15½ hands, weight, 1050 lbs., heavy mane and tail, full of action and power, bold and graceful, 3 years old last July, bred by S. W. Jewett, Middlebury, Vt.—Like his sire, he is a very fast trotting horse, and shows better in harness than in any other position.

H. S. HALL,
Jan., 1855.:3m Gaines, Orleans co., N. Y.

ROCK COUNTY NURSERY,

Situated in the Southern Limits of the City of Janesville, East side of the River, on the Telegraph Road to Beloit.

WE take this method of bringing to the notice of the public the fine stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c., which we have the pleasure of offering for the Spring trade.

Our trees are of thrifty growth, in an exposed situation, on the high prairie, which renders them hardy and adapted to any locality, and therefore of much more value than those grown in a protected situation.

Our stock is large, and embraces the best varieties now in cultivation that will endure our climate. From strict care in propagation and rearing, we feel warranted in recommending them to the public.

APPLE TREES—from 5 to 8 feet high, 16 cents each. Dealers and Planters wishing one thousand or more, \$120 to \$140 per thousand.

STANDARD PEAR TREES—from three to seven years old 50 cents.

DWARF PEARS—large variety—on Anger's Quince, five feet high, 40 to 50 cents.

DWARF APPLE—35 cents.

CHERRY TREES—5 to 8 feet high, large variety, 25 to 50 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES—good variety, 15 to 25c.

RASPBERRIES—50 cents per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—four years old, part of which have fruited, 25 to 30 cents.

Care taken to furnish articles of the best quality and true to name.

NURSERY STOCKS, SETS, &c., furnished to those commencing business on liberal terms. All interested are invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to and trees packed and forwarded without delay.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

COLBY & WILLEY.

Janesville, Jan. 1st, 1855. : 1y

ATKIN'S SELF RAKING REAPER AND MOWER.

THREE SEASONS' use of this ingenious, beautiful and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction—cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reaper, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

☞ Pamphlets giving ALL THE OBJECTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT,

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago.

Jan. 1st, 1855.

Scribner's Ready Reckoner,

FOR SHIP BUILDERS, BOAT BUILDERS, LUMBER MERCHANTS, FARMERS & MECHANICS.

Being a correct measurement of Scantling, Boards, Plank, Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber, Saw Logs, Wood, etc., comprised in a number of Tables; to which are added Tables of Wages by the month, Board or Rent, by the Week or Day. Also, Interest Tables, at seven per cent.

BY J. M. SCRIBNER,

Author of "Engineer's and Mechanic's Companion," "Engineer's Pocket Table Book," etc.

Scarcely is it possible to add to the recommendations of the above book, more than to give its title page. Every one who is engaged in buying, selling, measuring or inspecting Lumber of any kind, will at once appreciate a work of this kind. No pains or expense has been spared in revising and enlarging this edition, to make it in every respect convenient & accurate.

The Log Table was computed by drawing DIAGRAMS for each and every log, from 12 to 44 inches in diameter, and the width of each board taken, after taking off the wane edge.—The sum total of each board constitutes the amount each log will give, and if there can be any dependence placed upon such strictly mathematical accuracy, no one will hesitate for a moment to abide the results here given, as the method adopted by the author can result in nothing else than strict honesty and mathematical accuracy, to the parties interested.

The best evidence of the usefulness and popularity of this book is the rapid and extensive sale of over seventy-five thousand in a very

short time. No book of its size and price contains more useful or correct tables.

In all new and lumber countries the book will be found very convenient, as it comprises much that will be useful for the farmer, mechanic and business man.

Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

The book can be had of booksellers generally throughout the United State. Price only 25 cents. Five copies sent for \$1, free of postage. Address GEO. W. FISHER, Bookseller & Publisher, Rochester, N. Y. November, 1853.

ENGLISH CATTLE,

IMPORTED ON COMMISSION BY

Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BROTHERS,

Bishops Stortford, Herts, England.

Being much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best Stock, without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America. The firm having had forty years experience, they feel confident of giving satisfaction, both as regards price and selecting the stock from the best herds in England.

*Thorough Bred Horses, Hampshire South Down,
Short Horned Cattle, Cotswold,
Devons, Leicester,
Herefords, Suffolk Pigs,
Ayrshire, Essex
Alderney Cows from the Berkshire "
Islands of Jersey and Merino Sheep from Spain
Guernsey, Mules do
Pure South Down Sheep,*

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have appointed one of the most experienced men in England entirely for purchasing

THOROUGH BRED HORSES,

And they have also an Agent in Spain for purchasing

Mules, Merino Sheep, etc.

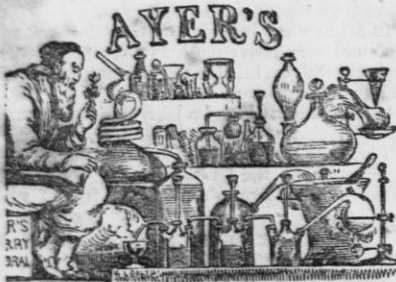
Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have purchased a valuable Patent, which will prevent accidents occurring to Cattle across the Atlantic—they can now safely be imported any time during the year. The Cattle will be insured from Liverpool to New York, by charging a small per centage.

A Steamer will leave Liverpool with Cattle about the first of every month.

The Stock will be delivered at New York in about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

☞ Orders received, or for circulars containing all information, apply to Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BRO., or J. M. MILLER, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorized to act as our Agent.

New York, Jan. 1, 1855. 1y



CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.**

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this combination of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto e-^t from our midst thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following:—and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R., }
S. C., August 4th, 1853. }

J. C. AYER, Dear Sir,—My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoonful every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change

for the better, and after three days use, he was able to eat or drink without pain.

Its use in the above named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines—but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.

I am yours, with great respect,

J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

Rock Hill, (Somerset Co.,) N. J., }
July 21, 1852. }

DR. J. C. AYER,—Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any other cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me

Yours, with respect,

JOHN C. WHITLOCK.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Wilksbarre, Pa., Sept. 28, 1850.

DR. J. C. AYER. My dear Sir,—Your medicine is much approved of by those who have used it here, and its composition is such as to insure and maintain its reputation. I invariably recommend it for pulmonary affections, as do many of our principal physicians.

I am your friend,

CHAS. STREATER, M. D.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER,

CHEMIST, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Carey & Gordon, Beloit; Holden, Kemp & Co., Jancsville; J. K. Eilert, Monroe; John Wright, Madison; E. R. & F. A. Utter, Elkhorn; T. Mason, Dubuque, Iowa; E. E. Gay, Burlington, Iowa; and by all Druggists everywhere. v6n8:ly:c11

**The New Edition of
LAPHAM'S POCKET MAP**

OF WISCONSIN, showing the surveys of the Menomonee Lands, &c., may now be had at the bookstores, or by application (accompanied by the cash) to the undersigned. It will be sent by mail to any address upon the receipt of one dollar. A liberal discount made to dealers.

I. A. LAPHAM.

Milwaukee, January, 1853.

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER, AND NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII.

MADISON, WIS., FEBRUARY, 1855.

NO. 2.

MARK MILLER, Editor and Proprietor.
J. C. BRAYTON, Horticultural Editor.

TERMS.—50 Cents a Year in Advance;
Five copies for \$2, if directed to one Post Office, and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume and back numbers supplied.

ADVERTISING.—One page, first insertion, \$6; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first insertion, \$4; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$3; one page per year, \$50; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$18; eighth page, \$10; one square, (twelve lines or less,) per year, \$5.50; less than one year, first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

Bills for Advertising to be paid quarterly.

Death of Prof. S. P. Lathrop.

In the January number of the FARMER we alluded to the illness of PROF. S. P. LATHROP, our associate Editor and Publisher. It now becomes our painful duty to announce to the readers of the FARMER the intelligence of his death.

Prof. Lathrop was born in Shelburne, in the State of Vermont, September 20th, 1816. On the rugged soil and under the severe but healthful discipline of a New England home, he was trained to habits of industry and self-reliance. From earliest childhood, the lessons of sound morality and pure religion were instilled into his mind, not in vain. By determined resolution, against many and serious obstacles arising from the straightened circumstances of his parents, he worked his way to the attainment of a liberal education, and was graduated at Middlebury College in 1839, in his 24th year.

He entered College, designing to prepare himself for the ministerial profession. But a weakness of the lungs, which soon after appeared, compelled him to abandon that purpose. Following the taste for physical science, which had been developed during his Collegiate course, he studied medicine, and received the degree of M. D. in 1843. He commenced the practice of his profession in Middlebury, with fair promise of more than ordinary success. But his attainments, and the general cast of his mind, fitted him peculiarly for the work of instruction, and to this he devoted the chief energies of his life. In obedience to a call from his own "Alma Mater," he temporarily filled the place of an absent Professor in the scientific department of

that institution. He was also called to take part in the Geological Survey of his native State, and subsequently undertook the charge of the Female Seminary in Middlebury.

Upon the strong recommendation of those who had known him in these relations, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science in Beloit College, and entered upon the duties of his office in the fall of 1849. He continued his connection with this institution until the spring of 1854, when he was called to take the same department of instruction in the State University of Wisconsin, Madison. During the last two years of his life he gave much practical instruction on some of his favorite subjects, in a more general way, through the WISCONSIN AND IOWA FARMER.

In the midst of his various duties in this wide and rapidly extending sphere of usefulness, he was taken with bilious fever, and, after an illness of five weeks, under a complication of diseases, died December 25th, 1854, in the 39th year of his age.

As we bring to mind the prominent characteristics of Dr. Lathrop, we think of him as a man of great practical good sense, of sound judgment, earnest industry, unbending integrity, and simple, true hearted piety. In manner and address, though plain, almost to bluntness, he evinced every where a kind, warm heart.—As a citizen, he was one to command confidence and respect. As a physician, he manifested good judgment and skill and a genial cheerfulness, which made his appearance in the sick-room agreeable and inspiring. As an instructor, he was well versed in all matters pertaining to his department—enthusiastic in his devotion to science, and apt in engaging the interest of his pupils about the subjects of his teaching.—As a son, he was filial and affectionate. As a husband and father, he blended affection with authority, and stood in the centre of a happy circle, loved and honored, their stay and support—now, alas, theirs no more. In all these relations, his character and bearing were such as to set a stamp of real value on his life. The world has felt his presence in it along the line on which he moved, and we rejoice that Wis-

consin has had the benefit of his ripest influence and labors.

For the study of Natural History in all its various branches, our deceased friend had a peculiar fondness. He had an eye ever open for careful observation, as he moved among the rocks, and minerals, and shells, the diverse forms of vegetable life, and the beasts, birds and insects with which our earth is stocked.—He was ready and accurate in the work of analysis and classification necessary to reduce and arrange the facts thus gained; and the conclusions deduced from them were ordinarily sound and serviceable. He made very considerable collections illustrating the departments of Botany, Mineralogy, and Conchology, which he had the tact to use advantageously in imparting instruction on those subjects. The most of these were made, by his own generous act, the property of Beloit College, where, in other hands, we trust, they will long be useful in carrying out the purpose of their collector.

Prof. Lathrop was the son of a farmer, and like all the farmers' boys of New England, he was early initiated into the various processes, and inured to the continuous labor connected with the cultivation of the soil. He had gone through with a thorough apprenticeship to the business of a husbandman before he entered College. His taste and studies in after life kept him in constant contact with that important department of human industry; and, for the last two years of his life, by his connection with this journal, he came into communication with the agriculturists of this region, in a way to give them the benefit of both his science and his experience for the promotion of their interests. His affability of manners, his freedom from that "pride of learning," which often separates the man of science from free intercourse with the working farmer, and his practical good sense, fitted him peculiarly to be a useful instructor of this class, through the pages of a journal devoted to their interests. We have reason to believe that his labors in this capacity were highly appreciated, and that his influence was widely felt for good. He was just beginning to feel at home in this sphere of labor, on which he had recently entered, when death stepped in and cut short his career. While we rejoice in what he was permitted to accomplish in this way, our sorrow is deepened by the felt loss of much more that we had reason to hope for from these labors continued.

We should wrong our deceased friend and ourselves, if we failed to notice in this sketch

that which was his crowning excellence—the free play and development of a christian faith. His christian character shone out all along his course, not in the flashing zeal of temporary excitement, but in a steady, uniform, conscientious fidelity in the discharge of duty to God and to his fellow-man. His religion was a thing of principle, and gave a character and direction to all which he did. Meet it was, that a life sustained by such uniform consistency between profession and action, should be crowned with victory over death itself, in the triumphs of a christian faith. Through his complicated and painful sickness, he retained his conscientiousness, and was aware of the progress of disease. Anticipating a fatal issue, he proceeded with characteristic calmness and forethought to put his house in order. He said repeatedly that death had no terrors to him. The last words that dropped from his lips were those so precious in the ear of every believer, so consecrated in the songs of the church—"Jesus, lover of my soul." To the bosom of that blessed Savior he has gone, and all is well with him.

We may ask, *why* was he thus snatched away from the family which leaned on him—from the institution which needed and had high hopes of his service—from the church which knows not how to spare such members—and from the world, in which such men are all too rare? We may ask, but from the dark cloud that envelopes the throne of God, no answer comes. We may ask again—What was and is this which we call his *end*? And now sweet voices from the light which breaks from beneath the cloud, as his sun goes down, sing, "How blest the righteous when he dies!" and tell us of the rest that remaineth, of joys unspeakable and full of glory, of communion with saints, likeness to Christ and union to God perfected and eternal. We hear, we believe, and therefore for him we cannot mourn. What is our loss is his unspeakable gain.

OFFICERS OF THE WALWORTH CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for 1855:—

President—Hiram Cross.

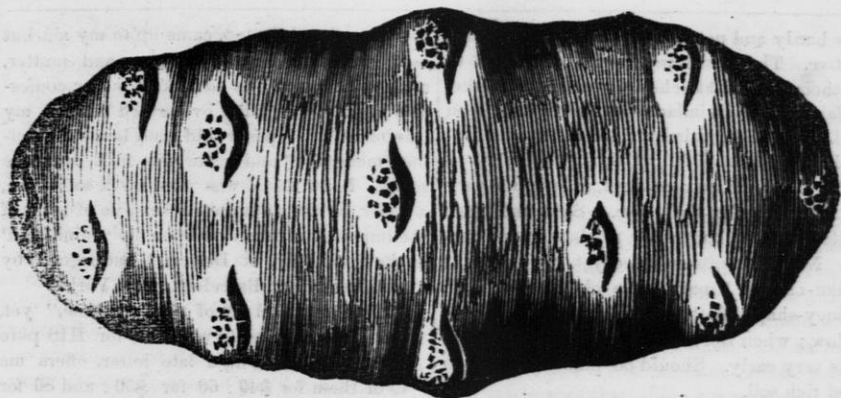
Vice Presidents—Orra Martin, Robert Seymour, and Oramel Armstrong.

Secretaries—H. Latham, P. Golden.

Treasurer—Samuel Mallory.

Managers—H. J. Starin, S. W. Spafard, S. B. Edwards, Hiram Taylor, P. S. Carver, S. F. Field, H. G. Smith, Isaac Lyon, S. H. Vorhies.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the Court House, in Elkhorn, on the last Monday of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.



THE MEXICAN WILD POTATO.

Potatoes.

A Description of Nine Choice Varieties, Grown by A. G. HANFORD, of Waukesha, Wis.

ROUGH PURPLE CHILI POTATO—Imported from its native soil in 1851, by Rev. C. E. Goodrich, Utica, N. Y. This was the only variety, out of eight, which was suited to our climate. It has every appearance of great vigor, health and productiveness. Skin, dull red or purple; flesh, fine, dry and white; of excellent flavor. Mr. Goodrich has experimented largely with the potato, seeking, by a judicious importation and reproduction from the seed ball, a remedy for "the rot," which has been so prevalent for some years past. After giving this variety a fair trial, side by side with our best old sorts, as well as many new ones, he says, "that in yield, hardiness, and table quality, it has no equal." It yielded him 92 bushels from one, by measure; while to Mr. Delafield, of Geneva, it yielded 112 lb from one, by weight.

MEXICAN—Was brought from its native soil about six years ago, by a returned soldier, who found it growing wild. Four tubers, about the length and size of a man's thumb, were planted by Mr. Hale, of Alloway, N. Y., which yielded $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; this $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel yielded 29 bushels; and 24 bushels yielded 350 bushels. They have increased so in size as not unfrequently to measure from 6 to 9 inches in length. Skin, thin and white; eyes, shallow; when cooked they are of snowy whiteness and very mealy. Care must be taken not to over-cook them, or they drop to pieces. They grow very compact in the hill; tops short, frequently not more than a foot in height; leaves, sharp, of a pale green color, and, with the blossoms differ con-

siderably from the common sorts. They ripen early, keep well, and thus far have been exempt from rot. About the time these were introduced into New York, some were sent to France from Mexico, which "were obtained by the Indians, in the woods and mountains. On cultivating them at Fenieres, they proved to be small, but of good flavor, and absolutely free from disease) while all other potatoes of Fenieres were lost." These were, however, roundish, with pink eyes, and of yellow flesh. A more lengthened extract from the report of its introduction there, I will omit for the sake of brevity.

YAM.—Much grown in New Jersey and Eastern New York. Skin, dark blue or black; flesh, yellow, becoming nearly white, when cultivated on our rich soil, of very solid texture; retaining its eating qualities late into spring; has resisted the rot under the most unfavorable circumstances. L. Smith, Esq., of Liberty, N. Y., who first introduced it into that State, and has done much to disseminate it, considers it "the most productive, one of the best keepers, and one of the best for culinary purposes, as less liable to disease"; has raised 535 bushels on one acre and 64 rods of ground. Dr. Crispel, of Ulster county, N. Y., raised 534 bushels on one and 17-100 acres, for which he was awarded the first premium of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

HALL'S JUNE—Wherever known is a favorite for an early sort. Round, inclining to an oblong; skin, white, sometimes with pink eyes and splashes of pink; flesh, creamy white; of larger size and better yield than the old or true June; is an old sort—first introduced into general notice by Prof. Hall, of Albany, N. Y. ;—

very hardy and not liable to rot; are very productive. The Irishman whom I employed to dig them last fall, after he had finished the piece, exclaimed, "Well, indade, an' I niver have seen the likes of them intirely, since I left ould Ireland!"

THE EARLY MANLY OF JUNE, is another very valuable sort for early use. Skin and flesh white; oval, of large size; productive and hardy. Not much disseminated yet.

ASH-LEAVED KIDNEY.—An old English sort. Kidney-shaped, flattened; smooth skin and flesh yellow; when ripe, is mealy and excellent; ripens very early. Should be planted early, in good rich soil.

PENFIELD, or BLACK IMPERIAL.—Roundish; skin blue or black; flesh white; prolific and hardy; not liable to rot.

BLACK PINK EYE.—Roundish; skin blue, pink eyes; flesh yellow; of good table quality; very productive. Recently originated in Madison county, N. Y.

CARTER.—Of good size; skin and flesh white; of excellent table quality. Originated many years since, from the ball, by the Shakers. Has resisted the rot under the most unfavorable circumstances. Popular in market.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Imported Fowls.

FRIEND MILLER:—The December number of your paper came to hand in due time, and I, as usual, lit my pipe and sat down, calculating on an hour's enjoyment in carefully perusing its instructive contents. I, however, soon came to a communication, headed, "Asiatic Fowls."—Ah, ha! says I, adjusting my specks, and feeling my pulse quicker, (as I am a nervous man.) now for a treat. But, "O ye gods and little fishes!!" what a host of spirits, blue, black and gray, were conjured up and scowled upon my guilty imaginings by the perusal of it, in which I succeeded after great effort and many long pauses. I felt like King David, when the Prophet Nathan said to him, "thou art the man." I saw the hand-writing on the wall, and my knees knocked together like Belshazzar's, and—smash went the pipe stem between my teeth—there was no way of dodging the "expose of my impositions." I knew something must be done. I tried to sing a hymn, and got as far as, "When I can read my title clear"—but there I broke down. But thanks to a good constitution, as I revived my dethroned reason resumed her seat and drew up the reins of reflection into more sober second

thoughts; courage, too, came up to my aid, but soon conscience began to squirm and mutter, and my first idea was to make a public confession; but my cupidity over-ruled that, as my "uninitiated" dupes would send home the "ruined mongrels," and make me fork over the rocks. I saw that I was used up in toto—yea, a goner, by the unexpected "expose of some of the impositions practiced upon the 'uninitiated' at the State Fair, at Detroit," and signed by W. W. Macomber, Barcelona, New York.

I'll make capital out of that "expose," yet I feel quite inclined to write on for HIS pure Asiatics, which he, in a late letter, offers me "40 of them for \$40; 60 for \$50; and 80 for \$60—carefully cooped and delivered at express office." I've no doubt, when he got some one to indite the communication in December number, headed "Asiatic Fowls," he had no idea it would meet my eye—but, it seems, he "has reckoned without his host," and in endeavoring to show up a case of "imposition practiced upon the uninitiated," instead of "mongrels," brings forth a monstrosity, conceived by the envious workings in the womb of his own dishonest imagination, and has a lie for its father.

If needs be, I can prove I purchased a pair of those mottled chicks of same hatch, and am satisfied, from certificate, they were from a like colored pair, imported from China the year before, and from my pair bred those I exhibited at Detroit this fall. So much for Mr. Mac's case of "mongrels imposed upon the uninitiated."

As to the "ruinous effects" he so hifalutingly asserts of breeding such, let the result of those in question speak for themselves.

A letter received, dated Dec. 5th, 1854—after writing on other matters—says, "The mottled Brahma pullet I bought of you this summer, commenced to lay at five months. Stopped one week, but is now laying daily, and will soon complete her 100 eggs." Another pullet of *same blood*, hatched Feb. 12th, 1854, brought out a brood from her own eggs, August 5th—a pair of which I exhibited at our State Fair, at Detroit, this fall. Those two named pullets I consider rather extra; but it was from the four pullets of last named brood, which took the premium on eggs, and Mr. Macomber must have been aware of the two last named facts; still he calls them "ruined mongrel, and the uninitiated imposed" upon by such fowls.

I shall continue to hold all I have to spare—about 220 in all—at my advertised prices; and, from present prospects, have no fears of not selling them.

M. FREEMAN.

Schoolcraft, Mich., Jan., 1855.

Inquiries and Answers.

REAPERS AND THRESHERS.

EDITORS FARMER:—Will you inform us what is the best Reaper now in use, and where manufactured, price, and so on? This part of our State is sparsely settled yet, but is fast filling up. Two years ago there was scarcely no settlement at all in this county. Our fields are small yet, compared with older settled portions of the State; but from the great scarcity of help in harvest time, we are necessitated to introduce the Reaper in place of the cradle. We also want the best Threshing Machine.

Twenty-seven copies of the FARMER are taken at this Post-office, and there is a fair chance that the number will be larger before the end of the year. Can any other two-year-old place beat this?

MANY FARMERS.

Waterloo, Black Hawk co., Iowa, Jan., '55.

REMARKS.—You have done nobly, and we thank you for the interest taken in circulating the FARMER. We must decline the expression of any public opinion touching the relative merits of Reaping Machines; but would refer you to our advertising department. You will find either of the machines there described O. K.

WHEN TO CUT TIMBER.—I would inquire through the FARMER, when is the best time to cut timber for rails, &c.—especially that kind from which the bark may be pulled—with reference to durability? Some think basswood and oak, cut in the summer and peeled, will outlast that cut in the winter.

Pewaukee, Jan. 1855. A. W. GRISWOLD.

MIXTURE OF SEED.—I wish to inquire, if Red-top Grass Seed would be good to mix with Timothy and Clover, for sowing on flat upland prairie, with very black soil? If so, what quantities of each should the mixture contain to the acre?

PATRICK WHALEY.

Benton, Wis., Jan., 1855.

REMARKS.—We cannot answer the above inquiries. Will some of our readers?

WHITE THORN FOR HEDGES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Can you, or any of the readers of the FARMER, inform me where the seed of the White Thorn can be obtained—such as is used for hedging in England?

Monroe, Wis., Jan., 1855.

REMARKS.—We cannot inform our correspondent where the seed of the *White Thorn* can be

obtained in this country—or, whether it can be found at all. Can some of our readers—and with what favor this kind of Thorn is regarded in England as a hedge plant? We glean some information about it from the *Mark Lane Express*, an English paper, which we subjoin:—

“The common white thorn has now been long established as the best tree for the purpose of being reared into hedges, to divide lands into fields or inclosures. It seldom rises to the size of timber; but as a lawn tree, with a canopied top, is very beautiful, in the common white kind and in the variegated sorts. The varieties are several, and are much valued in the secondary landscapes that adjoin a mansion.

“A very great recommendation of the white thorn consists in the pertinacious vitality, which defies many common means of destruction; and the property of adaptation to a great variety of soil and climate. The blasts of the sea and the severity of the Alpine climates do not annihilate the existence of the thorn. It grows on all soils, from the most barren sands to the clays of the most vicious and obdurate extreme. The growth is sufficiently rapid to carry along with it the necessary constitution, and its aged existence serves well the purpose of a durable standing; the prickles or spinous excrescences being most admirably suited for a fence.”

“The ripened seed of the thorn, in the haw with a stone kernel, are gathered in the late autumn, stored over winter on a dry floor, and sown in the spring on finely prepared beds of ground, in a nursery, for the purpose of rearing young trees. The seedling plants of one year old are transplanted in rows, where the growth is nurtured by hoeing and digging the intervals. The following year the sets are transplanted into wider rows, in which they remain till wanted for use.”

By the way—if this should meet the eye of our *incoog* correspondent, he is informed, that no name was attached to his order for the FARMER.

TO CLARIFY MAPLE SUGAR.—In Vermont, a State celebrated for the manufacture of maple sugar, the following method is practiced to remove the coloring matter of the sap, and which renders the sugar nearly as white as the common crushed sugar. Before boiling, the sap is all filtered through a hopper or box of sand, which takes out not only all the dirt, but all the stains derived from leaves, tubs, crumbs of bark, and all other coloring matter that can prevent the sugar from being pure white.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

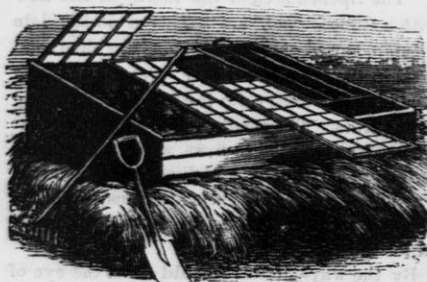
Hot Beds.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in the FARMER, about a year ago, directions for making a cheap Hot-bed. You and your subscribers may wish to know whether the plan which you published has been tried, and with what result. I tried it, and with complete success. It answered the purpose in every respect, as well as any glass hot-bed, while it cost only about one-fourth as much. My beds were made about the 20th of March—which I found to be early enough for this climate. I placed the manure on the top of the ground, to the height of two feet, giving it a descent toward the south.—Then I needed boards only 15 or 18 inches wide, to place upon the top, in which to fill in some 6 inches of earth, and on which to place the cloth cover. The board frame was held together by stakes, driven around the outside.—I would advise that the cloth cover be divided and stretched upon frames about the size of sash, for convenient handling.

Janesville, Feb. 1855.

O. PARK.

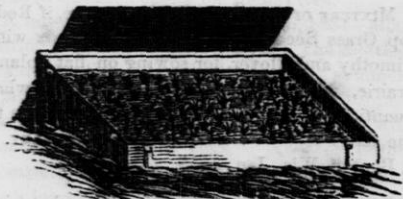
For the benefit of new subscribers—as well as to refresh the memories of old ones—we republish the article on Hot-beds, from our last volume:



It is quite a common opinion, that hot-beds are an appendage to the town or city garden alone, or to the gardens of those who have more money to spend for vegetables, than the farmer has vegetables to sell for money, and that they are rather a curiosity than a necessary aid in the garden. We think this a mistake. We believe if any body is entitled to eat the good things of the soil, and of the valleys and the hills, it is the farmer; and, we know, that by a little attention, the farmer can have his table supplied the season through with the choicest vegetables, by the advantages of the hot-bed. This can be made by any one of you

that can nail a board to a post. Hot-beds can, of course, be larger or smaller size—one from six to eight feet long is sufficient for most, while one four feet will do for many. It should be from three to four feet wide, two and a half to three feet high on the north side, and the south side about half that height, and the ends should slant from the back or north side, to the front or south side. This can be made of plank or boards, by nailing them to four posts or pieces of joice, putting one in each corner. The top is to be covered with sash and glass. An old window does very well, but one made to order does better. These should be put on so as to slide, or be hung by a hinge, so as to open for watering or dealing with the plants in any way, and to let in air. The outside of the frame should be banked up if the weather be cold.

If desired, a cheaper covering may be made. This is a transparency, made by stretching cotton cloth upon a frame, and brushing it over with a composition made after the following directions: To one pint of boiled linseed oil, add one ounce of white wax; heat, and, when thoroughly mixed, add half an ounce of sugar of lead, ground with a little oil. One or two applications of this mixture, with a brush, will render the cloth transparent. This kind of covering possesses some important advantages over glass. The plants do not require watering so often—grow more healthy than under glass—nor are they ever struck down or checked in their growth by the heat of the sun, still have plenty of light.



Hot-beds should face to the south or south-east, and should be in a dry place. To prepare the hot-bed itself, after deciding upon its position, sink a pit some 12 or 15 inches below the surface, of the size of your hot-bed frame—if located where water will not stand, otherwise it should be commenced on the surface, and banked up on the outside;—fill the pit, and a little more, with fresh manure from the horse stable that has been placed in a heap and turned and mixed several times. Tramp it down

hard, and then cover it evenly to the depth of from 6 to 8 inches, with rich, fine mould; place your hot-bed frame over the whole, and in a few days all will become nicely warm and fit to receive your seed. If the mould has become white, or gives off a rank smell by the time you wish to put in your seed, put in a little fresh mould. It is well to sow your seeds in rows, and label them with their proper names, that there may be no mistake; and mark the place of your rows.

Be watchful and water properly, and give air in warm days. Do not sow the seeds when it is very cold, but wait till the coldest weather is surely past.

Potato Culture.

MR. EDITOR:—You will remember that in some communications respecting the potato rot, I dwelt pretty freely upon over-cultivation and excessive stimulus as among the secondary causes of the disease. I did not know at that time of the existence of a book called "The Philosophy of Farming," by Mr. Just, of Manchester, England. I was glad to meet lately with an extract from it, which agrees with what I advanced, and which is worth publishing in your paper. I know it is getting to be tiresome—but if it is true that vegetables may attain so rank a vegetation, that they cannot properly ripen or reproduce themselves, or if, by certain processes of culture, their vitality may be diminished, the more distinctly we understand it the better:

"The cuttings of potatoes, or the whole tubers, which we plant, have to undergo a similar change in sprouting as seeds undergo in germination, and require similar conditions to favor that change. Yet in our treatment of this most valuable plant, we err more against nature than in all others put together. Patient of every climate, we forget that it can be subject to any wrong, or require any concern for its welfare. Prolific beyond our wants, we have glutted our domestic animals with it, and employed it largely in the arts and distillery, to contribute to our luxuries. Yet there is a limit to all things. Something is wrong both in the field and in the store: already it has partially failed in its germination during the spring; and become the prey of disease in its vegetation and maturation in the autumn. Nature is vindicating her right to be obeyed; and since we have neglected to learn from her by the examples she has offered, she seems determined to make us wise by dear bought experience, to make us feel that we may remember."

"First law of nature, against which we transgress with regard to the potato, is in our

total neglect of the due preservation of our seed potatoes. If they are only good for food, we never enquire whether they are fit for planting. If we reflected a moment, we should see how unnaturally we treat them. Nature, when she alone takes care of them, keeps them within the soil during the season of repose; and because, in the warm climates where they are indigenous, they cannot easily be cut off from a due temperature for their germination, she checks germination by keeping them dry in the soil. We, on the other hand, dig them up, as we must, on account of the frost; but instead of keeping them dry, we heap them up *wet* in masses, and sometimes cover them over with *soil* to keep them wet. We thereby furnish them, if they do not rot, with *one* requisite for germination; while the heaps themselves raise and keep up the temperature to supply them with *another*, so that germination has not only begun, but proceeded considerably, when we take them up for planting. Then calculating upon the extraordinary degree of vitality with which nature has endowed the tubers, we pull off the sprouts, cut up the potatoes, and endeavor to reduce that vitality to as low an ebb as possible before we plant them. That is to say, we do what we can to cause the germination to fail."

I think that we shall learn bye and bye to save seed potatoes dry, and in a dark, cool place, in small heaps, to diminish as much as possible a tendency to germinate. That is, we shall keep back the resources of nature until they can be profitably employed. All haste in this matter is waste and loss of vital power. The plant needs all its energies for reproduction, and for the ripening of its fruit. Success must come, if it comes at all, from implicit obedience to the laws. "Nature is not to be forced or diverted from her economy." Whatever we gain by such processes, in earliness or abundance of productions, is so much taken from the vitality of the plant.—J. M. MERRICK, in *Granite Farm*.

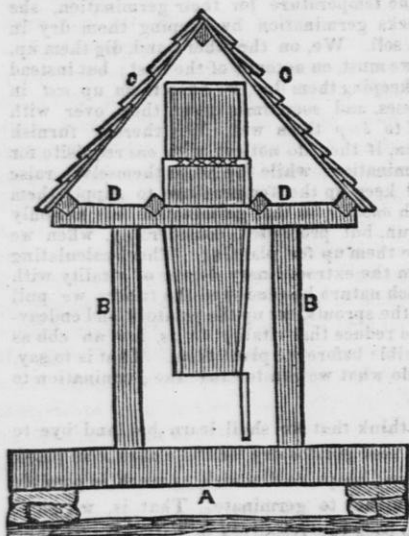
Corn Fodder on a Square Rod.

I intended last fall to communicate to the *Farmer* what amount of corn fodder I took from a square rod, after being well dried, but cold weather and snow came on before it was perfectly dried through. Still, it was so near dried as not to mould in the bundle to injure it. My cows have eaten this winter without twenty pounds waste, what come from an acre and one fourth, excepting what was cut and fed out green before November. I have bright clover, and English hay, red top, &c., but nothing that is liked as well by cows giving milk as cow-corn. They eat it "all up clean," and give more and better milk than when fed on hay.

My cow-corn when sowed is the best white flat I can get, and from as far south as Delaware, the farther south the better. Rows, 34

feet apart, from 40 to 60 kernels to a foot, in the drill, sowed with a machine of my own construction.

The fodder from one rod square, weighed 225 pounds, when taken to the barn—a more perfect drying of the stalks would have reduced the number of pounds some, how much I know not.—H. W., in *Granite Farmer*.



Bee House and Hive.

The engraving represents the end of the house, which is twelve feet long, affording ample room for eight hives. The house is a slight frame, resting on the sills, six feet long; one at each end of the house, six inches square, laid upon stones or bricks, six (or more) inches from the ground.

(A) *The Sills*.—Into each of these are morticed (B B) two posts, four inches square and three feet four inches long, placed two feet apart and standing upright. On the end of these is placed a plate (D), four inches square, and four feet four inches long. Upon this is framed the roof (C), as may best suit the builder. [Mine is simply rested in notches cut in the ends of the plates, so that four men can at any time lift it off or on if necessary.]

The hive is fourteen inches square at the top, and ten inches square at the bottom, and three feet two inches long. The box on the top is twelve inches square in the clear. A glass window covered with a sliding board. There are holes, one and a half inches in diameter, in the top of the hive over which the box is placed. The bottom of the hive is fastened to the back part thereof, by a hinge. Upon the plates and near the middle are placed two pieces of scantling, three inches square and one foot apart, both set on cornerwise (so as to present the corners towards each other). The hive is suspended between these runners, leaving the bot-

tom of it some two feet from the ground.

It will be perceived that the conical form of the hive, enables us to slip it down between the runners, which hold it steadily in its proper position, and as the bees fill it with honey, its form operates as a wedge, effectually preventing the breaking off and falling of the honey-comb. The bottom of the hive is suffered to hang down, from early in the spring till late in the fall, permitting the wrens, sparrows, blue birds, &c. to search for the moth or miller, and also affording the bees a fair opportunity of dislodging from the hive any insect that may enter it.

When the weather becomes cold, the bottom is raised by means of a cord, and made stationary at any height desired.

The hives are placed in the house empty, having first been cleaned and rubbed with a mixture of salt and sugar (a teaspoonful of each moistened with water.)

When a swarm of bees is to be hived, make a little scaffolding of boards under the hive; on this spread a clean cloth. Having cut off the bush or limb, on which the bees have settled, shake them off the bush on to the cloth, and they will soon take possession of their new home.

At any time (a few weeks having elapsed after the box is filled,) the box may be removed at night, and placed bottom upwards in the cellar, or some open out-house, and early next morning every bee will leave it and return to the hive. Then take out the honey and replace the box the next evening.

If it be thought best not to disturb the young swarm during the summer, the bees, when the weather becomes cool in the fall of the year, will all retire to the central part of the main hive, and the box of honey may be removed without disturbing them in the least.

The box containing the honey, herewith exhibited, was removed in this manner about ten days ago, and was filled by a swarm hived last spring, leaving the bees a large supply for the winter.—E. STABLER, to the *Maryland State Soc.*

TO BREAK UP A FARM.—Early in the spring, as soon as you have laid in a good supply of the best ploughs, harrows, rakes, hoes, &c., employ an overseer, and spend the balance of the year at the Springs—if you are a *fashionable*; if not, go trotting around two or three counties, trying to see if there is any possibility of getting the nomination for the next November canvas. By these means your farm will be pretty well broken up in a surprisingly short time.

If your hens do not lay well and easy the best thing you can do is to adopt some mode of getting the loads off their stomachs. The plan of the old lady who, in similar circumstances, put her hens under a barrel, and kept them there until they came to terms, is not admired.

Progress in Minnesota.

ST. PETERS COURIER.—The first number of this paper, just commenced at St. Peters, Minnesota, has been handed us. It is a six column sheet, and starts off well. The editor says of his location and neighboring towns:—"Located as we are, on the confines of civilization, and on the borders of the most western settlement in the United States, where the savage is seen in all his primeval glory, the chase still yielding him a subsistence. Where our office now stands, one year since was occupied as the camp ground of a large and warlike band of the Dakotahs, is now the home of civilization and refinement. It is with no little degree of pride and admiration that we behold the rapid settling of this valley, and its present and prospective importance."

LE SEUR.—The settlers in this town and vicinity have erected many neat and comfortable buildings the past season, indicating a degree of thrift and enterprise truly commendable.

TRAVERSE DES SIOUX.—This town has improved rapidly. A large and commodious warehouse has been built and several new stores and dwellings are in process of erection. A school has been established, under the tutorship of Mr. McMaster and we understand is doing much toward giving a proper direction to the infant minds of that town. Three of the religious denominations are represented, viz.: Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic.

MANKATO.—Our enterprising friends of the undine region are determined not to be dependent upon their friends below for bread, as they have commenced the cultivation of wheat and corn upon rather an extensive scale. They have brought to mill the past fortnight some two hundred bushels to be floured. A supply of seed wheat is daily passing our office, for the purpose of spring sowing.

A correspondent in the same number talks thus about "Farming in the Minnesota Valley":

"The physical aspect of the country is such that farms can be taken ready made from the hands of nature to suit all preferences. If you like a timber farm you can have it; if timber and prairie together, it is equally accessible; if all prairie, you have but to *stake it out* and in either case, a fine farm of 160 acres can be completed and rendered productive in less time and with less labor and expense, than it would

require to clear ten acres in any of the Eastern or Middle States.

"But the great advantage that the farmer here possesses over the eastern farmer, is in the fact of his having a cash market at his door, for all he can produce, and at prices that would make eastern farmers think an agricultural millenium had burst upon him. This market is accounted for by the immense immigration that true to its instincts is seeking this beautiful valley. The influx this season has left so many to be provided for, that all the surplus products of the farms in the territory, is entirely inadequate to the demand.

"Another very considerable market for provisions found in the supplies required for the Indians, some six or eight thousand in number, who receive from the Government vast amounts of corn, flour, beans and potatoes, all of which are at present brought from below, at vast expense, from the inability of the country at present to supply them, consequent upon the home demand.

"This market cannot be surcharged in many years to come, because numerous as may become the producers, the consumers will bear to them the present ratio, until long after those whose enterprise leads them here early will have reaped a golden harvest.

"To bear out my theory I will quote the present rates of two staples at Traverse des Sioux and its vicinity: Corn is selling for \$1 25 to 1 50 per bushel, and the purchaser must look it up for himself. This it will be remembered is less than two months after it has been harvested; eggs, butter, pork, beef, and every thing pertaining to a farm, are bringing foreign prices, with a ready market."

TIME FOR PAINTING.—A correspondent of the Cambridge *Independent Press*, writes:

"As a practical man, I am astonished to see the mania exhibited for outside painting at an inappropriate season of the year. I presume there are two objects in the use of paint—decoration and preservation, both of which are entirely defeated by painting in the months of May and June. I have proved by practice, that woodwork painted in October looks better at the end of four years than, if painted in June, it would in two! The heat of the summer's sun completely extracts the oil (the only portion of paint which nourishes and preserves the wood from decay) before it has had time to penetrate below the surface; if judiciously applied in the autumn, it accomplishes the object—preservation—and preserves its body a much longer period."

Stock Register.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Comparative Profits of Wheat Growing and Sheep Raising. No. 4.

MR. EDITOR:—Agreeably to the promise I made in my first article, I will now relate my experience in "Book Farming," as I applied it to sheep husbandry, in the winter of 1852!—which will explain the "Tale" in relation to the large number of sheep pelts sold that year: About the first of February of that winter, on returning home, after an absence of some ten days, on going to the sheep-fold, I met Uncle Tom, the shepherd, at the front gate, with such a sad countenance on that he really alarmed me before saying a word. On enquiry it was, "Oh, dear, dear! Mr. Edgerton, your sheep have all broken out with the scab since you have been gone, and I am so glad that you have come home, for something must be done immediately!" This certainly was an unwelcome salutation; and, if I had found my house burned to the ground, I could not have been more surprised than at his announcement—for, up to that time, our flock had done remarkably well, and were all in high condition, and could not imagine how it was possible for them to contract this disease. But, on reflection, I came to the conclusion, that, as we had added to our flock, by some purchases made in Michigan the fall previous, that we had, by that means, imported the disease, and it was then just making its first appearance. On observing them, many could be seen scratching their briskets and belly with their hind foot; Some were rubbing against the cribs and fences, and a few could be found that had been biting their wool—some of which was drawn partly out—on their sides and hips, where they could reach themselves. On a close examination of those, that had drawn the wool, I could discover a white dandruff on the wool, near the skin, on the parts affected, and that the skin was raised or thickened, similar to a blotch of St. Anthony's fire on a person. There was no evidence of inflammation or of pustules; if any thing, the skin on the parts affected was whiter than the surrounding parts. On examining those that were scratching their briskets, they were found to have quite a thick scurf or dry scab on their brisket, and on many it extended back on to their belly—the most of those affected in this way had scratched the wool off

their bellies where they could reach with their feet. Aside from this scratching and uneasiness, the flock never looked better—no more loss of appetite than a warm day will produce any time in winter. Uncle Tom was very sanguine that it was the scab. I had had no experience with the disease—never having examined a sheep affected with it—so I consulted the authors—Youatt, Randall, Blacklock, and the Mountain Shepherd Manual—and the nearest that I could find any disease that fitted the case was the Scab. So with Uncle Tom's experience and my researches, we so pronounced it. The next thing was to find a cure—and that was easy enough amongst so many authors, as they all had three or four sure remedies. We decided that we could not use any of the "Steeps," as the weather would not admit of that; but would use the Mercurial or Trooper's Ointment, as recommended by Youatt. The next day I procured of S., the Druggist, a pot containing fifteen pounds of Trooper's ointment which he recommended as being genuine, (and I have never, to this day, doubted it. I have wished more than once that it had been no better than his strychnine, which I found the dogs would live on); to this we added forty-five pounds of lard, and thoroughly incorporated together. With this we salved the sheep "*a la Youatt*"—which is by making a shred or furrow from the head to the tail in such a manner that the skin is exposed, and the ointment applied with the finger along the exposed surface. About five of these furrows were made lengthwise of the bodies. We commenced on the ewes, as they seemed to be the most affected; and, by the time we had finished three hundred, the weather became so cold that we had to suspend operations. (A lucky change, that.) In the course of ten days, after the application, many of those salved were stiff in their limbs, and walked like a horse recently foundered; they could not bear the cold; lost their appetites, and could not be coaxed to eat enough to keep life in them. We thought this would last but a few days, being but the slight effects of medicine necessary to accomplish the desired result, but concluded not to salve any more until we saw the full effects, which we soon realized in all its horrors; for, in the course of three weeks the most of those salved were *salivated*. It was a heart-rending, sickening sight to go into the fold during the day, and see the poor creatures' sufferings. Many with such sore mouths

and lips, as *some* of your readers can well imagine from personal experience. Some, while standing, would seem to be drowsy and drop down dead, without moving a muscle. Others would lie down and go to sleep; never to wake again, and we could not discover that they were dead until going up to them. The greater number of those that died were taken with a violent panting—evidently burning up with internal fever, and would die in the course of 24 hours. On a post mortem examination, the small intestines were found highly inflamed, and in most cases mortification had set in; in some, the liver was but a mass of corruption; and, in all, there was evidence of overaction of the gall.

To make this unpleasant tale short as possible, I will say, that we lost from the effects of mercury alone, at least eighty of our best ewes out of three hundred saved; and of those that survived, it produced abortion and premature labor on twenty-five or thirty.

The damages in dollars and cents, I have never estimated at less than three hundred dollars (and it was, at least, one thousand dollars damage to my feelings). Now, this was book-farming with a vengeance. Some of you may think, after this experience, that I would discard books entirely from my counsels. It is not so, however. Even *Youatt* is yet my favorite on diseases of the sheep; for, on further examination, after I had committed the unpardonable mistake, I found that he says: "Mercury, if used at all, must be used on *pregnant ewes with great caution.*" Here was the secret; for I found, on examination, that of all of those that died, they were *all* pregnant, with but *one* exception.

Of those that were thoroughly salivated, none lived, except those that got rid of their lambs, and those that proved not to be in lamb were scarcely affected at all. You undoubtedly want to know if we cured the scab. I can safely answer that we *did not*; for we *never had* it. Those that were saved did not get over the itching until they got out to grass; and those without salve got well equally as soon, and have never been troubled since, except a few individuals I have observed each winter, not only in our own flock, but in those of our neighbors; and I presume there are but few flocks in the State but what I could find the same complaint. I will not call it a disease.—I have seen in the *Wool Grower* of the past year, a communication from some farmer in

New York, describing the same complaint, enquiring the cause and the remedy. The editor pronounced it the Scab. I have seen several solutions of the cause, but none of them satisfactory to me—neither can I assign a cause satisfactory to myself—it puzzled me about as much as friend Peffer's *ninth* question in his article on "Wheat Culture" does, in the January number of the FARMER. If he can solve that question satisfactorily to himself, I hope he will give your readers the solution before sowing time next spring.

Summit, Feb., 1855. E. W. EDGERTON.

Change of Food.

There appears to be in all animals, a propensity frequently to change their food the periodical indulgence of which, within reasonable limits, is highly conducive not only to the gratification of the appetite, but to the promotion of health. In our own species, this propensity is strikingly displayed, and the necessity for its gratification is incontestibly demonstrated by the fact, that individuals confined for any considerable length of time to the same diet, are much more liable to disease and loss of health, than those who indulge in a variety. This is evinced by the extreme prevalence of those fatal maladies attending long voyages, where the seamen are necessarily restricted for months to the same rations. Dogs, cats, and other domesticated animals, confined for an undue period to one sort of food, though it be of a character naturally adapted to their wants, have been known to sicken and die. The only exception to this rule, is found in those anomalous cases where the food is of the simplest and most humble kinds; as, for instance, the potatoes of the Irish, and the no less simple aliment of the people of the tropics.

A consideration of this fact is of the greatest importance to farmers, who though frequently guided in the treatment of their domestic animals by the most benevolent sympathies, are yet liable to err, and commit involuntary mistakes on nature, purely through a misconception of the necessities imposed by an irreversible natural law. In feeding cattle of all kinds, it will be found that a variety of food is always better than an unvaried course. The same article falls, by repetition, upon the palate, and a dislike is engendered for food, which though nutritive and sapid enough in itself, when craved by the appetite, long and compulsory habituation deprived of *all* its natural at-

tractions, and invests with attributes that cause it to be contemplated, even in hunger, with loathing and disgust.—*N. E. Farmer.*

To Choose a Good Milch Cow.

BREED.—We find good milkers in all breeds, but they are rare in some, and very common in others. It could not be otherwise. Milking properties, depending on the conditions which determine the formation of the breeds, are due partly to the climate, the soil, the air, and the plants of the countries where the breeds have originated; and must, therefore, vary in our different breeds of horned cattle with the hygienic conditions peculiar to each locality.

Milkers, and more especially animals intended for breeding, must always be selected among breeds celebrated for abundance of milk. Not that we can hope to import into our departments, with a dry and warm climate, all the qualities of the excellent milking breeds possessed by countries in which the soil is fertile, the air moist, and the sky cloudy; but, as the influence of climate, though very marked, take effect only in the long run, the properties of the animals imported are maintained—though subject, doubtless, to gradual deterioration—during a period which varies with the precautions taken to preserve them; and for several generations the descendants of the individuals of a good imported breed give more milk than individuals belonging to a breed formed on the spot, when hygienic circumstances are not favorable to milking properties.

It is not to be forgotten, moreover, that under the influence of particular circumstances, which it is sometimes impossible to call into existence, animals manifest properties which we cannot produce readily. This explains why it is often more advantageous to import qualities possessed by foreign stock, than to try to develop them in native stock.

Here we deem it sufficient to observe, that good milking breeds are distinguished by a soft and supple skin, and by tissues rather relaxed than rigid, are not hardy or fit to bear fatigue (sweating easily, and falling off rapidly when put to work); are difficult to keep, seldom fat, and have often little flesh on their buttocks.

DESCENT.—As milking qualities are in a great measure, depending on structure and temperament, which are more or less hereditary, descent exercises a great influence.

In each breed, therefore, we should choose individuals belonging to the best stocks, and the offspring of parents remarkable for their milking qualities; for it is certain that good milk cows produce others which resemble them.

It should be our object, then, as far as possible, to obtain cows engendered by youngish bulls, whatever be the race to which they belong.

But it is, especially when selecting stock for the purpose of breeding milk cows, that particular care should be taken to select individuals belonging to good families. A cow not of a good milking family, or even breed, may occa-

sionally be an excellent milker, and more than this is not wanted when it is not meant to breed from her. The same cannot be said when breeding is intended, because there would be little chance of her transmitting the accidental, or exceptional qualities possessed by her; whereas, the qualities forming the fixed and constant characters of the stock, would, almost to a certainty, be transmitted to descendants.

These remarks with regard to breed and parentage, apply to the selection of the bull, which, as experience demonstrates, acts, like a cow, in transmitting the milking qualities which constitute what is vulgarly called *beauty* in quadrupeds. Most frequently good milkers have sharp points, and appear more or less loose and flabby. In regard to bony structure, they may be as well formed as cows remarkable for their readiness to fatten, or ability to work; but, being seldom in plump condition, they seem lean and raw-boned.

CONSTITUTION.—It is desirable that the special marks which indicate a great activity of the milky glands, and, consequently, a good milker, should be united with those which imply a good constitution. These are large lungs, a broad and prominent chest, a somewhat low respiration, an abdomen of moderate dimensions, a good appetite, and a great inclination to drink—an inclination stimulated by the abundant secretion of milk. Such cows eat much, digest easily, and breathe well; they make *good blood*. This fluid gives activity to the nervous system makes all the organs lively, and furnishes the glands with the materials of a copious secretion. Cows possessing these properties last long, give much milk, and, when they become dry, soon fatten.

GENERAL APPEARANCE. In all breeds, the preference should be given to cows which in form are the farthest removed from that of bulls; to cows with small bones, fine and slender limbs, and a tail which is fine at its base; a small but longish head, narrowing towards the horns; the horns themselves of a bright color, tapering finely, and glistening; a supple and soft unctuous skin, covered even to the forehead, with erect, glossy, soft hair, and provided, near the natural passages, with a short, fine, and silky down; a small neck, and shoulders (*encolure*) apparently long, because slender, especially near the head; small eyelids, well divided, but not much wrinkled; prominent eyes, and gentle feminine look.

TEMPERAMENT.—With these marks of a feminine description, cows should unite a sanguine lymphatic temperament, and especially a mild disposition. Good milkers allow themselves to be easily milked; often, while ruminating, they look with a pleased eye, easily recognised, at the person who milks them; they like to be caressed, and caress in return.—*London Veterinarian.*

One unruly animal will teach all others in its company bad tricks; therefore all such should be disposed of.

Hereditary Diseases of Horses' Feet.

Most persons acquainted with the feet of horses will recognize their strong tendency to disease, arising from faulty formation. Sometimes the hoofs are disproportionate to the frame—they may be too small, without sufficient base to support the superincumbent weight—rendering the foot insecure; or too large and unwieldy, rendering the action slow and awkward. At other times the crust of the hoof is naturally weak, arising from a faulty secretion of horn. Such hoofs are generally uneven, indented and wrinkled, and have invariably flattened soles, with a disposition to become *puniced*. Again, we occasionally find the crust morbidly dry and brittle, arising from the absence of that peculiar tough and elastic horny material which consolidates and binds, in perfectly formed hoofs, the longitudinal fibres of the crust together. Feet of this character are particularly disposed to *sand cracks*. All these defects we have been describing in horses' feet, are found to exist not only in different, but in the same breed, and are most certainly propagated in breeding.

The *Navicular Disease* is another striking example of hereditary disease to which horses are liable, arising from peculiarity of structure. Those most disposed to it have slender bodies, low action, strong upright hoofs, narrow heels, and great concavity of soles. Lameness is soon produced in horses of this description, when the hereditary tendency exists, from exciting agents of various kinds, such as exposure to heated, fermented litter, imperfect shoeing, fast roadwork; whilst animals free of this hereditary proclivity are capable of withstanding all these influences.

The contraction usually seen in diseased feet of this kind, is perhaps more commonly the consequence than the cause of lameness; but sometimes it may act as a predisposing agent—the former in cases when inflammation precedes the contraction, the latter when a manifest alteration in the form of the foot precedes the lameness. Hence, breeders should at all times look with very considerable suspicion on a stallion exhibiting narrow, contracted, upright hoofs; for although we may occasionally observe old horses, having contracted feet and otherwise out of shape, performing their work without lameness, yet such horses should be invariably avoided in breeding.

Mr. Thomas Turner, V. S., Croydon, related an interesting case respecting the hereditary nature of the navicular disease, at a meeting of the Veterinary Medical Association, well worth mentioning here—that of a colt bred by himself, which became lame from this disease at four years old. Both the sire and dam of the colt had narrow, contracted feet; and the mare becoming unfitted for work, was destroyed. On dissecting the foot which exhibited the greatest amount of disease, he discovered a hole in the navicular bone; and, strange as it may appear, the colt's lameness existed in the corresponding foot; and, what appears still more

curious, the dam had a rat-tail, and the colt had a fac-simile of it.

In the examples given, we have positive evidence of diseased action arising from peculiarity of structure, and transmissible by descent.—The breeder may learn a useful lesson from them—that in selecting horses to breed from, it is not enough to direct his attention to pedigree chiefly, but should also be guided in his judgment by external conformation. The animal machine may be put in motion by the noblest blood; but unless every bone has its just proportion, every muscle its proper pulley, and every lever its due length and arrangement, the motion can never be accurate, vigorous, and durable.—*London Farmers' Magazine.*

Bots.

In looking over an old number of the *Medical Register*, we noticed an article from the pen of a Mr. Greene, of this State, on the nature and habits of this insect.—Many of the remedies indicated, although they have become quite extensively popularized thro' the use and recommendations of empirical pretenders to veterinary skill, and have been generally regarded as both safe and efficacious, appear from the statement of Mr. Greene to be not invariably so. In some instances the bot, even when exposed to their most concentrated and intensified action, remains either wholly unaffected by them, or, at most, only slightly injured.

Immersed in rum, they lived 26 hours.
 “ decoction of tobacco, 11 hours.
 “ strong elixir of vitriol, 2 hours 18 m.
 “ essential oil of mint, 2 hours 5 min.
 “ volatile spirit, 56 minutes.
 “ spirits turpentine, 45 minutes.

The following articles produced no effect:

Decoction of pink root,.....	10 hours.
Fish oil,.....	10 “
Linseed oil,.....	10 “
Tincture of aloes,.....	10 “
Brine,.....	10 “
Solution of indigo,.....	10 “
Elixior camphor,.....	10 “

The assertion so confidently advanced by many, that mercury is certain destruction to the bot, Mr. Greene, by his experiments, has demonstrated to be wholly untrue. Of three of these insects, two of which were small, and one of mature size, immersed in corrosive sublimate, the first two only were destroyed. Six hours after immersion the mature, or full-grown insect, was removed from the fluid without exhibiting even the slightest apparent diminution of

its normal activity or sprightliness, and, to all appearance, unharmed.


From the data furnished by Mr. Greene, it appears extremely questionable, whether the application of any remedy, not sufficiently powerful to destroy the life of the horse, is capable of effecting the dislodgment of these insects, when they have once concentrated their attack. According to Clark and Youatt, whose investigations on this subject are of great value, the larvæ attach themselves to the stomach by the tentacular of the head, and often puncture or perforate its coats. Horses, however, have died, as was supposed, from bots, in which the coats of this organ have, upon examination, been found perfectly whole, and in an apparent healthy state. When attacked by bots, perhaps the most effectual remedy that can be applied, is a quart of warm sweetened milk, with, immediately after, a powerful dose of physic. The milk will cause them to relax their hold upon the stomach to partake of the liquid, of which they are instinctively fond, and the effect of the physic will tend speedily and effectually to dislodge them. This remedy has proved effectual.

The eggs from which bots are hatched are attached to the fore leg, and taken from thence into the mouth of the animal and swallowed. Now, as prevention is better than cure, difficulties occasioned by bots may, in most cases, be prevented by scraping the eggs from the hair to which they are attached, with a pocket knife. It is easily and quickly done, and in no way dangerous; and where this practice is carefully observed, there will be few cases of suffering from bots.

Dr. Dadd, in his "Modern Horse Doctor," recommends the following compound for the expulsion of bots:

Powdered male fern,	2 ounces.
" poplar bark,	4 "
White mustard seed,	2 "
Common salt,	6 "
Sulphur,	3 "
Powdered aloes,	1 ounce.

Mix, divide into eighteen powders, and give one, night and morning, in the food. The animal should have a daily allowance of green food if the season permits.—*N. E. Farmer.*

 One hole in the fence will cost ten times as much as to mend it at once.

Shoeing the Horse.

MR. EDITOR:—It is probable that some of your subscribers and friends of that noblest of all domestic animals, the horse, would like to know how he could be prevented from so much injury, as occurs in the manner in which he is suffered to be shod. It is a notorious fact, that two-thirds of our horses suffer contraction, laminitis, or injury of the feet, in some period of their lives, from the manner in which they are shod; and, indeed, it often happens soon after they have been taken into the hands of their owners and the farrier.

You would naturally ask, what is to prevent this, and what is the cause? Has nature not provided the horse with a sensible sole, and an insensible sole, and a sensible frog, and an insensible frog, and a crust to protect the whole foot? Then we find that the crust is supported from the lamina or fleshy foot; and as that is the case the wall must naturally be porous to receive that support; and if we take the actual cautery, which is a red-hot shoe, and put it on that wall and sole, we shall then close the mouths of those vessels, and stop the secretion of fluid which nature has intended to support the insensible part of the hoof.

Do we not find this to be every day's practice? Do we not find that the horse has, every time he is shod, a hot shoe fitted to his foot, or rather, his foot fitted to a hot shoe, which, I maintain, is the first source of debilitating the horse's feet by stopping the pores of secretion?

Should we tell the smith that we object to having a hot shoe tried on the foot, he will probably say that he only wants to see where the shoe bears, and that it will do no harm. He knows better—probably he knows nothing of the anatomy or physiology of the foot in the least. He has not a very good mechanical eye, or has a blunt knife, and butteris, and a poor rasp, so that he cannot make a flat, level surface to the foot, neither can he make a level surface to the shoe, so that it is impossible for him to fit the shoe without burning it into the foot. He is in a hurry, others are waiting, and this is a quick way for him to accomplish his object.

Then at the same time there is a greater error committed—that is, cutting awa

the frog which we are all well aware is the principle and most important part of the foot. This part we find when the horse is in a state of nature, without the interference of man, at all times wide and elastic, coming in contact with the ground that he steps on. This the smith cuts away, or puts in shape, as he calls it, as if nature had not made it the right form. This he is sure to whittle away every time the poor beast comes into his hands, because it is soft and easily pared. Nature knowing the importance of its office sends forth a supply in abundance, which is again whittled until nature gets exhausted, finding that in spite of all her efforts to restore the part it is destroyed by the farrier.

Then we begin to look for contraction of the feet—Founder—which it really is; the word founder being used to indicate a ruined state of the horse.

The horse has his shoes drawn off with all the man's strength, and sometimes before the clinches are removed, so that a portion of the crust is frequently torn off with the shoe. Then the hot shoe is next fitted and nailed on with all speed so that the owner may be able to meet the train, or be in season for some other occasion.—Next day the horse is lame. What is the trouble, or why should he be lame? He is then supposed to be pricked. The shoe is removed and the foot examined, but nothing is to be found. The shoe is replaced, but he is still lame. There is an unnatural heat about the foot, but the owner does not know the cause. The horse continues to be lame, and probably in about a fortnight, sometimes more, the cause is known by a suppuration and a discharge of matter. This is supposed to be the gravel, that had worked its way up through the hoof. But is it gravel, or is it the injury that was done by the manner in which he was shod, which caused inflammation in the sensible foot, and produced suppuration? Finding no outlet through the strong wall and sole, the matter chooses the carianary ring for its outlet.

I contend that it is the injury that is doing to the horse's feet by shoeing, and other means, that produces what is often called gravel, which is no other than nature's form of getting rid of such injury, first by inflammation, then by suppuration and granulation.

DR. WM. M. ORMOND.

—Granite Farmer.

Ruminating Animals.

Some years ago, I saw in print this assertion: "All ruminating animals bring up and remasticate their food, and when it is swallowed, it goes directly into the *third stomach*." To this assertion there are several objections. There can be no such thing as bringing up and remasticating their food by these animals. Examine the paunch, or, in modern expression, the first stomach, and you will find there a mixed mass, such as no animal would have in its mouth if it could be avoided, and it cannot be separated. Besides, if the assertion were true, the animal must keep his jaws in motion all the time. This is never seen to be done. Feed a pair of oxen in the morning until they are full; put them to work and keep them steadily working, and it will be found that they have chewed the cud but a very small part of the time. Then what has become of their breakfast? It remains in the animal, undergoing the operation of digestion.

Again, it is said, food, when remasticated and swallowed "goes directly into the *third stomach*." This is impossible, because there is but one passage from the throat to the stomach, and to go directly into the third stomach it would need another passage. I presume no such passage has ever been discovered; and no man, who has ever examined the inside of an animal, could have come to such a conclusion. The assertion betrays the ignorance of the author.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details, as is that of the lawyer, or physician, with a knowledge of the science of law, or physic.

PELT ROT.—In answer to an inquiry, which appeared in a late number of the *Wool Grever and Stock Register*, we copy the following from Randall's *Sheep Husbandry*:

"This is a disease of the skin, as the name implies. It causes a premature falling off of the fleece in the spring of the year. It is produced by exposure during the winter, and low condition—the latter principally.

"*Preventive.*—Good shelters and good keeping. Let the wool fluids be kept healthy and abundant, and there will be no danger of any attack from this disease."

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON,.....EDITOR.

Twenty-four Best Varieties of Apples for Orchard Culture.

For the benefit of those who possess little knowledge of the best varieties of apples for the orchard, who intend to plant trees in the spring, we give in this number the names of the 24 varieties which will figure in the different numbers of the FARMER during the current year, with some of the synonyms by which the varieties are known. The synonyms are in Italic.

EARLY APPLES.

Harvest—*Early Harvest, Prince's Harvest, Yellow Harvest, White Juneating.*

Early Red, Fall Stripe (local name.)
Sweet June—*High Top Sweet.*

FALL AND EARLY WINTER APPLES.

Fall Wine, Fall Winesap, Fall Pippin.
Fameuse—*Snow Apple, Rambo—Romanita.*
Lowell—*Risley, Tallon, Sweet Pear,*
Utter's—*Utter's Large Red.*

WINTER APPLES AND LONG KEEPERS.

Domine (incorrectly) *Rambo.*
Poughkeepsie Russet—*English Russet, Winter Russet.*

English Golden Russet—*Golden Russet.*
Northern Spy,

Vandervere—*Newtown Spitzenburgh,*
Perry Russet—*Golden Russet, Boston Russet,*
Roxbury Russet.

Rawle's Jennet—*Jennetting, Kentucky Jennetting, Neverfail.*

Talman's Sweet—*Tollman's Sweet, Brown's Golden Sweet.*

Westfield Seek-no-further—*Seek-no-further, Connecticut Seek-no-further.*

Wagener, Belleflower—*Yellow Bellflower.*
White Winter Pearmain.

In the above list are but few tender varieties. The Harvest, Sweet June, Fall Pippin, Rambo, Belleflower, Domine, Vandervere, Westfield Seek-no-further, and White Winter Pearmain, are more or less tender at first, but safe afterwards.

The Rambo should always be grafted a foot or more above the ground. The Vandervere sometimes winter-kills in heavy soils, but is safe in dry soils, and best in deep sandy loams.

DISTINCTIVE MARKS.—"The tree is known by its fruits." The only exception to this is the dogwood, which is known by its bark.

Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association.

This Society met in Janesville on the 27th of December, and held a session of two days.—Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the time of holding the meeting, the attendance was not large, though a respectable number were present, and of the right sort. The distance that many came to attend the meeting, evinced a wide spread and lively interest in the affairs of this Association.

The time of the Convention was mostly occupied in discussing the quality and adaptation of the various fruits to the climate and soil of this part of the country. Many practical fruit growers, (some of whom were among the earliest settlers of this State, who have paid special attention to the cultivation of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, &c., for the last fourteen years,) were present and took part in the discussion, which developed much very valuable information.

E. W. EDGERTON, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Society, was present, by whom a proposition was made to the Association, to hold its next Fair in connection with the next Fair of the State Society.

On motion, a Committee of three—consisting of MESSRS. CASTLEMAN, MILLER and GIFFORD—was appointed, to meet a like Committee from the Board of the State Society, to consider the proposition, and take such action thereon as might seem advisable.

The discussion and other proceedings of the meeting will soon be published.

The following list of officers for 1855, was chosen, and the meeting adjourned:

President.

H. J. STARIN, Walworth.

Vice Presidents,

C. HAWLEY, of Milwaukee;
D. WORTHINGTON, of Waukesha;
F. DRAKE, of Racine.

Recording Secretary,

MARK MILLER, of Rock.

Corresponding Secretary,

CHARLES GIFFORD, of Milwaukee.

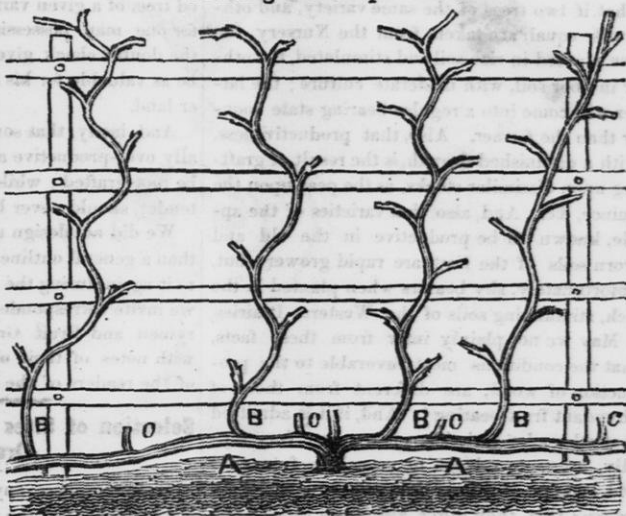
Executive Committee,

J. C. BRAYTON, of Jefferson;
A. L. CASTLEMAN, M. D., and
A. G. HANFORD, of Waukesha.

GENEROUS PRICE FOR FRUIT.—Two splendid Oregon Pippins, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and one splendid Pear, weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb., were sold by Mr. Weaver, at No. 1 Washington street, at \$10 each.—*California Farmer.*

Pruning the Grape Vine.

Last month we gave directions for training the Isabella grape vine, by a renewal system, which admits of laying down and covering in the fall. We herewith give a method of training four bearing vines, instead of two, from one root, adapted to small gardens or the sides of buildings, where only a single vine can be planted. If a trellis is used, it should be at least 12 feet wide and 10 or 12 feet high. To prepare a vine for this training, the first year leave only a single vine, cutting



GRAPE VINE AND TRELLIS, SHOWING THE RENEWAL SYSTEM OF PRUNING.

away all suckers, and bank up around the base in the fall. The next March cut back to within 2 buds of the ground; from each of these buds a vine will be produced, which should be trained in opposite directions, along the surface of the ground, (see A A, in the cut); these should be well cultivated and allowed to range unrestrained. Late the next autumn, all branches should be cut back to one bud, and each of the main vines shortened to 7 feet, and covered with straw or mats, without removing them from their place. The next spring, about the middle of April, remove the covering and allow two buds to push from each vine (see B, B, B, B,) and pinch off and keep down through the summer all others; train these upon the trellis, and pinch them when they have risen about a foot above the top, which will strengthen the laterals or side branches. Before winter sets in, cut back all the laterals to within two buds of their base, as in the cut, and lay these pruned vines upon the ground, and protect them from the winter, as before. In April, train again in their places upon the wall or trellis; cultivate well, and expect your first crop of grapes. This summer four more buds must be allowed to push and grow from the main vine at c, c, c, c, which should be trained up to tall stakes placed about four feet from the wall or trellis, or may be trained along the ground. These are to be pruned in the fall, as directed for B, B, B, B, which, having matured the first crop, are to be cut entirely away to give place upon the trellis to c, c, c, c, which will produce a crop the next season, and are to give place in

their turn to vines trained from the base of B, B, B, B. And thus, successively, upon vines of the previous season's growth, for an unlimited period.

A more convenient method of training, for those who design making a vineyard, is to plant in rows, 8 feet apart, with vines 6 feet apart in the rows, and train to stakes 6 feet high. A sandy loam is considered indispensable for the vine, and should be worked very deep, and thoroughly drained of water, to the depth of two feet or more.

Stocks and Grafting with the View of Promoting Productiveness, &c.

The subject of propagating fruit trees is one of far greater importance than is generally apprehended by those who plant and cultivate trees.

The general opinion has been in favor of those nursery trees which appeared in the Nursery the most thrifty, and which were grown to a given size in the shortest space of time, if apparently healthy; and, as root-grafted trees present no scar above ground at the place of grafting, the preference has been unqualifiedly given to trees worked in that way, without having bestowed a thought upon the philosophy of productiveness and longevity—if, indeed, it has been admitted that these qualities, or their absence, had any known existence or connection with reason, but were mere matters of chance. The following, however, are matters of

common observation and generally admitted: That, if two trees of the same variety, and otherwise equal, are taken from the Nursery, the one planted in rich soil and stimulated, the other in poor soil, with moderate culture; the latter will come into a regular bearing state sooner than the former. Also, that productiveness, with a diminished growth, is the result of grafting upon dissimilar stocks, as the pear upon the quince, &c. And, also, that varieties of the apple, known to be productive in the old and worn soils of the East, are rapid growers, but, unfortunately, shy bearers when planted in the rich, stimulating soils of the Western Prairies.

May we not plainly infer from these facts, that the conditions most favorable to the production of wood, are different from those of abundant fruit bearing? And, if it is admitted that all tender varieties, when grown very rapidly, are more subject to casualties from cold and sudden changes, than when moderately grown; that they differ, also, from those tending to longevity; and, also, knowing some varieties to be almost universally "shy bearers," and others over productive, endangering the life of the tree—should we not, if the means are in our power, cultivate so as to promote productiveness in the one case, and partially prevent it in the other?

Root-grafting, properly so called, (that is, using only the upper portion of the top root of young seedlings for the stock, and planting the part where the scion is inserted below the surface,) is the method, other things being equal, most likely to ensure the rapid growth of wood; for the reason, that the tree has its choice to use exclusively the roots of the stock; or, if a want of affinity exists, to strike roots from the scion, as often happens in the case of root-grafted trees. But some varieties are not so hardy as the average of seedlings, and others more so; and, as most injuries, from cold and changes, happen at or near the surface of the ground, it would follow that some varieties would be more, and others less hardy, when root-grafted, than when worked high up. And, from the premises and facts here laid down or assumed, that a variety which, by growing only moderately, on a moderately rich soil, would be sufficiently productive and hardy there, would fail in one or both these particulars, in one more rich and stimulating in a neighboring locality.

Hence, that root-grafted trees of a given variety would be as good, if not better, than others, for a given locality and soil, which would

be worthless in another; and, that a stock-grafted tree, of a given variety, may be *just the thing* for one man possessing rich land, which, by the double check given to growth, would not be as valuable for his neighbor occupying poorer land.

And, lastly, that some hardy varieties, naturally over-productive and hardy, should always be root-grafted; while others, shy bearers and tender, should never be so worked.

We did not design at this time to give more than a general outline of the subject, and recur to it again during the year. In the meantime, we invite correspondence from Western Nurserymen and Fruit Growers upon the subject, with notes of their observation for the benefit of the readers of the FARMER.

Selection of Sites for the Orchard and Drainage.

Do not suppose any soil on your farm too dry or poor for the orchard. Hill-sides and summits are the best, if well cultivated, on account of the thorough drainage of the sub-soil which exists generally in hilly ground.

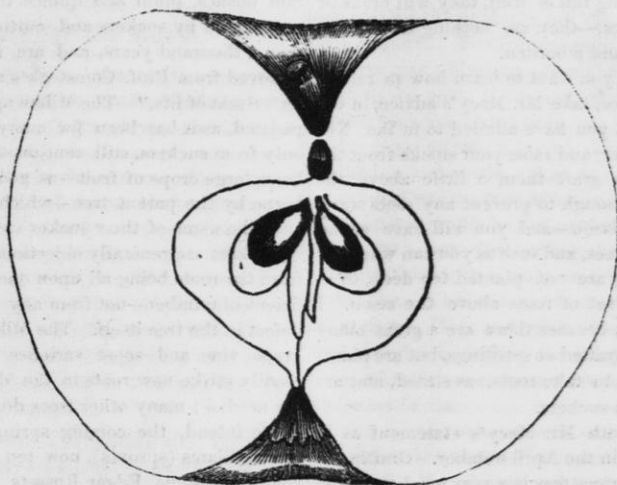
If level land must be used, we would press the importance of underground drains, under the rows; or, at least, thorough ridging with the plow, leaving the ridge summit for the trees to stand upon, with the "dead furrows" between 18 inches lower—or, at least, a foot lower. Three or four successive plowings will accomplish the work of preparation.

Underground drains, under the line for each row, should be laid two feet deep, with their *mouhths* or outlets at the lowest point of the field.

Try this on one row this spring, if no more, and mark the result. Where stone are not convenient, use split slabs of timber, laid over a narrow trench made in the bottom of the ditch before covering up. Oak timber, 2 feet under ground, will last an age.

GRAPES.—The use of grapes as an article of food, is much recommended in case of consumption. They contain a large quantity of grape sugar, the kind which most nearly resembles milk sugar in its character and composition, which is also useful for consumptives, it having a great attraction for oxygen, and readily affording materials for respiration.

CRANBERRIES.—The Minnesota papers account for the scarcity and high price of this fruit by the absence of the Indians, who usually pick them.



APPLES—THE DOMINE.

Medium size to large; round oblate. Skin thin, greenish yellow, thinly shaded and striped with red on the shaded side—nearly covered on the sun side, and; in exposed specimens, scattering rough dots; stem short, deep set, inclining to one side, inserted in a wide regular cavity; calyx nearly closed in a moderately deep plated basin; core medium; seeds large, dark reddish brown; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, juicy, mild, agreeable, slightly sub-acid. Very good. Season, from December to March; sometimes keeps till April. Tree a very rapid grower, with long straggling branches; leaves large, light green, drooping on long petioles. Bears rather young and abundantly; hardiness only medium in Nursery, on account of a tendency to grow late in the season while young. Should be planted on rich, thoroughly drained soil; when it is hardy, does well grafted on good seedling stocks, worked either low or high; on stunted stocks, or grafted on side roots, worthless, as are most other varieties. Should be planted rather liberally in the orchard, and sparingly in garden, for winter use and marketing.

The specimen from which the above outline was taken, was grown by Mr. Starin, of White-water, and was one of his premium list at the Fruit Growers' Fair, at Milwaukee.

☞ If you want to ascertain whether a soil or substance contains any lime, you may pour upon a small quantity of it, vinegar, or dilute muriatic acid. If lime is present, the mixture will froth up or effervesce.—*Dr. Kent.*

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

A Hint to Farmers on Buying Trees.

MR. EDITOR:—In perusing the November number of your valuable paper, I noticed that Mr. S. Heminway, of Fond du Lac, wants to draw some further information upon the subject of Root-grafted Fruit Trees, and consequently sent you a few lines favoring the present mode of operating. He states that he has been dealing in fruit trees for several years, and has paid, or given, considerable attention to this subject; and, in every instance where there was an objection raised, he has been unable to learn the first philosophical reason why root-grafting is not equally as good, if not decidedly the *best* method, and wants to learn some good reasons—if there are any—why root-grafting is not just as good as grafting into the body or limbs of trees?

THE REASON WHY, I will answer: A tree grafted on a part of a root, will never make a sound one, because the seed of life is not to be found on the stock, as it is on a seedling stock, and, consequently, the roots of the tree must start from the scion and convert it to a sucker. Now, why is not a sucker just as good as a tree raised from the seed? Because it has no heart or centre. You examine a 4 or 6 year old tree, that has been root-grafted, and the roots started from the place of union, or from the scion, and you will find that there is not one in twenty that has a sound heart or centre, and, consequently, they never will make a sound tree.—

They sometimes will grow well and make handsome trees; but as soon as they commence bearing, or hang full of fruit, they will break or slit all to pieces,—they are nothing but shells, and cannot stand a burden.

Now, sir, if you want to learn how to raise a good sound tree, take Mr. Macy's advice, in the April number, you have alluded to in the November number, and raise your stocks from the seed, and then graft them a little above the ground—far enough to prevent any roots starting from the scion—and you will have sound and durable trees, and such as you can warrant; provided, they are not planted too deep, so as to take a new set of roots above the scion. I say this again, because there are a great many trees that are grafted on seedlings, but are planted so deep as to take roots, as stated, and are no better than suckers.

I concur with Mr. Macy's statement as to root-grafting, in the April number. Grafting in the limbs of large trees is a very good way, and can be resorted to any time when you get tired of the natural fruit raised from the seed, or grafted in the right manner. But if a sucker should be grafted in this way, it will be no go; because it never will make a sound union, and will blow off before it ever gets to bearing.—These are my REASONS WHY.

Pewaukee, Jan., 1855. GEO. P. PEFFER.

REMARKS.—Mr. Peffer has, doubtless, been unfortunate in selecting his subjects for his cuts. No. 1 does not correctly represent a seedling grown in good soil and with good culture—is deficient in number and distribution of its roots. No. 2 pretty correctly represents root-grafting on a dissimilar stock—as the apple (*Pyrus Malus*) upon the wild crab (*Pyrus Coroxaria*)—or upon side roots of the common apple. If, however, the scion has rooted as well and strong as here represented, it would hardly become unsound, unless the variety was tender, as Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, &c. Seedling trees and those grafted upon seedlings, are often destroyed by death and decay of the top root, from surplus water in the soil and sub-soil, which, upon examination, will be found black or rotten hearted throughout.—Root-grafting as practiced by all intelligent Nurserymen, to wit, upon the collar, or upon the top root, just below that part of a young healthy seedling, never produces such a root as shown in the cut, but in all respects as that of a seedling set out for budding.

As to the "seat of life" being found only in the seed of trees, &c., is strongly contradicted

by Nature herself, in producing strong growing, long lived, and productive grape vines, currant bushes, plum and quince trees, although propagated by suckers and cuttings for more than a thousand years, and are immeasurably removed from Prof. Comstock's and Mr. Peffer's "seat of life." The Milam apple, also propagated, as it has been for many generations, only from suckers, still continues healthy and bears large crops of fruit—as good fruit as was borne by the parent tree—which fact has given it the name of the "sucker tree" South.

Suckers are generally objectionable, as stocks from the roots being all upon one side, and deficient in number—not from any constitutional defect in the tree itself. The Milam apple, the grape vine, and some varieties of the plum, readily strike new roots in the direction they are needed; many other trees do not.

We intend, the coming spring, to engraft some Milams (sprouts), now ten years in orchard, and some Edgar Russets (root grafts), eight years in orchard; because we do not like these fruits, after having proved them several years. Now, if friend Peffer can make it convenient to visit us in the grafting season, and will give us notice of such intention, we will perform the heading down in his presence, with full confidence that he will go his way, convinced that some root grafts and some suckers, at least, have about the same kind of heart-wood as a seedling.

We have double-worked (re-engrafted), many root-grafted trees, of hardy sorts, and eaten fruit therefrom, without ever having discovered the evil complained of in any greater degree than in working large seedlings. Severe or unseasonable pruning, severe cold, wet sub-soils and sudden changes of temperature, produces a diseased heart-wood in tender seedlings, as well as in choice varieties.

The drawings accompanying the above were too imperfect to engrave from. M.

TIME FOR PRUNING TREES.—If you trim when the tree is not in leaf, when the sap starts it will ooze from the wound, and discolor and kill the bark. The part exposed will rot, and soon decay will extend through the entire heart. If the tree is small, it is often ruined; if it is a large tree, it is very seriously damaged. It is better to prune in Autumn or while the tree is in full leaf. In June the wound will immediately begin to heal. In September it will remain dry and sound.

Your tools for this purpose should be sharp.—For small trees, excellent knives are made. For removing limbs of considerable size, use a mallet and a light hand chisel.

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

In this month, as in January, the operations of the farmer must be mainly confined to the care of his stock. Cows, sheep, and all other animals with young, require more care henceforth than earlier in the winter. They should have extra feed and warm shelter from the cold, drizzling rains and snows peculiar to the late winter and early spring months. Oxen intended for spring work, should also be put in condition by extra feed, for in most cases they are left to shirk, with other stock, through the winter, and pick their living from the straw stack. Cattle wintered in this manner will not be fit for spring work.

Now is the time to be looking after the tools. All farm implements should be overhauled and examined, and such as require repairing, taken to the proper mechanic, that they may be ready when wanted for use. It is the best of economy to keep all kinds of farm implements well painted—it adds both to their beauty and durability. This is just the best time in the whole year to do it. A coat of paint applied now will become well seasoned when the time comes for use, and will last much longer than if applied in warm weather.

There is no one thing which requires reform among farmers more than the proper care of implements—wagons, plows, reapers, harrows, and the smaller tools, are left to the mercy of the elements. Plows are often left standing in the furrow, or inverted where last used in the fall. There may be economy in this (?)—it saves the trouble of hauling back and forth—though, when wanted for use, it may require a day or two in scrubbing, scouring and polishing to make it turn a clean furrow. All this labor may be saved, besides durability, by the application of a coat of oil to the mould-board and land side, while bright, and then kept dry.

The reaping machine, which has cost from one to two hundred dollars, is often seen standing all winter exposed to the weather—sometimes on the very spot where it made the last clip of the harvest—wearing out more in one year by exposure, than in two or three by actual use. This kind of neglect can find no excuse in a country like this, where straw is so abundant, and which, with a trifling expenditure of labor, can be formed into good cover-

ings. Machines thus exposed become rusty and stiff—the revolving parts will not work, nor will all the greasing and oiling you can do help it much. The consequence is, the manufacturer gets a blessing—over the left—and the machine to boot, if by any quirk it can be forced back upon his hands.

Too little attention is also paid to the care of the hoe and spade. Any man who has ever handled either, knows that with a clean polished hoe or spade, he can perform one-fourth more work per day, and with a third less strength than with a rusty or imperfectly polished one. The one clears itself, while the other clogs. Hoes and spades may always be kept in order by wiping them dry with an old cloth, when done using, and keeping them dry when not in use.

A CHEAP AND QUICK PUDDING.—Beat up four eggs, add a pint of milk and a little salt, and stir in four large spoonfuls of flour, a little nutmeg and sugar to your taste. Beat it well, and pour it into buttered teacups, filling them rather more than full. They will bake in a stove or Dutch oven in fifteen minutes, and if you have company to dinner, and wish to add a little dish, this is a good and cheap one.

SOUPS.—All vegetables that are put into soups should be put into cold water and gradually brought up to the boiling point. This causes the vegetable to diffuse its flavor throughout the whole mass.

TO CURE GARGET IN COWS.—Mr. C. R. Vaughn of Norridgewock, informs us that he has cured a severe case of garget in one of his cows by the use of sulphur. He gave about three lb of flour of sulphur to the cow in the course of three days, in bran. It effected a complete cure, and although she was badly affected with the disease previously, she has had no signs of it since.—*Maine Farmer.*

CHICKEN PIE CRUST.—To one pint of water, take two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one of soda, half a cup of lard and a little salt; mix in flour to the consistency of paste; roll your crust, and put in the meat, which is seasoned with butter, pepper and salt. For your upper crust, lay two pieces of paste together, with a thin layer of butter between, and roll it to a proper thickness, and, with a good bake, it will be light, brittle, and good—and no doubt better for the health than the old fashioned kind.

TURNIPS of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

YELLOW BUTTER IN WINTER.—We observe different expedients for this purpose, and among the rest, putting in the yolks of eggs just before the coagulation of the butter in churning. This may be good; but the best way we have found is, to put a peck of carrots—not into the churn, but—into the cow's stomach every morning and evening.

TO KEEP WORMS FROM DRIED FRUIT.—Place your fruit in a steamer, over a pot of boiling water covered tightly. When thoroughly heated, tie them up in a clean cotton or linen bag, and hang them up. This method is preferable to heating in an oven, as that is apt to render them hard, even if you are so fortunate as not to burn them.

RICE MILK.—Pick and wash half a pint of rice, and boil it in a quart of water till it is quite soft. Then drain it, and mix it with a quart of rich milk. You may add half a pound of whole raisins. Set it over hot coals, and stir it frequently till it boils. When it boils hard, stir in alternately two beaten eggs, and four large table-spoonfuls of brown sugar.—Let it continue boiling five minutes longer; then take it off, and send it to the table hot.—If you put in raisins, you must let it boil till they are quite soft.

TEST FOR SOUND EGGS.—The larger end of a newly laid egg feels cold when placed against the tongue. A newly-laid egg, also, appears semi-transparent when placed between the eye and a strong light, and has a small and perceptible division of the skin from the shell, which division is filled with air or gas. If an egg shakes, it is sure that it is stale.

CURE FOR HEAVES.—Take some weed commonly called *smart weed*, that grows along the road-side, or in the fields in low places; steep it in boiling water till the strength is all out, and give the horse one quart of the liquid every day for eight or ten days. Mix it with bran or shorts if he will eat, if not, pour it down him with a bottle. Give him green or cut up feed, wet up with water, during the operation, and I will warrant a cure.—*Exchange.*

FOR MAKING LIQUID OPEDILDOD.—Take two quarts of proof whiskey, or other proof spirits, warm it over coals, being careful to prevent a blaze; Dissolve in it a pint of soap; when cold, put it in a bottle and one ounce of camphor. It is then ready for use. This is an excellent remedy for sprains or bruises, and should be kept by every owner of horses.

WORTH KNOWING.—It is said that a small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere in the room, which will give relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief as is afforded by a combustion of the resin. It is preferable to the combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

TEA.—M Laysel, a French chemist, says that he discovered that, by grinding tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusion, the quantity of exhilarating fluid obtained is nearly doubled. The experiment is worth trying.

FOR CHILBLAINS.—One ounce of camphorated spirit of wine, half an ounce of liquid subacetate of lead; mix and apply in the usual manner, three or four times a day. Some persons use vinegar as a preventative; its efficacy might be increased, by the addition of one-fourth of camphorated spirit.

GOOD AND BAD WORK.—A farmer, says Cole, dismissed a hand because, in his absence, he set only nine trees in a day. The farmer set out the remaining 91 of the hundred himself the next day. The result was, that the nine bore more fruit the first year than all the others.

A TWIG WHICH EVERY FARMER SHOULD KNOW.—If you wish to drive a cut nail into seasoned timber, and not to have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by, and dip the nail before driving, and it will never fail to go. In mending carts and plows, this is of great advantage, for they are generally made mostly of oak wood.

In straightening old nails before using, let it be done on wood with easy blows; if done on iron, they will be sure to break.

GREASE FOR COARSE BOOTS.—Take a coal made of white pine, of the size of a hen's egg, well burnt, pulverize it finely, mix it with enough of clean melted tallow to make it of the consistency of thick paste. Two or three applications will make the leather soft, and will keep the water out.

TO MAKE BOOTS WATER-PROOF.—Melt 3 oz each of rosin and beeswax, and stir in 1 pint of boiled oil, and heat all well together; when partly cool, add 3 oz. of turpentine. Apply hot with a brush.

Editors Table.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR PAPERS.—We caution subscribers who keep files of the current volume of the FARMER for binding, to be careful of their numbers, as we shall not be able to spare any extras. We have, even now but a few of the January number on hand.

DESULTORY CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE.—Mr. L. writes us from a western county: "We don't want your paper for 40 cents—so I send you the full amount for each member of the Club. I think the paper worth twice the amount to any farmer. I shall try to enlarge the club; but I cannot either receive a copy of the paper, or any discount in money for such services."

Mr. P. writes us, "I consider the engravings in the FARMER, to say nothing of the very valuable information derived from reading the same, worth more than the subscription price."

Mr. M. writes, "I don't wish you to send me any extra number for my trouble, even if I should send twenty-five names, which I intend to do."

Mr. H. writes us. "If I should send you one hundred and fifty, or more, subscribers, could you not afford to send each member a volume for 1855 for 25 cents?" No. We would not do it for as many thousands.

Mr. McC. writes us—"About two years since I cut your acquaintance, and went off after the *Farmer*. I am bit—I repent—I desire to return. I would acknowledge the receipt of the January number. This awoke me to my duty. I straightway determined to show the sincerity of my repentance, by getting up a Club, which I now send you."

Glad you have repented, friend Mc. The evidence of its sincerity is quite satisfactory.—We have a good many more such, besides others, on the anxious seat.

Hops—The tamarack swamps are turning out immense quantities of hop poles, which find a ready sale in the towns of Kushkonong and Oakland, where considerable capital is already invested in hop growing, and where preparations are making for more extensive operations next season. In Milford and Lake Mills large yards have been established, and as the business promises a good profit on the capital and labor invested, from the excellent quality and quick sale of what has been marketed, there is

a prospect of our county's becoming somewhat noted for its Hop growing.—*Jeffersonian*.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—B. P. Johnson, Secretary of the Society, has laid us under obligations for a copy of its Transactions for 1853. It contains much valuable and interesting matter, and breathes a spirit of progress and improvement in the agriculture of the Empire State.

HON. BEN. C. EASTMAN will accept our thanks for sundry Public Documents, among which we find a Compendium of the U. S. Census for 1850, Patent Office Reports, &c., &c.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE N. HAMPSHIRE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Our thanks are due JAMES O. ADAMS, Secretary of the Society, for a copy of its Transactions for 1853. It is a volume of 400 pages, very nicely arranged and printed. It contains many valuable articles. We have perused with much interest the articles on Hops, Irrigation and Cultivation of Forest Trees; also, an "Essay on Geology and Chemistry, in their relation to Agriculture," by Wm. Grey, M. D.

GODEEY FOR FEBRUARY.—We are already in receipt of the February number. It is superb in every department. Every family should take this monthly, for it is full of practical matters. We know of no other equal to it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—A. G. Hanford—Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Scions, &c.

LAKE MILLS NURSERY.—Messrs. Plumb & Atwood are prepared to supply all orders in their line.

CRANBERRIES.—F. Trowbridge, New Haven, Ct., Cranberry vines.

NEW CHURN.—G. N. Smith, a new Churn, highly recommended by those who have used it.

TOP ONION AND CORN SEED.—S. C. Bangs, Top Onions and Stowell Evergreen Corn.

B. J. TENNEY, Monroe, Wis., Books and Stationery.

BELOIT NURSERY.—H. T. Woodward, Jr., Beloit—a general assortment of Fruit Trees, and every thing usually found in a Nursery.

REAPER AND MOWER.—Manny & Co., Rockford, Ill., Adjustable Reaper and Mower. We have never had the pleasure of seeing this Reaper in operation, but from reports we must consider it one of the very best in use. H. HART, Emerald Grove, Rock co., is Agent for this Reaper.

CHOICE SEEDS.—I. W. Briggs, West Macedon, N. Y., an extensive variety of Seeds.

THE HORTICULTURIST; James Vick, Jr., Rochester, N. Y. \$2 per year; with colored plates, \$5. The January number of this valuable work is received. We advise every person at all interested in any department of Horticulture, to send in their \$2 or \$5, and procure it. See advertisement.

BELOIT COLLEGE.—There are 112 students in Beloit College, as follows:

Seniors, - - - -	5
Juniors, - - - -	7
Sophomore, - - - -	9
Freshmen, - - - -	15-36
Preparatory Students, -	52
Normal and English Students,	38
	<hr/>
	128
Deduct twice numbered,	16
	<hr/>
Total, - - - -	112

EXPORTS OF WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* some time since estimated the value of Exports of Wisconsin, during the year closed, at \$10,000,000. The figures show that this estimate was quite too small. We have thus far the following statements:

Milwaukee, - - - -	\$5,705,000
Kenosha, - - - -	1,710,236
Racine, - - - -	1,381,691
Sheboygan, - - - -	663,169
Green Bay, - - - -	374,000
Ozaukee, - - - -	160,000
	<hr/>
	\$10,075,097

The *Sentinel* says:

Add to this amount the exports from Manitowoc and Two Rivers, the lumber trade and the lead exports, and it will be found that Wisconsin, besides feeding a host of new comers, has exported a surplus of nearly, or quite, **FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS** for the year 1854.

☞ A flock of eighteen hundred sheep was driven through the town of Frederick, Maryland, a few weeks since, on their way from Vermont to Fauquier county, Va. They were of the fine wool varieties.

WELL STATED.—The Boston *Courier* with great truth, remarks that the United States exports more of the real necessities of life, and imports more of the unnecessary articles than any other nation in the world.

MAPLE SUGAR IN DECEMBER.—Mr. Myers, living on the Menomonee Shyock river, has sent the editor of the Oshkosh *Courier* a cake of maple sugar, made by him on the 15th of December, from sap

MANMOTH OXEN.—There is now on exhibition near the Fitchburg Depot, Boston, a pair of Oxen said to weigh *ninety hundred pounds!* One of them girts *twelve feet and one inch*, and is *eighteen feet in length*, from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and is *six feet four inches high!* They were raised by Mr. William Paddock, of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, and worked and fattened by Mr. John Lee, of Washington county, same State. They are bright and active, and well worth looking at, and the ninepence which it costs for the opportunity to do so.

WOVEN WIRE FOR FENCE.—A machine has been invented by John Nesmith, of Lowell, for weaving wire for fence, and a company has been formed for carrying on the manufacture, called the "Lowell Wire Fence Company."—They say they can furnish the netting in rolls at from seventy-five cents to two dollars per rod.

COLD WATER AT MEALS.—Dr. Hall says:—"I set it down as a clearly established fact, that a glass or more of cold water, drank habitually at meals, or soon after, is a pernicious habit, even to the most healthy."

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.—We have just examined a new and marked evidence of this caption, in a compound from the East, prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass. Dr. Ayer is a deep Chemist, and combines the constituents of this remedy in strict accordance with chemical principles. There is nothing secret about it, but the whole composition and process is freely published and made known to the Medical Profession. We have the Formula and particulars before us in the Doctor's own hand writing, and must in sincerity say of it and the medicine, that they show a skill and intrinsic merit which is worthy of all commendation. The Medicine has in diseases of the throat and lungs, been fully tested by all the Medical Colleges and most of our eminent Medical men, and is, as far as I know, highly applauded by them.

While, therefore, I am most heartily opposed to the recommendation of all secret remedies, I can cordially, and in my capacity of Physician, properly recommend the Cherry Pectoral to all.—*Rochester Banner.*

The city of St. Paul, Minnesota, now contains between six and seven thousand inhabitants. A correspondent says,—“Our emigration this fall has not, in the history of Minnesota, been equalled.”

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CHOICE FOWLS.

TO all those who wish to improve their breed of Fowls, I would say, that I have imported, and have now on hand,

BUFF SHANGHAIS, BRAHMA POOTRAS, & PARTRIDGE DORKINGS;

and having, when residing at the East, bred nearly all the different popular varieties, I have selected these—combining, as they do, I think, more desirable qualities than any other of the different popular breeds: First, as layers; second, for size and quality of flesh; third, their hardiness and quiet, peaceable disposition—the first two mentioned, any common fence being able to confine them.

My Fowls have all taken **FIRST PREMIUMS** wherever presented, and are not surpassed by any in the United States.

I will carefully pack and send Eggs of the above varieties, as directed, at the following prices, the money always accompanying the order: Brahma Pootras, \$3 per dozen; Buff Shanghais, \$2 per doz; Partridge Dorkings, \$2 per doz. All warranted true to their names.

Address, **JOHN JEFFERS,**
Feb., 1855. Darien, Walworth co., Wis.

RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, Apple Seedlings, Potatos, &c.

FRANCONIA RASPBERRY CANES—very productive, profitable for market. Price, \$1 per doz; \$6 per hundred; \$50 per 1000.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY (true)—Hardy, productive and good; always free from mildew. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$1.50 per doz, yearling plants.

STRAWBERRIES—Burr's New Pine, Crim-son Cone, Cincinnati Hudson, Prolific Haut-bois, Black Prince and White Wood. Price, 25 cts. per doz; \$1 per hundred.

APPLE SEEDLINGS—One year old, \$3 per thousand.

SEED POTATOS—Early and late sorts, including fifteen choice varieties, as Hall's June, Early Manley, Ash Kidney, Castor, Black Pink-eye, Black Imperial, White Mercer, Yam, Mexican Wild, Rough Purple Chili, &c. Price, \$1 to \$3 per bushel; R. P. Chili, \$2 per peck. [See Farmer for Nov., 1854.]

SCIONS of choice fruits, for grafting supplied in large or small quantities, embracing selections from over 200 varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots and Cherries. See page 58.

Each parcel will be carefully packed, marked and delivered at the Express office, Railroad depot, or otherwise, as directed; after which they will be at the risk and expense of the purchaser. Orders should be sent as early as possible, and accompanied with a remittance. Money promptly returned by mail when unable to fill orders. **A. G. HANFORD,**
Feb., 1854. Waukesha, Waukesha co.

CRANBERRY PLANTS,

Of the Ball or Egg-shaped Variety

ARE the best for all kinds of soil. They are great bearers, and will keep a long time, if properly gathered, and can be raised on poor, swampy land, where nothing else will grow, and often produce from 200 to 300 bushels per acre.

Circulars relating to culture, price, &c., will be forwarded gratis to applicants. For sale by **F. TROWBRIDGE,**

Dealer in Trees, Plants, Vines, &c.,
February, 1855. New Haven, Ct.

MONROE BOOKSTORE.

B. J. TENNEY,

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Wall and Window Paper, Magazines, Newspapers, &c.

BOOKS.—A general assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books; Medical, Law, Theological, Agricultural, and Farrier; Singing Books and Sheet Music.

GOLD & STEEL PENS, INK, &c.

School Libraries furnished to order.
Cash paid for Paper Rags.
Monroe, Wis., February, 1855.

FRUIT SCIONS!

THE subscriber will furnish SCIONS of the following choice Fruits, which he will pack and send by mail, express, or other conveyance, as directed, at the annexed prices:

Pears, Plums, Apricots and Cherries, 37½ cts. per doz., of each variety; or, \$2.50 per 100.

Apples, Grapes, Gooseberries and Currants, 25 cents per doz. of each variety; or, \$1.00 per hundred. Small samples, embracing fifty sorts, at \$8 to \$10. Where a number of Scions of the more plentiful sorts are wanted, they will be supplied at reduced prices.

APPLES.—Early Harvest, Summer Rose, Early Joe, Red Astracan, Sweet and Tart Bough, Sine Qua Non, Sops of Wine, Summer Queen Benoni, Porter Bevan, Dutchess of Oldenburg, Lyman's Summer, Genesee Chief, Blenheim Pippin; Hawley, Gravenstein, Dyer, Drap d'Or, Fall, Holland, Vedder's and Ribston Pippins; Early and Autumn Strawberry, Hawthornden, Keswick Codlin, Rambo, St Lawrence, Maiden's Blush, Northern Spy, Skaar, English, Roxbury, Golden, and American Golden Russets; Canada Reinette, Bourassa, Fameuse, Pomme Gris, R. I. Greening, Westfield Seek-No-Further, Jewett's Fine Red, Belmont, Yellow Bellflower, Jonathan Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Lady Apple, Wine, Melon, Dutch Mignonne, Golden, Ladies, Tallman, Danver's Winter, Green, Bailey and Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet.

PEARS.—Madilene, Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seedling, Doyenne d'Ets, Summer Francreal, Osband's Summer, Bartlet, Brandywine, Rostizer, Julien, Buffum, Beurre Diel, Beurre Goubalt, Bergamot Cadet, Fanel's Bergamot, Belle Lucrative, Dutchess d'Angouleme, Doyenne Boussoch, White Doyenne, Henry Fourth, Marie Louise, Louise Bon d' Jersey, Long Green, Oswego Beurre, Seckel, Stevens' Genesee, Swan's Orange, Urbaniste, Van Mons Leon L'cluc, Beurre d'Aremberg, Chaumontel Columbia, Glout Morceau, Paase Colmar, Vicar of Winkfield, Winter Nellis.

PLUMS.—Washington, Yellow Egg, Green, Yellow, Red, White, Imperial and Frost Gages, Coe's Golden Drop, Jefferson, Isabella, Duane's Purple, Diamond, Lucomb's Nonsuch, Ickworth, and Blue Imperatrice, Peach, Precose d'Tours, Smith's Orleans, Bradshaw, Lawrence's Favorite, Red Diapre, Lombard, Sweet Damson, German Prune.

APRICOTS.—Early Golden, Breda Moorpark, Violet.

CHERRIES.—Black Heart, Black Eagle, Downer's Late Red, Early White Heart, Early Purple and White French Guine, Guine Noie, Spachawk's Honey, Belle d' Orleans, Yellow Spanish, Buttner's Yellow, Carnation, Early Richmond, Indulle, Late Duke, May Duke, Large English and Plumstone Morello Reine Hortense, Florence, Elkhorn, Belle d'Choisy, Belle Magnifique.

GRAPES.—Isabella, Clinton, and Catawba

GOOSEBERRIES.—Houghton's Seedling.
CURRANTS.—Red and White Dutch, Champagne and Black English.

With the exception of Pears, (of which only a few as yet have fruited with me,) the Scions will be mostly taken from bearing trees. Thrifty trees can be furnished of most of the above, one to four years from bud.

A. G. HANFORD,
Feb., 1855. Waukesha, Waukesha co.

BELOIT NURSERY & GARDEN.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has for sale this spring a fine stock of

Thrifty Fruit Trees,

of the best varieties adapted to the West which he offers at the following rates:

STANDARD APPLE TREES, 4 to 6 feet high,	\$16 per 100
Extra sizes,	18 "
DWARF APPLE TREES,	31 cents
STANDARD PEARS, 2 to 4 years old,	50 cts
DWARF " " 2 to 4 years old,	50
" " 4 to 5 "	75
" " 6 "	\$1 00

PLUM TREES, 2 to 4 years old, 50 cts

CHERRY TREES, 6 to 8 ft high, best varieties, 44 to 50 cts

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES, not liable to mildew, a fine assortment, 18 to 25 cts

Also, Quinces, Raspberries, Currants, Grapes and Strawberries, at very low rates.

A good assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Dahlias, Roses, Border Plants, &c.

All trees sent from this establishment may be relied on as true to name, and of the very best quality and age, for the price.

All pre-paid orders promptly attended to, and trees packed and forwarded with the greatest dispatch.

TERMS CASH.

H. T. WOODWARD, Jr.
Beloit, Rock co., Feb., 1855. 4m

BLACK HAWK FLYING CLOUD FOR SALE.

A HIGH BRED MORGAN STALLION, of a jet black color, and got by the original Black Hawk, and his dam by the original Black Hawk of Vermont, who has sired more high priced colts than all other Stallions in the United States. A white strip in the face and three white feet, height 15½ hands, weight, 1050 lbs., heavy mane and tail, full of action and power, bold and graceful, 3 years old last July, bred by S. W. Jewett, Middlebury, Vt.—Like his sire, he is a very fast trotting horse, and shows better in harness than in any other position.

H. S. HALL,
Jan., 1855. 3m Gaines, Orleans co., N. Y.

THE HORTICULTURIST

AND

Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

THE HORTICULTURIST is a Monthly Journal, devoted to HORTICULTURE and its kindred ARTS, RURAL ARCHITECTURE and LANDSCAPE GARDENING. It is edited by P. BARRY, the author of that popular work, *The Fruit Garden*, and for many years the Horticultural Editor of the *Genesee Farmer*. Mr. Barry is universally acknowledged to be one of the best Pomologists in the world, and eminently fitted for this responsible station. He is aided by the best Horticulturists in the country.

ITS SIZE AND APPEARANCE.

The *Horticulturist* is a Magazine of forty-eight pages, without advertisements; and when Nursery and other advertisements are inserted, it is on a separate sheet, which can readily be removed before binding. It is printed on beautiful clear type, and on the finest paper, and ITS ILLUSTRATIONS ARE SUPERB, BOTH ON WOOD AND STONE. It is stitched in a neat and appropriate cover, and makes a volume at the end of the year of nearly 600 pages. Each number, in addition to numerous Wood Engravings, contains a *Frontispiece on Stone*, of some fine *Fruit or Flower*, drawn and engraved from nature, by the very best living Artists. These plates alone are worth more to every Fruit Grower, than the cost of the work, enabling every one to judge not only of the appearance but the character to each, as every plate is accompanied with full and correct descriptions. In addition to these are fine elegant **DESIGNS FOR COTTAGES, COUNTRY SEATS, SUMMER HOUSES, ARBORS, RUSTIC BRIDGES.** In short, nothing escapes notice that can make a Country Home pleasant and beautiful.—While the *Horticulturist* is, at least in appearance, equal to any work published in the country, the publisher has the satisfaction of knowing that the best Pomologists and the Press, both in this country and Europe, pronounce the HORTICULTURIST AND JOURNAL OF RURAL ART AND RURAL TASTE to be the best *Horticultural Journal in the world.*

Still further to add to the value of the work, and meet the improving tastes and increasing wants of Horticultural community, we also publish an edition with *Colored Plates*, each number containing a full page engraving of some new, rare, and valuable fruit or flower, correctly colored from nature by the best living artists in this line.

Arrangement.

The first twenty or thirty pages of this work are occupied with valuable papers by the Editor and correspondents. Then follow some six or eight pages of *Foreign Notices*, containing every thing new and important in European Horticulture for the past month. Ten or twelve pages of *Editor's Table* close the number; and, to the learner, this department is a very valuable part of the work, as it contains

simple and invaluable directions for the uninitiated in almost every department of *Gardening*, given in answer to numerous inquiries.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year. With Colored Plates, Five Dollars. A new volume commences with the January number.

Agents are allowed 25 per cent. from our regular terms. The same commission to Clubs of four or more, making the price of Plain Edition only \$1.50 to Clubs and Agents—and this for one of the most beautiful Magazines published.

☞ Specimen numbers sent free to all who wish to examine the work or obtain subscribers. Postmasters, Nurserymen, Fruit-growers, all who love *Fruits*, and all who love *Flowers*, all who would love to see "this wilderness blossom as the rose," are requested to act as Agents.

Address, JAMES VICK, JR.,
February, 1855. Rochester, N. Y.

Stowell Corn & Top Onion Seed.

I HAVE a quantity of the above named seeds for sale, which are genuine and well cured. The Onion Seed at \$2 per bushel. Enquire of the subscriber, or of URIAS STORY, Janesville. S. C. BANGS,
Magnolia, Wis, Feb., 1855. 2m

BUTTER MAKERS, ATTENTION!!**Davis' Patent Adjustable Churn**

AND

BUTTER WORKER

COMBINED.

The construction of this Churn is such that butter can be made with it of better quality, and with one tenth the labor, than by any other mode. It is truly a labor-saving machine, performing all the operations of churning, gathering the butter, working out the butter-mild completely, and salting it, the butter being ready for the table, market or packing, before taken from the churn, thereby wholly dispensing with the use of the hand ladle.

In the New England States, New York and Ohio, or wherever introduced, the Adjustable Churn has taken the place of all others. Being extremely simple in its construction, having no gearing attached—strong and durable and easily kept clean. The best recommendation that can be given, is the use of it, and it is warranted to give satisfaction.

Persons wishing to purchase or engage in the manufacture of churms, should not fail to examine the merits of the Adjustable Churn.

Manufactured by the subscriber at Berlin, Marquette county, Wis. The article can be seen at the store of O. W. NORTON, in Janesville.

☞ For testimonials of its merits, see circulars and bills. Agents wanted in every county in the State.

G. N. SMITH.
Berlin, February, 1855.

ORANGE & ICE CREAM WATER MELONS!

READ.—The subscriber takes this method of tendering his grateful acknowledgments to those who have seconded his efforts to obtain

RARE AND FOREIGN SEEDS FOR CULTIVATION;

also to those by whose patronage he is encouraged to go on, believing that in due time he will reap the reward of his toil. He has now under cultivation several foreign grasses, grains and vegetables, not fully tested, which may prove a great acquisition to the products of American husbandry—among which are, a

SKINLESS and BEARDLESS BARLEY;
BIENNIAL RYE, or 2 crops from one root;
CALIFORNIA TIMOTHY;

California Clover, an Annual, very large and coarse; several varieties of Corn, Wheat, Peas, Beans, Melons, Squashes, Cucumbers, &c.; all of which will be distributed, if found worthy of extensive cultivation.

The following have been tested, and are now offered to all lovers of good things:—

THE ORANGE WATER MELON.

This new melon is a native of China, and takes its name from the circumstance of the rind's separating from the pulp like that of an orange. Price per package,

25c.

ICE CREAM, OR WHITE SUGAR MELON, of Alabama—This is a new

and splendid melon, large, globular, white rind, white flesh and white seeds,

25

CITRON NUTMEG MUSK MELON.

—This new and superior melon was obtained from the U. States Patent Office, Washington. It is large, green flesh, beautifully netted, and very sweet,

12½

THE CELEBRATED JAPAN PEA.

—This product of Japan promises to be valuable both as an edible and food for stock; is very productive and hardy; will grow on almost any soil; should be planted and cultivated like corn.

12½

CALIFORNIA MUSK MELON.—

Large, long, yellow and fine,

12½

MOUNTAIN SPROUT WATER ME- LON.—Rare and excellent,

06

MOUNTAIN SWEET WATER ME- LON.—Rare and excellent,

06

MEXICAN WATER MELON.—Two varieties, white and black,) excellent,

06

SANDWICH ISLAND.—Two varieties, white and green,) excellent,

06

SOUTH CAROLINA. One of the fin- est melons,

06

SPANISH LONG ISLAND, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Mountain Sweet, &c., mixed,

06

SQUASHES—Sweet Potato, Vegetable
Marrow and Polk, - - - - - 06

Summer Crookneck, Scallop and Apple
Squashes, - - - - - 06

MAMMOTH RED and GRAPE TO-
MATOES—the largest and smallest, 06

WHITE VEGETABLE EGG. This
plant is worthy its name; in size, form
and color, precisely like an egg, - - - 96

VEGETABLE OYSTER or SALSIFY,
a good substitute for oysters, - - - 06

DOUBLE SUNFLOWER. (The Floral
King.) To form any idea of the magnifi-
cence of a large plant in flower, it must
be seen, - - - - - 06

VICTORIA RHUBARB. The best pie
plant, - - - - - 06

POTATO SEED, from apples of the white
and black mercers, - - - - - 06

ADAMS' EARLY CORN, a new and
valuable field corn, - - - - - 06

SWEET CORN, large, improved, yellow, 06

POP CORN, three varieties, red, white,
and yellow, - - - - - 06

POLAND OATS—samples of half an oz., 06

Any desired quantity of the above corn
and oats will be forwarded free of postage, by
mail, on the receipt of six cents for each half
ounce ordered.

POLAND OATS, (40 pounds per bushel,)
and MEXICAN WILD POTATOS, will be
forwarded by express or otherwise, as instructed,
at \$1 per bushel, and 25 cents each for the
best seamless bags.

All orders enclosing the money will receive
prompt attention. Seeds sent free of postage
in all cases where the price is enclosed.

Address, I. W. BRIGGS,
West Macedon, Wayne County, N. Y.
February, 1855. tf

LAKE MILLS NURSERY.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish, at
reasonable prices, Standard Trees of the
leading varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM, AP-
RICOT, CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY.

Also, a fine stock of Evergreens and Orna-
mental Shrubbery, Flowering Bulbs; three of
the best varieties of Pie Plant and Asparagus
plants.

We would call special attention to our fine
lot of DWARF PEAR TREES, bearing size;
also, twenty best varieties choice PLUM trees,
large size, propagated on English stocks. We
think we have the best the State affords.

Please call and examine, at PLUMB & Co.'s
Nursery, Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis.

J. C. PLUMB,
Feb., 1855: 3m R. ATWOOD.

ATKIN'S SELF RAKING REAPER AND MOWER.

THREE SEASONS' use of this ingenious, beautiful and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction—cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reaper, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving ALL THE OBJECTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT,

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago.
Jan. 1st, 1855.

Scribner's Ready Reckoner.

FOR SHIP BUILDERS, BOAT BUILDERS, LUMBER MERCHANTS, FARMERS & MECHANICS.

Being a correct measurement of Scantling, Boards, Plank, Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber, Saw Logs, Wood, etc., comprised in a number of Tables; to which are added Tables of Wages by the month, Board or Rent, by the Week or Day. Also, Interest Tables, at seven per cent.

BY J. M. SCRIBNER,

Author of "Engineer's and Mechanic's Companion," "Engineer's Pocket Table Book," etc.

Scarcely it is possible to add to the recommendations of the above book, more than to give its title page. Every one who is engaged in buying, selling, measuring or inspecting Lumber of any kind, will at once appreciate a work of this kind. No pains or expense has been spared in revising and enlarging this edition, to make it in every respect convenient & accurate.

The Log Table was computed by drawing DIAGRAMS for each and every log, from 12 to 44 inches in diameter, and the width of each board taken, after taking off the wane edge.—The sum total of each board constitutes the amount each log will give, and if there can be any dependence placed upon such strictly mathematical accuracy, no one will hesitate for a moment to abide the results here given, as the method adopted by the author can result in nothing else than strict honesty and mathematical accuracy, to the parties interested.

The best evidence of the usefulness and popularity of this book is the rapid and extensive sale of over seventy-five thousand in a very

short time. No book of its size and price contains more useful or correct tables.

In all new and lumber countries the book will be found very convenient, as it comprises much that will be useful for the farmer, mechanic and business man.

Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

The book can be had of booksellers generally throughout the United State. Price only 25 cents. Five copies sent for \$1, free of postage. Address

GEO. W. FISHER,
Bookseller & Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.
November, 1853.

ENGLISH CATTLE,

IMPORTED ON COMMISSION BY

Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BROTHERS,

Bishops Stortford, Herts, England.

Being much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best Stock, without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America. The firm having had forty years experience, they feel confident of giving satisfaction, both as regards price and selecting the stock from the best herds in England.

*Thorough Bred Horses, Hampshire South Down,
Short Horned Cattle, Cotswold,
Devons, Leicester,
Herefords, Suffolk Pigs,
Ayrshire, Essex
Alderney Cows from the Berkshire
Islands of Jersey and Merino Sheep from Spain
Guernsey, Mules do
Pure South Down Sheep,*

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have appointed one of the most experienced men in England entirely for purchasing

THOROUGH BRED HORSES,

And they have also an Agent in Spain for purchasing

Mules, Merino Sheep, etc.

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have purchased a valuable Patent, which will prevent accidents occurring to Cattle across the Atlantic—they can now safely be imported any time during the year. The Cattle will be insured from Liverpool to New York, by charging a small per centage.

A Steamer will leave Liverpool with Cattle about the first of every month.

The Stock will be delivered at New York in about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

Orders received, or for circulars containing all information, apply to Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BRO., or J. M. MILLER, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorized to act as our Agent.

New York, Jan. 1, 1855. 1y

HATS, CAPS & FURS

Will be sold cheaper than ever for the remainder of the season. CASH being very desirable,

Great Inducements

will be offered to those wishing any thing in this line.

Both Ladies' and Gents' FURS—a choice assortment yet on hand.

GLOVES AND MITTENS, the very best article manufactured, will also be found, at prices to suit the times.

CASH PAID for all kinds of Fur Skins, at the sign of the BIG HAT, on the west side the river.

J. R. BEALE

Janesville, Jan. 1st, 1855. : 2m

TO PHYSICIANS, FARMERS, AND EVERY BODY!

We would announce, that

FARWELL & BRO.

Are now extending their trade to the four corners of Wisconsin, and are the *only* House where you can buy Goods CHEAP—PURE! and in every way with the utmost confidence—such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, PAINTS,
OILS, TURPENTINE,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES,
DYE STUFFS, GLUES,

Patent Medicines of almost every kind now in use—all of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Our expenses are now reduced to a trifle—having build a large and commodious Store expressly for their trade, are not obliged to put on extra tariffs for rents, &c.

Call and see us, and if any thing is wanted in our line, you can not help pleasing yourself, as our motto is—"BOUND TO TRADE."

Milwaukee street adjoining Merchant's Hotel, Janesville, Wis.

Sept., 1854

FARWELL & BRO.

BELOIT CLOTHING STORE,

Corner of Turtle and School Sts.

A LARGE assortment of the most fashionable Gentlemen's apparel, consisting of Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Overhalls, Shirts, Cravats, Collars, Suspenders, and Gloves—made in the best manner—kept constantly on hand. Also, a large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings of all kinds, which will be made up to order in a manner so becoming, and at a price so reasonable, as to command the admiration of customers.

CUTTING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

Beloit, March, 1854.

1y

ROCK COUNTY NURSERY,



Situated in the Southern Limits of the City of Janesville, East side of the River, on the Telegraph Road to Beloit.

WE take this method of bringing to the notice of the public the fine stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c., which we have the pleasure of offering for the Spring trade.

Our trees are of thrifty growth, in an exposed situation, on the high prairie, which renders them hardy and adapted to any locality, and therefore of much more value than those grown in a protected situation.

Our stock is large, and embraces the best varieties now in cultivation that will endure our climate. From strict care in propagation and rearing, we feel warranted in recommending them to the public.

APPLE TREES—from 5 to 8 feet high, 16 cents each. Dealers and Planters wishing one thousand or more, \$120 to \$140 per thousand.

STANDARD PEAR TREES—from three to seven years old 50 cents.

DWARF PEARS—large variety—on Anger's Quince, five feet high, 40 to 50 cents.

DWARF APPLE—35 cents.

CHERRY TREES—5 to 8 feet high, large variety, 25 to 50 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES—good variety, 15 to 25c.

RASPBERRIES—50 cents per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—four years old, part of which have fruited, 25 to 30 cents.

Care taken to furnish articles of the best quality and true to name.

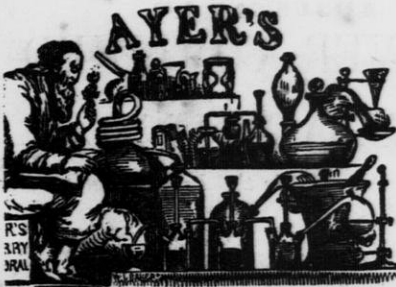
NURSERY STOCKS, SETS, &c., furnished to those commencing business on liberal terms. All interested are invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to and trees packed and forwarded without delay.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

COLBY & WILLEY.

Janesville, Jan. 1st, 1855. : 1y



AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
 For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

We invite the attention of the public to the certificates appended below, and bespeak for them that candid consideration which their honest frankness deserves.

Men in such stations as many who voluntarily bear witness to the efficacy and value of CHERRY PECTORAL, do not wantonly trifle with, or distort facts, nor overstate their convictions. Judge then, whether this is not the medicine to trust when you must have relief for the throat and lungs; judge, too, whether every family ought not to have it by them as a safeguard against the everywhere prevailing enemy, which steals with fatal frequency upon almost every flock, and carries off the lamb from many a home?

Jackson, C. H. Jackson City, O., }
 20th November, 1852. }

DR. J. C. AYER.

Sir—The CHERRY PECTORAL is much inquired after. Several of our best Physicians have used it, three of them in their own case, and always with the happiest effects. The numerous patent medicines always before them, lead to incredulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value in any article, that anything like a general confidence can be excited.

The unrivalled excellence of this combination of agents, (in the Cherry Pectoral,) proved beyond cavil by repeated trial under their own observation, has compelled medical men to proclaim abroad its usefulness. It is beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for the Pulmonary Affections of this climate, at the same time sedative and expectorant—a rare combination of properties.

In the hope that it will prove its own reward, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
 JAS. H. C. MILLER, M. D.

Allegan, Mich., 10th Jan., 1853.

Dear Sir—No one, *no, not one*—man woman, or child—can be found to deny that the CHERRY PECTORAL is all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues. Yours truly,

JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.

Let Gentlemen of the Legal Profession mark this case.

Williamsburg, L. I., Sept. 3, 1853.

DR. J. C. AYER,

Dear Sir—Over application for the past three years to my duties as an advocate brought on some eight months ago a severe irritation of the bronchial tubes, which was a constant annoyance to me, and fast becoming a source of great apprehension. Every remedy tried, failed even to relieve me, till I used your CHERRY PECTORAL. This has not only relieved me, but, as I trust, wholly cured me. I care nothing for the reputation of advocating Patent Medicines, and this is at your service. I shall recommend it to members of the bar, and others whom I may meet, laboring under similar indispositions. Yours truly,

R. F. JONES.

What yet remains to convince the most incredulous, that the Cherry Pectoral is all that it purports to be, viz.: an unequalled remedial agent for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The experience of years has proven it to be such, and we submit to the people, believing that its virtues will fully maintain its reputation.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER,

CHEMIST, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Carey & Gordon, Beloit; Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville; J. K. Eilert, Monroe; John Wright, Madison; E. R. & F. A. Utter, Elkhorn; T. Mason, Dubuque, Iowa; E. E. Gay, Burlington, Iowa; and by all Druggists everywhere. v6n8:1y:c11

The New Edition of
LAPHAM'S POCKET MAP

OF WISCONSIN, showing the surveys of the Menomonee Lands, &c., may now be had at the bookstores, or by application (accompanied by the cash) to the undersigned. It will be sent by mail to any address upon the receipt of one dollar. A liberal discount made to dealers.

I. A. LAPHAM.

Milwaukee, January, 1853.

L. Moses,

MANUFACTURER of Cabinet Ware — Ready Made Coffins constantly on hand Metallic do. furnished to order Shop on the west side of the River, Janesville.

**MANNY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED,
AND
SINGLE MOWER.**

Secured to John H. Manny by *NINE PATENTS* in the United States; also
Patented in England.

MANUFACTURED BY MANNY & CO. AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

These valuable machines are constantly being manufactured. A large number are being made for the coming harvest.

Over **TWO THOUSAND** were constructed during the past season, and used with *entire success*, yet the demand was not half supplied.

Thirty first class premiums have been awarded to Mr. Manny for the superiority of his machines over all others, in the frequent trials it has had with them, including every machine that has any claim to reputation.

A WARRANTY

Is given to each purchaser, that the machine is well built, and of good materials; and that it will Mow as well as can be done with the Scythe, and Reap as well as can be done with the Cradle.

The Machine is drawn by two horses, and managed by one person for mowing, and two persons for reaping; and is also warranted to cut from ten to fifteen acres per day.

THE NINE PATENTS

Of John H. Manny, for Reaping and Mowing Machines, embrace Adjustability, the Knives, Guard Fingers, Dividers, Arrangement of Wheels, of Platforms, Trucks, Levers, Braces, Frame Work, Gathering Wings, Oblique Platform, Joints, Positions for Attendants, etc., etc.—all these being exceedingly valuable features, and in most successful operation.

OUR EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY

Is located on Rock River, in the city of Rockford, Ill.; and having an unsurpassed water power, and every facility necessary to the manufacture of Manny's Patent Adjustable Reaper and Mower, we are enabled to supply all orders for the same with promptness and with a perfect machine.

MANNY'S MACHINE

Excels all others in simplicity of construction, in facility of management, in lightness of draught, (requiring only two horses,) in having no side draught, in its adjustability to uneven ground, and in being readily adjustable to any height from the ground when reaping, by means of a lever extending from the driver's seat, and under his control.

It also excels every other implement in cutting lodged or tangled grain or grass, and also in cutting all kinds of grain or grass, whether wet or dry, without clogging. It will cut flax close to the ground, or gather the seed, and will also gather timothy and clover seed.

Two Knives—one a sickle, the other a smooth edge—are furnished with each Machine, either of which may be used as required.

THE COMBINED MACHINE

Is converted from a Reaper to a Mower, and *vice versa*, by simply removing or inserting a loose platform, which may be done in less than one minute.

NUMEROUS CERTIFICATES,

Recommendations, and testimonials to the great value of Manny's Machine, have been received from all parts of the country, and are published, together with a large amount of other information, in a pamphlet which will be promptly sent by mail to all applicants.

Price of Combined Machine,..... \$135 00
Price of single Mowing Machine,..... 120 00

☐ Machines delivered where ordered at the above prices, with transportation added.

Rockford, Ill., Feb., 1855. 7m

MANNY & CO.

D. Matthews

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER, AND NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII.

MADISON, WIS., MARCH, 1855.

NO. 3.

MARK MILLER, Editor and Proprietor.
J. C. BRAYTON, Horticultural Editor.

TERMS.—50 Cents a Year in Advance; Five copies for \$2, if directed to one Post Office, and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume and back numbers supplied.

ADVERTISING.—One page, first insertion, \$6; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first insertion, \$4; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$3; one page per year, \$50; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$18; eighth page, \$10; one square, (twelve lines or less,) per year, \$6.50; less than one year, first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50cts.

☐ Bills for Advertising to be paid quarterly.

Wisconsin State Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, held at their rooms in Madison, on the 14th of February, 1855, the following amendments were proposed and unanimously adopted:

ARTICLE II was amended so as to read as follows:—"The Society shall consist of such citizens of this and other States, as may signify their wish to become members, and shall pay, on subscribing, not less than one dollar; and, also, of Honorary and Corresponding members. The Presidents of County Agricultural Societies, or a delegate from each, shall be Ex-officio members of this Society. The payment of ten dollars, or more, at any one time, shall constitute a Life Member, and exempt the donor from annual contributions."

ARTICLE V. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society, at their rooms in Madison, on Wednesday, the 3d day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., in each year; and 20 days' notice thereof shall be given in one or more papers in the village of Madison; at which meeting the President and four members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by a plurality of votes. The Executive Committee shall

have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Society. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee, on giving 20 days' notice, in the public papers; which notice shall state the day, hour, and place of said meeting.

ARTICLE VII. The Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members attending any annual or special meeting.

Messrs. H. S. Orton, E. W. Edgerton, and H. M. Billings, were appointed a Committee to revise the Constitution and Act of Incorporation, and to draft a code of Bye-Laws, and report the same at the next annual meeting of the Society, which was unanimously adopted.

The Society then adjourned.

E. W. EDGERTON, Pres't.

GEO. O. TIFFANY, Sec'y.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Condition of Soil for Sowing Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice a series of questions by Geo. P. Peffer, respecting the cultivation of wheat, which I consider of sufficient importance to elicit answers, separately, to each of the 9 queries, and I shall endeavor to give such answers as my experience and observation, in connection with what I have learned from Agricultural publications, may enable me to.

First. *What condition should the soil be in for sowing wheat?* Now, as there is so great a variety of soils, the same process may not be applicable to all of them, we will suppose the soil to be a clay loam on oak openings. I hold that no land is naturally better adapted to the growing of

wheat than a pretty stiff clay loam, of sufficient elevation to be exempt from too much excess of water. If for fall wheat, the land summer fallowed with a crop of peas—say three bushels of seed per acre—and when the crop is matured, turn in swine, sheep, calves and colts, sufficient to devour all the grain and as much of the pea vine as they are disposed to eat. This process is better than a naked summer fallow, inasmuch as your land is not impoverished by the removal of any of the crop from the soil; and it also effectually checks the growth of all weeds. Now that the pea crop is all destroyed and the vine in a partly decomposed state, turn under the refuse, and sow early in September—thoroughly pulverize the soil by thoroughly plowing and harrowing. When this is accomplished, pass over the field with a heavy roller, and it is done with until the succeeding spring. If your means will admit, sow some 50 or 60 bushels of charcoal dust per acre—being first reduced to powder by threshing upon a barn floor with a flail, heavy maul, or other machinery, any way to reduce it to dust. Sow it over your field of wheat while the dew is on, of a still morning. The charcoal tends to strengthen the wheat straw, and, consequently, you will realize plump, heavy grain. In default of charcoal dust, use from 12 to 20 bushels of wood ashes per acre—unleached, the former quantity, 20 of leached.—I would recommend the same process for a crop of spring wheat, unless you have some stubble or other land that has been in hoed crops and kept perfectly clear of weeds the season preceding. In sowing the wheat for spring crop, the land should be invariably fall plowed, and sowed early in spring. I would here observe, as far as it has come to my knowledge, pit bottoms, where charcoal has been burned, produce plump, heavy grain of all the cereals. As it retains ammonial salts, it is an excellent fertilizer on almost all dry soils.

I am aware, Mr. Editor, I have only made an introduction to this important subject, in the hope that we may have the published experience of many more agriculturists throughout the Union.

ELISHA FULLER.

Omro, Winnebago co., Feb., 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Harvesting Oats, &c.

Being drove for time last harvest, I mowed my oats; then, when sufficiently dry, raked them together with a horse rake, and hauled them directly into the barn.

CORN-STALKS FOR FODDER.

Sow Indian corn broadcast, at the rate of three bushels per acre; cut the stalks in August, and set up in shocks. Let threshing be done early; build the straw stack against the barn, then haul in the stalks when partially dry; pitch back a layer of straw, then a layer of stalks. In this way I have wintered a stock of cattle, where the means seemed very scanty. The stalks impart their nutriment to the straw, and cattle will eat both stalks and straw very clean.

A BARN IN THE ROUGH.

Put up a frame, say 26 by 36, with four bents twelve feet apart, connected by girts—the rafters in a building of this width will need no support in the middle; let the rafters be fifteen feet long, connected by hard-wood ties, from three to four feet apart; cover up and down with sound boards, sixteen feet long—batten with inch boards, six inches wide; let the posts be twelve feet long. Leave sliding panels over the middle and upper girths, at suitable distances, on each broadside, for the admission of fodder; then build stables at each gable end as best you may. The advantages of a building like this are: it is capacious, and any of the boys will build and cover in less than no time; it keeps your hay, straw, &c., from being coated with snow and ice in winter, and when Boreas

rages, it don't blow it over the hills and far away; and last, not least, it makes a good wing to your barn-yard. OASIS.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Cultivation of the Egg Plant.

MR. EDITOR:—As there has been a number of inquiries about the cultivation of the Egg Plant, I will cheerfully state, for the benefit of your readers, the little that I know.

I planted the seeds in a hot-bed about the 25th of March. I watered them frequently to make them spring up—otherwise they are apt to fail. When there seemed to be no more danger of frost, I transplanted them. My ground was rich for new oak-opening land. I planted them in hills—four feet apart each way—one in every hill—choosing the same sort of weather as is suitable for transplanting tomatoes. They require frequent and deep hoeing and hilling up.

From a six cent paper of seeds, I raised ten or twelve bushels of eggs—without setting out near all the plants—and the bushes were still bearing and blossoming when they were cut off by the frost, on the 12th of October. I think a much larger, as well as earlier crop could be had, by planting the seeds on the 10th of March, and by transplanting them into very rich, deep soil.

The fruit of the purple Egg Plant is fit for use as soon as it is the size of a goose egg, and until the seeds become reddish or brown, when it acquires a disagreeable pungency. If gathered before hurt by frost, the eggs can be kept till January, by hanging them in the cellar, or by laying them on shelves there, in single tiers. Their flavor remains good to the last. There are five varieties of the Egg-Plant, but that having medium-sized, purple, pear-shaped fruit, is the best.

The modes of preparing them for the table can be learned from Mrs. Leslie's *Direc-*

tions for Cooking—her first, not her late work. O. PARK.

Janesville, Wis., Feb., 1855.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Crossing Different Breeds of Fowls.

FRIEND MILLER:—In giving you my experience in crossing piferent breeds of fowls, permit to express my opinion of the ruinous practice of *in-and-in* breeding, which cannot be too strongly deprecated—a course highly injurious in all animals, and not excepting the human family.

To propagate first class stock, and retain their purity, they must not only be of the same variety, but as distantly related as possible. By breeding the same family of bloods together—say, offspring of same parents—is ruinous in the extreme, and the very best breeds will soon become worthless, which I have tested to my satisfaction with Asiatic fowls; but by a judicious mixture of fresh blood yearly, and by proper selections, they have attained to all the advantages any person ought reasonably ask. The long shanked, narrow breasted, lightly feathered, clumsy, awkward critters, are rarely to be seen except in the yards of some *in-and-in* breeders. It is far better to break up the uniformity of your fowl's plumage, and risk the development of some defect which may be brought about by the union of two breeds, or certain strains of breeding, than continue on in one uninterrupted line closely connected. This course of mixing is termed *crossing*, and is very often attended with beneficial results among every variety of domestic stock.

I have experimented with fowls for fifty years as a favorite amusement; and, since the late popularity of foreign breeds, I have spared no expense or trouble to test their relative qualities, which time nor space will now allow me to particularize; suffice it to say, I am content with those I now have—provided I can keep them as good as

they now are, by selecting from other yards cocks of the right stamp to breed from, of their respective breeds.

As I have catered the last four years for public fancy, I have taken every precaution to breed each breed pure; still, to indulge my fancy for experimenting, I have kept one or more yards made up of all the yards—some of which progeny did not amount to much, and others, again, made fowls I can confidently recommend as highly productive, hardy, large, and of rich plumage.

The English Dorking crossed on Shanghai or Brahma, makes a valuable variety,—plump, compact, slightly birds, and of good size. I kept a yard of them last year, and was well satisfied with them. I have a white English Game and black Cochin China, half-and-half, a great favorite. She laid all the fore-part of last winter, and hatched a brood in February, another in June, and another in August; and with each brood, commenced to lay before leaving them. This winter, the same has just hatched a brood. I have, also, in my mix'd yard, a white Shanghai and black Cochin, half-and-half, that has proved to be a very free layer. I have, also, a Shanghai and Brahma, half-and-half, that laid 79 eggs before she was inclined to set, but "broke her up," and she has laid almost constantly since. I have a yard of pullets from a very fine black Shanghai hen and my best Brahma cock. Their plumage is black, with very strong green metallic lustre; large and very fine form, and are now laying freely, though quite young. They have bright yellow legs, which is rarely to be seen on such black birds.

On referring to my memorandum book of "fowl doings," I find the above named comprises most, if not all, the crosses I consider worth propagating. As to there being so many *distinct breeds* of Asiatics among us, I am much inclined to doubt, although so much has been said on that

subject. I consider most of them but varieties, with established characteristics, by selections and particular strains of breeding. It no doubt requires, in China, the same mode of management to propagate first class fowls, that it does here, viz.: the frequent addition of fresh blood, and selecting such as best pleases their fancy.—Some prefer light, and some dark; some with feathered legs, and some with clean legs; still, for a person to rest content with the common fowl, or a mere dash of blood, at this day, as a source of domestic economy, is like preferring the racer breed of hogs to the best Suffolks.

Should you deem the above worth the space it will occupy in your useful paper, and, if desired, you may hear of some of my doings and experience hereafter.

M. FREEMAN.

Schoolcraft, Mich., Feb., 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Tree Pedlars.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to say a few words to the farmers of Wisconsin, and to those in particular who, during the past year, have encouraged the importation of fruit trees, palmed upon the community by agents. Don't forget that there are Nurseries in the West, as well as at the East; and, if an agent from a York State Nursery calls and tells you his trees are better than those grown here, don't tell him you know better, but stick to *your* opinion—it is as good as *his*, and perhaps better. You need not tell him that trees grown upon their native soil do better than those exposed to a change of climate and soil; besides, having their roots frozen and thawed, and dried, by several hundred miles transportation—I mean, such as can be grown here from seed. Don't expose your doubts, if he assures you of a fine lot of trees; but tell him at once, their home consumption demands the best, and you want none of their refuse. Give them to understand that

there are Nurseries within six miles of your own door, where better trees can be had, and at lower prices, and can be obtained at any time, and set fresh from the ground and in good season. Let him know that there are some in the Badger State who are not fools, even in the presence of some "gas." W.

REMARKS.—We have taken frequent occasion to caution the public against being deceived into the purchase of trees from these Peter Funk Nurserymen, who are generally non-residents. We hear of several of them, now in the State soliciting orders for trees, to be shipped and delivered this spring, from beyond Lake Erie.

We advise all who want trees, to buy them of our Western Nurserymen. Go to the Nursery and select for yourself—see the trees taken up and packed so as to keep the roots from freezing and drying while out of the ground; and, get a regular bill, specifying the varieties. Then, if your trees are properly set out and cared for, they will live and thrive; besides, when they come into bearing, if they do not prove true to name, you know where to look for satisfaction. We repeat, discard all itinerant tree peddlers.

Experiments with Guano.

Mr. RUFUS SANBORN, of Hampton Falls, N. H., has been making a course of interesting experiments with Guano, which we compile from a lengthy article on Guano and Superphosphate, by Henry F. French, in the *N. E. Farmer*.

Mr. Sanborn's first experiment was with potatoes. He planted them on dry land, on which he had applied sixteen loads of manure and plowed it in. He put one hundred pounds of Peruvian guano into the hills, on half an acre, leaving the rest with no manure except what was plowed in.

He dug the potatoes in July, and sold them at an average price of one dollar fifty cents a bushel. He got just twenty-five per cent. more potatoes where the guano

was applied, and they were of better size.

His crop was one hundred bushels to the acre. The value of the guano and labor of applying it was three dollars, and the gain by its use about twelve and a half bushels of potatoes, which sold for \$18.75.

On another piece of similar land, he applied swamp mud in the hill, to the whole, and to a part Peruvian guano, at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre. The crop was understood to be a later crop than the first, and to have been 209 bushels to the acre, so that the 100 pounds of guano, worth three dollars, gave twenty bushels of potatoes, worth about sixteen dollars.

Mr. Sanborn applied 100 lbs. to three-quarters of an acre, and plowed it in for *Rye*, leaving a part of the piece with no guano. It was cut by his men in his absence, and not kept separate. The whole crop was twenty bushels to the acre, which he called a small crop. His opinion is, that there was fully double the quantity of straw, and nearly double the quantity of grain on the part where the guano was applied.—He applied 200 lbs. to an acre for *Barley*, and increased his crop one-third by the means, as compared with a part of the field not guanoed.

The part on which the guano was used, gave a crop of fifty bushels to the acre, so that he got about twelve and a half bushels of barley, worth as many dollars, for about five dollars of guano, to say nothing of the increase of straw.

The barley was raised last year, and the land laid to grass. He says there was this year no perceptible difference in the crop of grass where the guano was used, and where it was not.

Experience has proved that on permanent wood-lands, it is advisable to cut the whole growth off at once, as you would cut off a crop of grass from a permanent meadow. The succeeding crop starts at the same time, and goes on evenly, stands thickly on the ground, and every part is ready to cut again at the same time. The oftener hard wood is cut, the faster the next crop will grow. It is the opinion of close observers that it is most profitable to cut the same ground over about once in twenty to twenty-five years.—*Boston Cultivator*.

Rye exists wild in Siberia.

Anti-Salt Movement.

ADVANTAGES OF SALT FOR CATTLE.—

Dr. Joel Shew publishes in the *Hydropathic Review*, a lecture devoted to the discussion of the following strange propositions:—

"Salt, or the chloride of sodium, is mineral poison, and in all works of any note on the subjects of poison, it is treated of as such. It is in no form of natural food; it is an indigestible article; never goes to nourish any part or portion of the living body, as we have every reason to believe, but always leaves the system as it enters it, a mineral, indigestible poison."

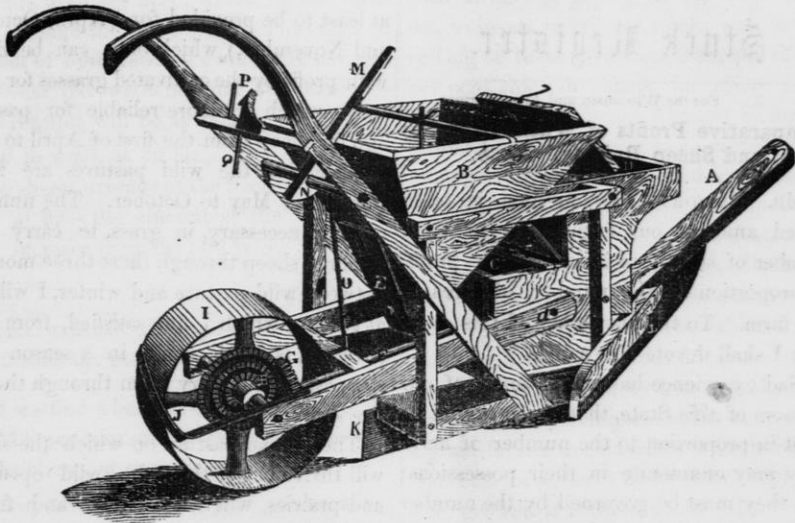
The facts adduced in proof of this are, that a young lady was poisoned by about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of salt, taken as a medical vermifuge; and that another individual, as a feat of gluttony, waded to sup a pound of common salt in a pint of ale, and died apparently with symptoms of irritant poisoning. Dr. Shew observes, that "sailors kept long on salt provisions suffer from scurvy." The Doctor might have added with equal pertinence, that if a dog were fed exclusively on the richest soup, or even roast game, he would infallibly soon die. The Doctor is also mistaken in saying that salt is taken in food as an antiseptic. The eccentric and learned John Abernethy used to remark to his pupils:—"Gentlemen, the stomach is not a mill"—in allusion to the old theory of digestive trituration—"nor is it a fermenting vat" upon any chemical hypothesis; "but a stomach, gentlemen, is—a stomach"—meaning that there is something about vital action, and the material and physical agents which agreeably and usefully, in certain doses, modify that action, which is vainly sought to be understood or explained. Lime, for instance, is a necessary ingredient of bones. A hen, with the best disposition in the world to lay eggs, will be unable to do so unless she can pick some lime, perhaps from the mortar of the walls of her prison house, to form the shell, and mineral matter of various names enter into all organized structures. The blood derives its color from the presence of iron and soda, one of the oxidized elements of common salt, is as necessary an element of blood as is the iron.

Practical agriculturists know from deci-

sive, clear, and intelligible proofs, that of two lots of cattle, the one denied and the other supplied with salt, the skin to the touch may be fine and sound in both; but the hair in oxen, which have had salt, will be smooth and shining, while in the others it will be dull and erect. On prolonging this experiment, these signs will become still more prominent. Animals absolutely deprived of salt, or receiving no more than what is naturally contained in their fodder, are thereby deprived of what is necessary for the secretory process. The skin becomes diseased, or, as the English term one form of it, "hide bound," *from sympathy with the inactive digestive process*; while other oxen, in spite of the want of exercise from stall feeding, remain generally healthy if supplied with the saline stimulant. Salt serves in all living organisms to assist and promote the most salutary changes, without directly taking a share by its elements in the formative process. So far from it being true, that "salt never goes to nourish any part of the living body," the fact is that salt does not act directly as a producer of flesh, but it neutralizes the injurious effects of the unnatural avoidance of exercise forced on animals fed or fattened to produce flesh, and advantages resulting from its moderate use can not be estimated too highly. Salt accelerates growth, rendering the wool of sheep finer; the flesh is better flavored, more nutritious and more easily digested than that of animals which are excluded from taking any salt with their food. Dr. Shew will hardly convince us that the millions of the Hindoos, who live almost exclusively upon rice and water, always add salt to it from mere caprice or habit.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

ROLLERS.—Every farmer should provide himself with a roller. Where grass lands heave with the frost, and protrude the roots of the grass, thereby producing an uneven and unsightly surface, greatly to the hindrance of the mower, the action of this instrument is indispensable. It crowds down the elevated tufts, and thereby insures a more speedy and vigorous vegetation, and enables the scytheman to cut close, and with the greatest ease.—*Working Farmer.*

☞ Agriculture, like the leader of Israel, strikes the rock—the waters flow, and famished people are satisfied.



WOODWARD'S SEED PLANTER AND WEEDING PLOW.

At the great trial of Agricultural implements at Geneva, New York, in 1852, this planter was the most successful. The committee, in their report, say:—

“The planter was tried with corn on the surface and found to drop four grains with accuracy, at equal distances of three feet. Gypsum or plaster was then placed in a hopper next to the seed box; when in motion it dropped the corn with precision, and deposited about a gill of plaster on the corn. This machine was then worked in a piece of plowed or cultivated ground and planted several rows; upon examination, and upon removing the earth, it was found that not more than five and never less than four grains were dropped with remarkable exactness in each specified distance. It was moved by one horse, guided by one man, it cleared away all lumps from the track or row, leaving a smooth surface on which and directly over the corn, was about one gill of plaster. It seemed evident no manual labor with the hoe could perform work so well. An arrangement exists, but was not exhibited, for working two machines by one horse, thus planting two rows at once. Moveable cylinders are applied and so constructed as to plant every variety of seed down to the most minute size.”

Time waits for no man.

USE ALL YOUR LAND.—How often do we see men adding acre to acre, for the sake of having a large farm to cultivate, when they have not yet tilled one half of the land which they possessed in the first place. They have cultivated, perhaps five or six inches of the surface, and have not made any use of the eight or ten inches which lie immediately below it. A few years ago there was a premium offered in Kentucky for the best ten acres of corn.—The average crop of the competitors was 122 bushels per acre. Now, if that quantity of corn can be produced on an acre, is it not folly for you, intelligent reader, to add more land to that which you already possess, until you have made the latter capable of producing that number of bushels, or as near it as may be.

You know very well that you can raise these 122 bushels a great deal cheaper off of one acre, than if you had to cultivate two or three or four for that purpose.—*Piedmont Whig.*

To plant without manure, and sell the crop off the land, is the poorest of all farming; but to plant either with manure or without, cultivate thoroughly, consume the crop on the land, and to secure to it the benefit of all the manure, is the beginning of good farming.

Stock Register.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Comparative Profits of Wheat Growing and Sheep Raising. No. 5.

MR. EDITOR:—The question is often raised amongst our farmers, as to what number of sheep can be kept with profit, in proportion to the number of acres in the farm. To the answering of this question I shall devote this article.

Sad experience has taught *some* of our farmers of this State, that sheep *cannot* be kept in proportion to the number of *acres* they may enumerate in their possessions; but they must be governed by the number of acres they have under cultivation, and the number of acres stocked with the cultivated grasses.

The question is *not*, what number can we winter? for there are but few localities in the interior where the farmer cannot procure the wild marsh or prairie hay, at a price not exceeding three dollars per ton, delivered; and corn, at three shillings per bushel—and fifteen tons of this hay, and forty bushels of corn, will winter one hundred sheep well,—although I would prefer fifteen tons of *clover* hay, without the corn. That will make sixty cents per head, to which add fifteen cents more for care of the shepherd, interest on sheds, and salt, &c., and the wintering will amount to seventy-five cents per head, which, I think, most farmers will concede is a liberal estimate.

Now the question *is*—what number can the farmer *summer*, and at what cost, and leave a profit? This I will answer by saying, in proportion to the number of acres in cultivated grasses; for the reason, that the wild pastures furnish no food until the first of May, and many times even later, and fail soon after the first frosts, which usually falls from the 10th to the 25th of September. Here, then, is three month

at least to be provided for, (April, October and November,) which only can be done with profit by the cultivated grasses for pasture—which are more reliable for pasturage for sheep from the first of April to December, than the wild pastures are from the first of May to October. The number of acres necessary, in grass, to carry one hundred sheep through these three months, between wild pasture and winter, I will set at twenty, which I am satisfied, from experience, is ample; and, in a season like the past, would carry them through the entire summer.

There is no pasture on which the sheep will thrive better than the wild openings and prairies, when it is tender and fresh; but it will not carry as many sheep to the acre through *its* season by half, as the cultivated pastures. Now, the expense of summering may be estimated by the interest on the value of the land, which we will put at twenty dollars per acre, and thirty acres pasturage to the hundred sheep, and interest at the rate of ten per cent., which will make sixty cents per head for summering; to which add fifteen cents per head for washing, shearing, shepherding and losses, and you have the round sum of one dollar and fifty cents per head for keeping a sheep through the year. Your FARMER readers will all admit that I have made these estimates sufficiently large to cover all expenses and leave a profit on the items.

Now, in order to know what per cent. we are making on our investment in sheep, we must estimate the receipts from one hundred and deduct the expense of keeping at the above rates; and in doing so, I will confine myself to within what we *have* done—"and, what has been done may be done again." I will take a flock of one thousand sheep, and estimate the wool at 35 cents per pound for $\frac{3}{4}$ Merinos, which is a fair average price; and the sheep at an average of two dollars per head, which will correspond with the price of wool; and $3\frac{1}{2}$

pounds wool per head, which is less than our average the past year. The flock to consist of 500 breeding ewes; 200 one and two year old wethers; and 300 lambs.—The receipts will be as follows:

3500 lb wool, at 35 cts.,	\$1,225 00
450 sheep, average of the flock, at \$2—the amount of the increase from the 500 ewes,	900 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,125 00
Deduct expense of keeping, at 12 shillings per head,	1,500 00
	<hr/>

And we find a balance of \$ 625 00 or, $31\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on 2000, being the cost of the sheep, at two dollars per head.

Now, Mr. Editor, many of your readers are raising their hundreds of acres of grain annually, and burning their piles of straw, or leaving them about their fields in unsightly heaps, that might not keep their one, two or three hundred sheep, by a little outlay of capital, and the laying down to rest a few acres of their plow lands for pasture, feeding their straw to the sheep, and thus saving the item of hay, which amounts, in my estimate, to forty-five cents per head, and realize on their investment 53 2-15 per cent., instead of $31\frac{1}{4}$ —converting their straw into the best of manure, and by the means pay to mother earth a moiety of the debt which they owe, ere she becomes bankrupt. Are there not *thousands* in this State who have not a sheep to their farm, and who, instead of realizing the ten per cent on the value of their hundreds of acres of pasture lands, are letting so much capital lie idle and unproductive.

The usual excuse, I am aware, is the want of capital; but who cannot borrow money on two or three years' time, by paying ten or twelve per cent. interest? The investment, to most of farmers, who have no sheep, would pay, over and above interest, 25 and 30 per cent.


Many of our farmers are mortgaging

their farms and paying ten per cent. interest, to invest in railroad stock; and, are receiving on these investments ten and fifteen per cent. *stock* dividends, including interest. How much better it would be for the farmer to resort to the same means to get money to invest in sheep, and have the satisfaction of controlling *his own* property, and realizing, over and above interest, twenty and thirty per cent, in *cash* dividends. They will say, their farms are enhanced in value by building railroads, which I will admit, and will add—your farms are equally enhanced in value by keeping sheep.—And, so far as transportation is concerned, a grain farmer in this State is farther from market *with* a depot at his door, than the wool grower is *without* a railroad.

I would not have your readers infer from any thing that I have written in this article, that I do not recommend the raising of the cultivated grasses for hay, in preference to the wild grasses of the country. The wild hay can be made to answer the purpose, with the use of grain. But, to all who design going into the wool growing business, I would say, prepare your land for clover meadows, and use *nothing but clover* for hay, when you can raise sufficient for your own use. I have never yet raised clover hay enough to winter my entire flock; but have used it sufficient to satisfy myself that there is no hay equal to it for sheep. In my next article I will endeavor to demonstrate, in figures, that a forty acre lot of clover, with sheep to consume the hay, can be made to pay a better profit to the farmer than the same number of acres in wheat.

E. W. EDGERTON.

Summit, Wis., March, 1855.

 Boussingsault, who probably made more experiments in feeding horses than any other man, found that his horses required perday 22 lb hay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ straw, $7\frac{1}{2}$ oats. The horses weighed about 1000 lb each. Of course smaller ones require less.

Horses, Asses and Mules.

The following facts relative to the history of the introduction of horses, asses, and mules into the United States, with the tables showing their number, value, etc., are from the Patent Office Report:

The first horses imported into America were brought from St. Domingo by Columbus in his second voyage in 1403. The first introduction into any part of the territory at present lying within the United States, were landed at Florida by Cabeza de Vaca, in 1527, being 42 in number, all of which soon after or were otherwise destroyed. The next importation, which consisted of a larger number, was also brought to Florida by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539.

Horses were brought to Acadia, by M. L'Escarbot, in 1604. In 1608, the French extended their settlement into Canada, and soon after introduced horses and various other animals.

In 1609, three ships from England landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, with many immigrants and numerous domestic animals, among which were a horse and six mares.

The first importation of horses into New Netherlands was made from Holland by the "Dutch West India Company," in 1625. The whole number of animals shipped on this occasion was one hundred and three, consisting of stallions, mares, bulls and cows, besides hogs, sheep, rabbits and goats. The value of a horse there in 1637, was \$32. In 1643 there were only twenty draught-horses in the colony, and in 1646, the price of a good horse or mare was \$64; of a stallion \$132. In about the year 1670, horses were imported from the bishopric of Utrecht, which far excelled those brought from England.

Some twenty or thirty years before the revolution, the steeds most prized in New York for the saddle, were pacers. To this end the breed was propagated, and trained there with great care. "Naraganset pacers," at that period, were in such repute, that they were procured from Rhode Island at much less trouble and expense.

The first importation to the colony of Massachusetts Bay was in 1629, and consisted of from forty-five to fifty-five horses and mares, many of which either died on the passage or soon after their arrival; so that only one horse and seven mares sur-

vived. Most of the animals brought to this colony, including horses, cattle, goats, coney, and turkeys, were ordered by Francis Higginson, formerly of Leicestershire, whence some of the animals were brought.

In the vicinity of Piscataqua river, in 1635, there were thirteen mares and nine colts.

Horses existed in considerable numbers in different parts of Louisiana, as early as the year 1678, and about thirty were in possession of the Indians on Red river in 1690. They were also common among the French of Illinois as early as 1750.

In 1670, horses were raised in Connecticut in sufficient numbers to be sent to the other colonies.

General Wade Hampton and Colonel William Singleton, of South Carolina, were both engaged in the importation of blood horses before the Revolution; so that prior to the year 1783, horses were so common in the vicinity of Charleston, that almost every planter raised annually one or more colts for racing—which were also considered the best in the country for saddle or for draught, except those of Virginia.

Upon Washington's first retirement, in 1783, he became convinced of the defective nature of the working animals employed in the agriculture of the Southern States, and set about remedying the evil by the introduction of mules instead of horses, the mule being found to live longer, be less liable to diseases, and require less food, and in every respect to be more valuable and economical than the horse in agricultural labor at the South. Up to this period, scarcely any mules were to be found in the Union. A few had been imported from the West Indies, but they were of diminutive size and of little value. As soon as Washington's views on this subject were known abroad, he received a present from the King of Spain, of a jack and two jennies, selected from the royal stud at Madrid. The jack, called the "Royal Gift," was sixteen hands high, of a gray color, heavily made, and of a sluggish disposition. At the same time, the Marquis de Lafayette sent out a jack and jennies from the island of Malta. This jack, called the "Knight of Malta," was a superb animal, of a black color, with the form of a stag and the ferocity of a tiger. Washington availed himself of the best qualities of the

two jacks by crossing the breeds, and hence obtained a favorite jack, called "Compound," which animal united the size and strength of the "Gift" with the high courage and activity of the "Knight." The jacks arrived at Mount Vernon in about the year 1788. The General bred some very superior mules from his coach mares, sending them from Philadelphia for the purpose. In a few years the estate of Mount Vernon became stocked with mules of a very superior order, rising to the height of sixteen hands, and of great power and usefulness—one wagon team of four mules selling at the sale of the General's effects, for \$800.

According to the census returns of 1840, there were in the United States 4,335,669 horses and mules; of 1850, there were 4,336,719 horses, and 559,331 asses and mules, (in the aggregate 4,896,050.) The present number, including those of cities, may be safely estimated at 5,000,000 which, at \$60 each, would be worth \$300,000,000.

SOME FACTS ABOUT SWINE.—According to the last census, the number of swine produced in the United States, including the four territories, was 30,315,719, the value of which, in round numbers, would not vary much from one hundred millions of dollars. Of this number, there were produced in the New England States, 361,472. Tennessee, 3,114,111; Kentucky, 2,861,163; Indiana, 2,263,776; Georgia, 2,168,617; Ohio, 1,960,770; Illinois, 1,915,910; Alabama, 1,904,540; and there were seven additional States which produced from one million to eighteen hundred thousand each. The number of hogs cut and packed in the Western States, during the year 1849-50, was 1,871,330; and the value of pickled pork, bacon, lard, and live hogs, exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1849, was \$9,245,885, exceeding in amount the value of any other one article, with the exception of flour and cotton, the value of the former having been \$11,280,582, and of the latter, \$66,396,967. It is also worthy of mention, that while the exportations of pork, and other articles pertaining to the hog, amounted, during the period named, to \$9,245,885, the value of the same articles exported the year previous fell short of four millions of dollars, showing a vast and most gratifying increase.

African Sheep.

We have often expressed the opinion that the Merino breed brought by the Arabs into Spain, must have originated from a breed peculiar to Africa, and have always thought it would be well to examine the various breeds of Algiers, Morocco, and other portions of Africa.

The samples of wool exhibited in the permanent collection from native Algerian flocks, were consequently a great curiosity to us, and we examined them with much care to ascertain whether the chief characteristics of the Merino could not be traced in them, and to our great pleasure we found that we were perfectly correct in our premises.

The wool samples shown to us were from the native African sheep. They consisted chiefly in detached staples; the staples were perfect, and composed of a number of strands, and each strand contained a number of regularly curved wool hairs.—We counted about 12 or 15 regular, strongly marked curves to an inch, and the wool measured three inches in length; when stretched, good four inches. The wool does not belong to the very finest quality, judged from the few curves to the inch, but it is fine in comparison to the common European wool; it has great softness, strength and elasticity, and is altogether a superior kind of wool.

The agricultural school at Hohenheim, Wertemberg, has collections of wool samples from the first Spanish Merinos introduced into Saxony, which are indeed not much finer than the samples we speak of, and of a worse nature when compared with the wool produced from the present offspring of that very original Spanish stock from which the samples were taken. A few years of careful crossings among the genuine African sheep would produce a large sized, hardy, pure, constant breed, with a long soft wool, equal to that once famous *Infantado negretti* breed, and they would suit better a warmer climate. If this wool before us is from a native African sheep, of which we were repeatedly assured, we think it would pay well to import a number of them into the U. States to breed from.

A journey to Algiers is not a difficult undertaking; it takes generally, from Mar-

ceilles, two days to cross over. The sheep could be shipped from Algiers in some American vessel touching there. The sheep must be exceedingly cheap there, and the principal expense would be the transportation and journey. We shall collect more information on this subject, and shall try to obtain a number of samples, which we intend to forward to the American Institute of New York, which has always exerted itself to promote the interests of the American wool breeders.—*Paris Correspondent N. Y. Tribune.*

Sore Shoulders in Horses.

In reply to an inquiry as to the best treatment for a horse of tender skin, whose shoulders get chafed by the collar from the shortest work, the editor of the *N. Brit. Agriculturist* gives some directions, of which the following is the sum and substance.—He says, when a sore is actually formed in consequence of chafing by the collar, the horse should either be laid off work, or the collar stuffing should be removed so as to prevent pressure on the wound. A mixture containing half an ounce of sulphate of zinc to a quart of water should be continually applied by means of a soft rag saturated with the mixture and laid upon the sore. This plan of keeping the part constantly wet, tends to abate inflammation and soreness, and rapidly induces the healing process. If the horse cannot be allowed to rest, the collar must be eased as before directed, the sore well bathed with water, and then dressed with this mixture before going to work, and on coming from it. If the skin be unbroken and merely tender or somewhat thickened, and perhaps rather knotty, a strong solution of common salt in water is a very excellent application. It may be applied by means of a rag saturated in the solution and laid upon the part affected. The same treatment is applicable to bruises by the saddle as well as those by the collar; it being essential to the cure in both cases that the collar or saddle should be made to fit properly.

The strong solution of salt may do something towards toughening the skin where it is tender, and easily chafed or bruised, but we should expect a still better effect from a strong decoction of white oak bark, or a solution of tannin in water. By the application of either of these before the skin has

actually become broken, or as soon as any signs of tenderness make their appearance, galls or sores from saddle or collar may usually be prevented. A few trials of the oak bark decoction with a little alum, as well as the property it has to tan and toughen, inclines us to expect more from it than from a solution of common salt. *

Summer and Winter Feed for Cows.

The editor of the *American Agriculturist* has recently visited the farm of S. B. Haliday, near Providence, R. I. His farm contains 130 acres, part of which is used as a market garden. Of course, land cultivated in this way needs thorough manuring, and a large number of cows are kept constantly manufacturing milk for the city, and fertilizers for the farm. The cows are soiled—in other words, fed with green food in the stables during the summer months. The following method is adopted:

Mr. H. feeds his cows, beginning in the spring with green rye till the stalks get quite hard, and even after this, if necessary, by cutting them up short. The rye is continued until clover is ready, which forms the next food. Clover is followed by green millet, which, for this purpose, is sown as early as possible in the spring. Corn—sown in drills at intervals of 10 to 12 days—follows millet, and continues till frost, when millet is again resorted to, and used till the ground freezes up.

The winter food of his cows consists of cut corn stalks, roots, oil meal and shorts. The daily food of each cow is two quarts of oil meal, four quarts of shorts, half a bushel of turnips and carrots, and as much cut corn as she will eat. He says that from considerable experience and observation, he is satisfied that no root contributes so much to the quantity of the milk as the turnips, while carrots do not add much to the quantity, but greatly enrich the quality. He is quite certain that oil cake is the best milk yielding food. He says, that in feeding turnips, long continued practice has proved beyond a doubt, that a little dry hay, or any dry food, given to a cow just before milking, will entirely prevent any turnip flavor from being communicated to the cow.

The Value of Carrots for Milch Cows.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I have tried feeding carrots to milch cows, and will give you one of my experiments. I have, April 15, seven cows in milk—one calved in June, the rest in September and October. I raised 80 bushels ruta bagas, and 400 bushels of carrots, and fed them to my cows, commencing the first of December. I gave them $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per day, at noon, the ruta bagas first, and when they were all fed out, the same quantity of carrots. I found, when I had fed the latter a few days, that my cows were each giving from two to three pints of milk more per day, than when fed on ruta bagas. I was feeding my cows, meanwhile, with cut hay, and two pounds oil-cake meal, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds wheat screenings, ground.

The thought struck me that I should like to know the value of carrots for making milk, so I selected the cow that calved last for the trial. I weighed the hay, meal and carrots, and I fed per day 27 pounds of hay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of mixed meal, and 22 pounds of carrots, and she gave 35 pounds of milk per day. I then left off the carrots, and gave the same amount of meal, and all the hay she would eat, which was 33 pounds per day. After feeding so for a week, I found she gave 23 pounds of milk per day. I then gave her the carrots as before, and in eight or ten days she came up again to 35 pounds of milk per day.

This shows that carrots are worth to me, to feed to cows, 82 cents per 100 pounds. Hay is worth \$20 per ton in the barn, and at 3 cents per quart, or 1 cent per pound for milk; 6 pounds less hay, and 12 pounds more milk, give 18 cents for 22 pounds of carrots. My carrots are all gone now, or I would try one or two more cows. Next winter I hope to have another opportunity for experiment.—ABNER AAVEN, in *Rural New Yorker*.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—I noticed in the *Farm-er* of the 7th inst., an inquiry by C. R. L. of Bethel, in regard to the scab in sheep. I will give him my experience if it will do him any good. Some few years ago I had a small flock of sheep that was infected with this disease, which I cured by rubbing on tobacco juice, not so thoroughly as the editor describes, but on every part where I could discover the disease. I then pro-

cured one pound of sulphur, which I mixed with Indian meal (as sheep will not eat it clear), and placed it in a trough where the sheep could have free access to it. If this is worth any thing to C. R. L., he is welcome to it.

D. WEYMOUTH.

—*Maine Farmer*.

WARM FEED.—A correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer* gives the following fact relative to the management of one of his cows, and its result:

"I will give your readers my mode of feeding one of my cows. I purchased her last November, when she gave four quarts of milk a day. I commenced feeding her with cut hay, two quarts of shorts, and a few carrots, wet with cold water, twice a day for one month. At the end of that time she had not increased in her milk at all. I then commenced wetting the same amount of feed with boiling water, and at the end of the second month she gave regularly six quarts per day, which I thought a fair gain. When a person needs considerable milk and keeps but one cow, I would recommend a trial of this mode of feeding."

THE HORSE IN FIELD LABOR.—It is a circumstance deserving of remark, that in one of the earliest historical records of the Anglo-Saxons or the Welsh, is there any allusion to the use of the horse for the plow. Until a comparatively recent period, oxen alone were used in England, as in other countries, for this purpose; but about the latter part of the tenth century, innovation on this point was creeping in; and therefore a Welsh law forbids the farmer to plow with horses, mares or cows, but with oxen alone. On one of the pieces of tapestry worn at Bayonne, in the time of William the Conqueror (1066), there is the figure of a man driving a horse attached to a harrow. This is the earliest notice we have of the horse in field labor.—*Farmer's Magazine*.

☞ A man who owns a small house, a small farm, a small wife, a big dog, a good cow, two or three fat pigs, and three children, ought to be satisfied.

☞ The toiling millions who dig up riches from the ground, are the true benefactors of the world.

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON,.....EDITOR.

Desultory Remarks.—Selection of Trees—Comparison of Varieties for Orchards, &c.

The season is rapidly approaching when selections of trees, shrubs and flowers must be chosen, to enrich and beautify the homestead of many of our citizens. There is, perhaps, no other duty or business which we have to perform, requiring more knowledge than this; and yet few, wherein a want of knowledge is more seriously felt.

Some, deriving all their stock of knowledge of varieties of fruits from Eastern Books, make a selected list therefrom, which they present to Western Nurserymen to be filled, who, if he has had some previous experience in the line, has prepared himself to fill their lists; while, if he has studied the adaptation of varieties to our soil and climate, he feels confident that many of these varieties are comparatively worthless here, at the best, for want of that adaptation inherent in the varieties themselves; or, if not, rendered so by the method of their propagation.

Why then, do you ask, does he persist in selling articles of such inferior value? Simply because you demand him to do so.—You have more confidence in the opinion of your neighbor down east, who raised nothing but Black Gilleflowers and "Pound Sweets"; who gave you ocular demonstration of the fact, that Gilleflowers keep well, and your taste was appealed to to decide its merits, when you had nothing but some hard acid seedling to compare them with; and having, perhaps, eaten at his table some Pound Sweets, which were better baked than the seedling sweets, which grew on your own neglected seedling *Sweet trees*.

We say, you have had more confidence in opinions formed upon such *weak pre-*

mises, than you have had in your Nurseryman, or you have given more ready credence to the opinions of book-writing men a thousand miles away, or in a different latitude, than you have been ready to give to men as capable of writing books who made their observations in your own neighborhood. Root-grafted trees have flourished indiscriminately where you formerly lived, and you believe them best because your Nurseryman there said they were.—Hence, when you planted Rhode Island Greenings and Roxbury Russets, you bought root-grafted trees. Your Western Nurseryman told you they would not do, but you obtained them some how, raised in a different climate, only to see them die on your hands, if you got the true variety, or, at best, they are dragging out a miserable existence, without having yielded sufficient fruit to pay for planting, although they have had a place in your grounds ten years.

Nurserymen with honest intentions have been compelled, by the force of popular opinion, to root-graft almost indiscriminately, and to continue to propagate worthless varieties, because they were showy and attractive in appearance, and hence popular. They have done this because the public would not patronize their establishment, if they would not continue to propagate Pen-nock's and root-grafted Rambos, R. Island Greenings, &c. Now, we happen to be acquainted with many Western Nurserymen, and feel sure, that in honesty and intelligence they are not surpassed by the members of any other occupation. But they must live, and to make sure of that essential, yield at times their own honest convictions to the overpowering tide of public opinion—just as your family physician will feed you bread pills when you are *squamousish*, and thinks you must have medicine, when he knows medicine would injure you. You are thereby saved from quackery, and

he is not deprived of his living. And thus, with all classes, the *bread-and-butter* argument is overpowering in its nature. The man whose calling is such as to require the public favor, must not undertake to stem the current of popular opinion and prejudice abruptly.

We would advise that you leave the selection of those varieties with which you are unacquainted, to your Nurseryman; if you cannot confide in him, your next best course will be to buy seedlings. Set them where they are to stand for an orchard; cultivate well for two years; then, having learned to graft, go to some neighbor's orchard who has trees in bearing, and who is well *posted up* in regard to varieties doing well here, and let him make your selection; then, if any should happen to be not all right when they come to bearing, the poor Nurseryman will not have to receive your curses. You will have to wait a year or two longer for fruit; but if you cultivate well, using faithfully the knowledge for which you are mostly indebted to Nurserymen, you will in the end succeed.

Do not care to obtain all the varieties of which you ever heard, or which you find in the nursery, for a small orchard. A few choice varieties are better and more profitable, than to have only one or two trees of a kind, requiring more care afterward in gathering and packing away for winter use.

Remember, that though fine Pears and Plums are nice fruits, that double the care is required in cultivating, and that they are four fold more liable to casualties than the Apple. You should not, therefore, give much attention to them until your apple orchard is filled out and well cared for.

In selecting trees for an orchard of 100 trees, you should have, say 3 Summer varieties, from July to October, embracing 1 sweet for baking; 5 Autumn, from October to January, 1 sweet do.; and 6 to 8 Winter and long-keeping varieties. They

should, for a family orchard, be about in proportion one-sixth Summer, one-fourth Fall, and the remainder Winter and long-keepers. For market purposes, the proportions should be raised according to circumstances. If the orchard is intended to supply a city or village near by, early varieties are profitable and should be increased accordingly. If for transportation, keepers alone should be cultivated—such as some of the Russets, the Spy and Jennet. The number of varieties may be increased at pleasure, in very large orchards—planting those of the same variety in connection or in the same row.

PEARS.

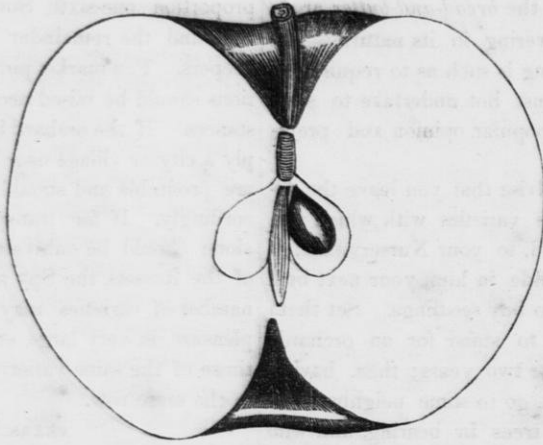
Of Pears for orchard culture, upon the Pear stock, the Flemish Beauty, so far, stands unrivalled in the West, and should be in every collection where one Pear tree is planted. Next to this is the Virgalieu (White Doyenne), Seckle and Onondaga. The Bartlet is a little tender, but stands well in some localities—is, perhaps more hardy as a dwarf.

OF DWARF PEARS ON QUINCE.

Louise Bonne d' Jersey, Duchess d' Angoleme, Tyson, Glout Morceau, and White Doyenne, are among those doing best on the Quince stock, which are also good varieties. Do not buy these unless your mind is made up to take care of them; and be sure you buy only those worked upon the true Angers Quince. Those upon the common quince are comparatively worthless.

Pears must have a dry sub-soil—they are very "impatient of wet feet"; and dwarfs should receive a coat of mulching twice in the year—in May and in November. The roots of the Quince are near the surface, and, if not protected, will suffer from the drought of summer, or are killed by the frosts of winter.

Be Oats were first brought from Native Africa.



APPLE—FALL WINESAP.

Size, medium; irregular, roundish, sometimes remotely conical; skin thin, smooth; color, light yellowish green, with usually a delicate blush on the exposed side, with carmine dots and vermillion spots; Stem slender, inserted in a deep funnel-shaped cavity; basin small, ribbed; calyx closed, with reflexed segments; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, tender, sub-acid, slightly aromatic, very good; about equal in quality to Rambo. Season, October to January. South, is an early autumn apple, and not valuable. North, it is indispensable.

Tree, spreading, with many small branches, on the ends of which the fruit is borne in clusters; tree hardy, root-grafted; top kills back some in severe winters, while young, which causes it to push upward with redoubled vigor. An early and annual bearer; occupies the same season as Rambo and Roman stem, which the latter should be planted with it. If stock grafted trees can be procured, but not otherwise.

We have not been able to find a description of this Apple in any of the books.—Suppose it to have originated in Indiana or Kentucky. We handed specimens to Mr. Elliot when he was collecting material for his book; but were much surprised to find he had noticed it only as a synonym of

Bullock's Pippin. How he could have confounded the two is to us unaccountable.

After short, cool summers, this variety may be kept sound until March—we have kept them fresh until April; but, in long, hot summers, and South, part of the crop matures on the tree, which prevents its keeping. Very valuable North and on prairies, where many popular varieties are tender.

Buying Trees at Home & Abroad.

The initiated will not buy trees raised in other States of those kinds which can be had in the N. Western nurseries; but the uninitiated are in danger of being imposed upon by the designing in this respect.—Thousands of trees are in the State already, brought from the State of Ohio last fall, which are, doubtless, as is natural, varieties which are not popular in the region where they are raised—and, if they were, would only in part be adapted to Wisconsin soil and climate. We have taken some pains to gather statistics of those heretofore brought from that State, and are informed that not over one in three of those heretofore planted are now living; and of these, defying the labels affixed to them, a large proportion insist on bearing Pennock Apples—a large, worthless winter variety

on account of bitter rot. In conformity with these labels, we have this last fall, at our Fairs, found Pennocks bearing the name of Rambo, Northern Spy, &c.

For our own part, we would much prefer planting native seedlings, than such trees, however attractive their qualities may be made to appear by the seller. As with the latter, we should obtain good stocks to work a better variety upon, which we could not as surely do with the former. Trees raised south of us are unsafe always; while those raised in northern nurseries are safe at home and to remove south, from having a hardy constitution.

Distances of Orchard Trees.

A variety of opinions exist as to the distances asunder for orchard trees, varying in the extremes from 16 to 66 feet.—The greatest distance finding favor with Southern planters, where many varieties of the Apple grow to an enormous size, and with those who let trees take care of themselves after planting, without applying any fertilizing elements to the soil; in which case the elements of growth would of course last longer in the soil, it being drawn upon by a smaller number of roots. The lesser distance being only contended for where the ground is limited in extent, and a large number of varieties to be cultivated, and the application of thorough culture and pruning.

In the West, exposed as we are to high winds, where the trees are loaded with fruit, one important object is attained by close planting—that of the trees protecting each other from the force of these summer winds. From 20 to 33 feet is, perhaps, as close as ought to be advised for permanent orchards in our latitude—using the greater distance on rich soils and unexposed situations, and the lesser on poorer soils and exposed places.

Plant an orchard, and if you do not enjoy its fruits, your children will.

Small Fruits—Currant, Raspberry, &c.

Of the small fruits, the Currant is most valuable, being perfectly hardy, and producing an abundance of fruit with limited attention. The supply of this fruit is in no proportion to the demand. They are rapidly increased by cuttings and layers, and should be multiplied by every farmer and village gardener. The Red and White Dutch are best, but the common may be profitably cultivated where these are not at hand.

RASPBERRIES.—The foreign varieties, as the Red Antwerp, &c., all require winter protection. The American Black is excellent, hardy, and of easy culture, producing large crops of fruit, not excelled in flavor by any other variety for kitchen use. Select for its planting a deep sandy loam, if such a soil is to be had. They, with the Currant may occupy the spaces between orchard trees without injury to either, if well cultivated.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

A Mistake—Planting Trees too Deep.

MR. EDITOR:—It being the commencement of the year, I know of no better way to spend the first day than to tell your readers how I got fooled,

In the spring of 1851, I purchased of an inexperienced Nurseryman, 75 apple trees, of the choicest varieties. Having just come into the State for the purpose of making myself a farmer, I, of course, was ignorant of both soil and climate. He advised me to set them deep, which I did; and, the consequence was, I lost 26 of the most thrifty of them by winter killing. I manured them with chip manure in the fall, and hauled it away in the spring, spading the same into the ground, and hoeing them two or three times during the summer.

Being set deep, they started late in the spring, and, consequently grew late in the fall, so that the limbs did not have time to

harden, and freezing and thawing they died down to the bodies. I now practice hauling the dirt away as fast as it thaws, until the first tiers of roots are laid bare; and they seem to thrive the very best, but are attended with much extra care and expense. So much for dealing with men that are not acquainted with the business they engage in.

Last spring I purchased fifty more, and set them on my own hook. I plowed the ground very deep, and pulverized it well; then barely scooped out dirt for the lower roots, and set them on the surface, leaving the upper roots bare. They grew at least two-thirds last season, and the indications are that they will do the very best—time will determine. Deep setting I know to be very *poor* business, well followed; and, if shallow setting proves good or bad, I will inform you, unless some one has tried it successfully, and will please to give light on the subject. I would advise all fruit growers to beware of setting trees too deep, as experience in that line has taught me a dear lesson. FARMER & MECHANIC.

Metomon, Wis., Jan., 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

The Plum on the Wild Stock.

MR. EDITOR:—I would advise your readers to procure a few plum scions, of choice varieties, (not forgetting the Green Gage,) and about the last of March or first of April put them into some wild stocks—letting them stand where they are, if they can be protected; if not, take them up and graft them near the root. Plant them carefully—so low that the earth will eventually close up around the scion, which will take root; and, if the whole is properly performed, four years will give them a tree ten feet high, and two inches in diameter at the butt. I have some of this description that have bore a few this (the fourth) year. Or, if they have large, thrifty trees, put the scions in the top, removing half of

the top the first year, and other half the second. I have one of this description that fruited the fourth year, and the fifth it bore at least five dollars worth of fruit.

Can you, or any of your readers, tell how we are to destroy the wood lice that are covering the tops of our large apple trees? It seem almost impossible to touch them with a wash without killing the tree.

J. McCREEDY.

Oak Creek, Feb., 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Cultivation of the Cranberry.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have tried some of our Wisconsin Cranberry plants (the bell-shaped variety,) to cultivate on up and low lands, for the two last years, I will give you my management and the result, and with it a drawing of the bush and berries.

I went to a Cranberry marsh, some 16 miles, where I had seen the largest kind of the above variety growing, some five or six years ago, and I got some of the plants near, or on the edge of the marsh; but being rather early in the spring, could not take any muck or earth with them, on account of the ice that was yet under it; I therefore tore them off



on the surface of the ice, with my hands, and rolled them up, like a carpet, in a bundle; then I let the water drain out of them in order to lighten them, and went home. I picked some of the best plants out, and put eight or ten together, in bunches, and planted 25 hills—one bunch in a hill—a

bout 2 feet apart, on a piece of upland where I had potatoes for two years previous; but owing to the ground being rather rich, I had considerable trouble in keeping the weeds down—and, in fact, disturbed the roots on some of the hills, in pulling up the weeds; but, however, I got quite a number of berries the first year.

This last summer they spread some, but not very fast, and they hung full of blossoms—but the sun being too hot, most of the berries were burnt up, and the remainder were eat up by the mice or crickets. The remainder of the plants, or rather vines, I put on my marsh or low prairie—as it is only wet in winter, and has a hard clay sub-soil, about 12 or 14 inches from the surface—the turf being only about 6 to 8 inches deep—I skimmed off the surface with a sharp spade and piled up the turf. In this hole, or mud-puddle, I threw my vines, and tramped them in the mud with my feet, for I did not care anything about them. They lived, but did not have a berry on them the first year; but, last summer the vines spread, and they hung full of fruit. I got about a quart off of every three square feet.

I have done nothing to them since they were planted, on account of there being no weeds nor grass, as the surface turf was taken off and piled up; but they are flourishing finely. The berries were of middling size—as could be seen at our County and State Fairs, where I had a small glass jar of them on exhibition.

I have now concluded to make a larger patch this spring, by taking a large breaking plow, and break up a piece in the right time—that is, when the frost is partly out of the ground, but not enough to let the cattle through; then pile up the turf to dry, and draw them up on uplands in summer for manure. So, this will answer for two purposes—one to manure my upland, and the other for a good patch of cranberries.

GEO. P. PEPPER.

SPECIAL MANURE FOR GRAPES.—The wine committee at the exhibition of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, reported that the two specimens of wine, from grapes to which a special manuring of potash had been given, the wine from manured grapes was bright, clear and mellow, like an old wine. The other was declared to be less matured in all its qualities, nor was it clear. The grapes themselves, from the two portions of ground, were also presented to the committee. “Both were delicious and well ripened, but it was considered that those from the manured land were sweeter and that the pulp was softer.”

GAS TAR IN HORTICULTURE.—The following from *Galignani's Messenger*, will, if true, prove of infinite value to grape growers and others. Those who use gas tar, must not be tempted to put it on the bodies or limbs of fruit trees, or they will injure them materially.

A discovery, which is likely to be of great advantage to agriculture, has just been reported to the Agricultural Society at Clermont (Oise). A gardener, whose frames and hot-house required painting, decided on making them black, as likely to attract the heat better, and from a principle of economy he made use of gas tar instead of black paint. The work was performed during winter, and on the approach of spring the gardener was surprised to find that all the spiders and insects which usually infested his hot-house had disappeared, and also that a vine, which for the last two years had so fallen off that he had intended to replace it by another, had acquired fresh force and vigor, and gave every sign of producing a large crop of grapes. He afterwards used the same substance to the posts and trellis works which supported the trees in the open air, and met with the same result, all the caterpillars and other insects completely disappearing. It is said that similar experiments have been made in some of the vineyards of the Gironde with similar results.

Difficulties are whetstones to sharpen our fortitude.

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

March is a busy month on the farm—a month of preparation. All stock requires special attention—cows and ewes in particular. If your cattle are thin, very likely they are lousy; if so, they should be cleansed at once. Use the card freely.

The plan of operations for the whole year should now be marked out. The kind of crops, amount and location of land for tillage, determined and assigned to each.—Spring wheat is the first crop that should receive attention, and should be put in just as soon as the soil may be put in working condition—quite a freeze will not injure it. Early sowing, in this region, has proved the surest safeguard against all the contingencies to which this crop is subject. Next in order comes barley and oats; then put in the potatoes—early planting is a surer preventative of rot than all the scientific quack nostrums ever tried.

Look over your seeds of all kinds designed for spring use—both field and garden. See that they are safe from rats and mice, and in condition for planting. Procure such as are wanted to make up the assortment and amount required. It is bad policy to wait for seeds until ready to sow and plant—one day then is worth half a dozen now; hence the economy of having your seeds on hand when wanted.

There are so many worthless garden seeds afloat at the present day, that such as you purchase should be tested before the time comes for planting—especially onion and carrot seeds, which are slow to vegetate; because, if the first sowing fails, the season is too short in this latitude to get anything like a fair crop from a second sowing. To test your seeds, take a pot or small box—fill in six or eight inches of fine loam, in which sow your seeds about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep; place it inside a window, where it

will have the light and be moderately warm. Keep the earth moist, and if the seeds be good, onion and carrot will be up in 15 or 18 days.

SOAP.—When preparing to make soap, add a little old soap to the ley and grease. This will greatly facilitate the labor of the making.

MILK IN BREAD.—I have more objections than one to milk in bread, but the most serious is, that persons of advanced age, who are in the daily use of milk-made bread, will be expected to suffer from an over supply of osseous or bony matter, and particularly if their kidneys be affected.—Bread should always be made with water, and when it is so made it is suitable for the aged and the young, the sick and the well. And as for sour milk, a microscopic view would, I presume, present additional arguments against its use.—*Water Cure Journal.*

WARTS ON COWS' TEATS.—*Remedy.*—You may say to "J. W. S.," Fly Creek, Otsego county, N. Y., that I have cured my cows of warty teats with the following: Neat's foot oil, beef's gall, spirits of turpentine, old brandy—equal parts of each.—Shake well before using. It is an excellent liniment, and will take off callouses of long standing. Apply it once a day.—H. P., in *R. New Yorker.*

POTATOE PUDDING.—Boil three large mealy potatoes, mash them very smoothly and put in one ounce of butter and two or three table-spoonsful of thick cream; then add three well beaten eggs, a little salt, grated nutmeg, and a table-spoonful of brown sugar. Beat all well together, and bake in a buttered dish for half or three-quarters of an hour.

To broil hams properly, the slices should be first soaked in hot water, dried in a cloth, and broiled on a gridiron over a clear fire.

BAKED HAMS.—Most persons boil hams. It is much better baked, if baked right.—Soak it for an hour in clean water and wipe it dry; next spread it all over with thin batter, and then put it into a deep dish with sticks under it, to keep it out of the gravy. When it is fully done, take off the skin and matter crusted upon the flesh side

and set it away to cool. You will find it very delicious, but too rich for dyspeptics.

TO PREVENT METALS FROM RUSTING.—Melt together three parts of lard and one of rosin in powder. A very thin coating applied with a brush will preserve Russia iron stoves and grates from rusting during summer, even in damp situations. For this purpose, a portion of black lead may be mixed with the lard. The effect is equally good on brass, copper, steel, &c. The same compound forms an excellent water-proof paste for leather. Boots, when treated with it, will soon after take the usual polish when blacked, and the soles may be saturated with it, without danger of soiling the floor, as it does not rub off.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.—Wash the roots perfectly clean and drop them into boiling water; when done, take up and mash; add sweet milk and flour sufficient to make a batter. Season with salt and pepper and such other condiments as the oyster requires, and fry in butter. Another way in which they are very delicious is, to grate the root on as fine a grater as it will pass through; add sweet milk, just enough to cover it, and boil; when done, add flour enough to make a batter; season with salt and pepper; break two or three eggs in and stir the whole together; fry in butter or very sweet lard, and the resemblance to oysters is complete.

CURING HAMS.—The following are the receipts for curing hams, furnished by the competitors to whom premiums were awarded for hams exhibited at the Maryland State Fair:

No. 1.—For 1,000 lbs. of meat, which has hung for several days after killing, take 3 pecks of Liverpool salt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. saltpetre, 3 pts. of molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cayenne pepper. Mix these ingredients together and rub the mixture on the meat well and thoroughly, both on the skin and flesh. Let it lie in the salt for about 5 or 6 weeks; hang up, and smoke with green hickory wood. J. C. WALSH.

No. 2.—For 1,000 lbs. meat, take $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel fine salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon best molasses, 3 lbs. brown sugar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. saltpetre, pounded very fine; mix all the ingredients well together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until you absorb the whole quantity; the meat must be taken out of

the cask once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes; the two first times you take it out add at each time a plateful of alum salt. It ought to remain in pickle five or six weeks, or according to the size of the meat. W. H. MARRICOTT.

SAUSAGES, quite rich enough for an Epicure. Thirty pounds of chopped meat, eight ounces of fine salt, two and a half ounces of pepper, two tea-cups of sage, and one and a half cups of sweet marjoram passed through a fine sieve. For the latter, thyme and summer savory can be substituted if preferred.

BUCKWHEAT PUDDING.—Take one quart of rich, new milk; boil it briskly, and stir in very gradually as much meal as will bring it to the consistence of thick, stiff mush; add one teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of butter, not more. In five minutes after it has become thick enough, take it from the fire. Serve while hot, and eat with butter and sugar, or honey, or with butter and molasses.

CROUP.—A medical correspondent of the *New Hampshire Journal of Medicine*, states that for three years he has used alum in croup, and in all that time he has not seen a fatal case which was treated with it from the beginning. He usually gives about ten grains, once in ten minutes, until vomiting is induced, using at the same time tartar emetic and the hive syrup freely; the latter subduing the inflammation, while the alum has more of a repulsive action.

COLD SLAW.—Cut a hard white head of cabbage in two, shave one half as finely as possible, and put it into a stew-pan with a bit of butter the size of an egg, one small teaspoonful of salt, and nearly as much pepper; add to it a wine-glass of vinegar, cover the stew-pan about; when heated through, turn it into a dish and serve as a salad.

CELERY.—This delicious vegetable is not generally appreciated as a cooking vegetable. Wash the stem clean in salt and water, and drop them into fair boiling water. After boiling twenty minutes, take up and drain; place some toasted bread in the bottom of a dish; now lay the celery over and season with melted butter, pepper, salt, and such other condiments as the taste may dictate.

Editor's Table.

The appearance of this number of the FARMER ahead of the February, will be explained in the April number, which will be issued in a few days.

PREMIUM SEEDS.

Those entitled to Premium Seeds will receive them with, or about the time of receiving this number. The different seeds are put into one bag together, as each variety can readily be distinguished. The Tomato seed is very small and nearly globular—not larger than mustard; hence, we advise, when the bag is opened, its whole contents be poured into a bowl for separating, and the bag carefully examined, that no seeds be lost in the corners. The bags are sent without being directed individually, as each Agent or Post-master will know to whom they belong—thus saving a good deal of time, which we shall employ in some other way for the benefit of our patrons.

The quantity of seeds to each is not so large as we had designed, for the reason that the number entitled to them is more than double what we anticipated at the time of issuing our circulars. What we do send were well cured, and will every one grow if not destroyed by insects or some other cause. A single plant of the *Tomatoe* or *Gherkin* will produce nearly a peck of fruit.

CULTIVATION.—Plant the Corn and Squash at the usual time; the Gherkin about the 20th of May; the Tomatoe early—whenever the ground is settled and dry. We would advise, however, that the Tomatoe be started in the hot-bed, or in the same manner as recommended for testing seeds, at the close of the article headed "WORK FOR THE MONTH," on page 84. The plants should stand 3 or 4 inches apart in the box, and when as high as necessary, transplant them out.—This plant will stand transplanting as well as the cabbage, until 8 or 10 inches up. Put it on soil suited to the common tomatoe.

THE OSAGE ORANGE.—We find upon our table a circular from Messrs. FAHENSTOCK & HERR, Nurserymen, Dubuque, Iowa, relating to this hedge plant. We learn from it, that they have several thousand plants, one year old, for sale. We are also requested to give our "views upon the *Maclura* (Osage Orange) as a hedge plant." Well, our views are, as to hardness, that it will stand this, and even a more northern climate. That it will make a barrier against all kinds of domestic animals, we have but little doubt, judging from what we have learned from others. We are also more firmly of the

opinion, that not one farmer in fifty will ever make a fence of it worth one brass farthing per rood—because they will not give it the necessary attention for the first four or five years.

If this kind of fence is ever reared to any great extent of usefulness on our farms, it must be done by men who make it their profession and business—men who raise the plants, set and take care of them, until the fence is complete.—However, we would advise farmers to try it a little, and in purchasing plants get those grown as far north as possible, or in about the same latitude in which they are intended to be used.

A GOOD MEASURE.—The Legislature has just passed a law placing a copy of WEBSTER'S UN-ABRIDGED DICTIONARY in each district school in this State. The money could not be better expended than for the purchase of this work, which has become "the standard wherever the English language is spoken." The law will meet with general approval.

The School Abridgements (of this work is now in general use in our schools.

MEXICAN POTATOES—FRUIT TREES.—Mr. H. J. Starin, of Whitewater, Walworth county, has some 25 bushels of the Mexican Potato for sale. He considers this variety the best potato, in every respect, known. Mr. S. has also 200 or 300 Egg Plum trees of good size, and about the same number of the Kentish Cherry trees for sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—J. C. Brayton, a general assortment of every thing in the Nursery line.

ISAAC ATWOOD.—The Muscadine Grape, which is highly recommended as a new and superior variety—a seedling first raised by the Shakers at Lebanon, N. Y.

WM. H. WOODFORD.—a new Seed Planter.—Highly recommended.

GODEY FOR MARCH.—This capital monthly is by far the best periodical for the family published in this country, and fully deserves the popularity it enjoys. The March number is at hand, beautifully illustrated, and filled as usual with articles full of interest to the whole household. We know of no work so generally useful and instructive to all classes and occupations, as GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

PETRIFIED WHEAT.—A gentleman recently picked up on the Blue River, Kansas Territory, some curious specimens of petrified wheat. The resemblance is distinct, perfect. An inquiry comes up, who raised that wheat?—who cultivated the teeming earth in that region, in ages long gone by? Can geologists tell us? Perhaps this was the region of the globe referred

to by Calanius, who once in conversation with Onsectius, remarked that "anciently the earth was covered with barley and wheat, as it then was with dust."

PENSAUKIE.—A Post-office has been established at Pensaukie, and L. L. Pierce appointed P. M. This is a prosperous lumbering station in Oconto county, some twenty miles from here on the West Bay shore, and is on the route of the Green Bay, Menomonee and Lake Superior mail.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

☞ Few people have an idea of the capacity of the upper Wisconsin river. The Stevens' Point *Pinery* states, as a new fact touching this matter, that "settlements and lumbering operations have gone up this river more than sixty miles above Stevens' Point." "*Quousque tandem abutere, Milwaukee patientia Stevens' Point, nostra!*"—*Ib.*

SERIOUS DROUTH AT THE SOUTH.—A drouth of unexampled duration, for this season of the year, serious in its consequences, has prevailed over Louisiana for several weeks, and some sections for months. Since the first of October last, the city of New Orleans has been favored with only one good rain. The effects and fears throughout, especially among sugar planters, are great and extending. A large share of the seed cane is seriously injured, and in the prairies of Opelousus and Attakapas the want of water and rain has caused an epidemic among the vast droves of stock, which is causing death by thousands.

NEW YORK CITY PRICES.—Eggs are retailed at three for one shilling, or four cents a piece.—Butter, Delaware and Orange county, from 27 to 33 cents per pound. The New Yorkers declare that such a scarcity of provisions was never before known in their market.

BAD FOR THE FARMERS.—The Portage Ohio *Democrat* says, cattle are positively dying in Paris, Charlestown, and other places in the county, for want of food—starving to death.—Farmers are, unexpectedly, unable to get either hay or grain in sufficient quantity, either from its scarcity or high price, to save the lives of their cattle.

☞ Six years ago, Milwaukee imported Pork; already this season 35,000 hogs, of an average weight of 250 lbs., have been packed for exportation.

MAGNESIA IN KANSAS.—The Kansas *Herald of Freedom* alludes to a singular fact in the geographical formation of that territory:—The chalk formation of which we took occasion to

speak last week, proves to be a stratum of magnesia, which probably underlies this whole country, at the depth of twenty to fifty feet.

☞ Kansas papers state that provisions are high, but not extortionately so, and that there is no real suffering on account of the scarcity.

FIRST SETTLERS.—Many people suppose that the first settlers of Pennsylvania were Friends, under the lead of William Penn. This is a great mistake. The Swedes had settled on Delaware Bay sixty years before.

☞ Victor Considerant, the Fourierite, has arrived at New York with his family. His mission is to prepare for the establishment in Texas of a colony of French, Belgian, and German farmers. It is said the capital of the company is about 1,000,000. An agent has been for some time in Texas.

KID GLOVES AND EGGS.—In Paris, there are annually consumed 1,500,000 kid and lamb skins for fabricaion into gloves; in Brussels, 800,000; in Annonay, 3,000,000. To work this into gloves it requires just double the number of eggs, 10,600,000, at an annual expense of 630,000£.

LORENZO Dow once said of a grasping, avacious farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for potatoes.

☞ The total export of lard from this country to foreign ports, in the years 1853-4, aggregated 21,281,951 lbs.

☞ The Portugese Consul General gives official notice that corn and corn meal will be allowed to enter the Cape Verd Islands free of duty until July 31st, in consequence of the dearth prevailing there.

SOMETHING NEW.—A manure fork has recently been patented, which is so constructed, that by unscrewing a false ferule it may be converted into a "drag," thus by a simple contrivance, it may serve a double purpose.

Suggestion.—A further improvement by which the prongs or tines may be unscrewed and used as toothpicks!—*Tippicanoe Farmer.*

☞ The best capital for young men to start with in life, is industry, good sense and courage. It is better than all the friends or cash that was ever raised.

☞ Why is a colt being broke like a young lady getting married? Gave that up. Kaze he is going through the "bridal" ceremony.

☞ An old lady in Cincinnati, who sells eggs, has over her door—"New laid eggs, every morning by Betty Briggs."

MRS. SWISSHELM ON HYDROPATHY.—The celebrated editress of the *Pittsburg Family Visitor* says:—"In '1776,' a patriotic fever broke out in this country which became epidemic. Our father-in-law, then a youth, had a prolonged and severe attack of the disease; and once he was, with a large number of the afflicted, on the banks of the Delaware, under the charge of Doctor George Washington. One night, he knew by the symptoms that all his patients would have a gunpowder paroxysm in the morning, unless some measures were taken to prevent it; and he ordered them all a plunge in the Delaware, a rigorous rubbing with ice cakes, to swim to the other shore, and then had them 'packed away' in wet blankets until next morning. Some died from the effects of the treatment, but to the patient in whom we were most particularly interested it resulted in a confirmed asthma, which descended to his children. So our bigger half gets up a coughing and wheezing spell almost every evening, until lately, when it begins, he takes a few drops of 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,' which gives him immediate relief. Thus we have a present experience in our family, which says, that although water is all the medicine that we require, other people may need something else."

☞ "Where is the hoe, Sambo?" "Wid the rake, massa." "Well, where is the rake?" "Wid the hoe." "But where are they both?" "Bof togedder. By golly, old massa, you 'pears to be berry 'ticular dis mornin'."

☞ For unadulterated economy commend us to the German. Give him a salary of forty cents per diem, and in two years he will own a brick block, a fast horse, nine children, and a vrow broader than she is long, and as good natured as a blind kitten.

☞ The Chinese are a queer people to go to market. A gentleman at Canton writes that a neighbor of his had just laid in his winter's provisions—a hind quarter of a horse and two barrels of bull dogs.

☞ Dr. Franklin says, "There seems to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth.—The first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their neighbors. This is robbery. The second,—by commerce, which is frequently cheating. The third,—by agriculture; the only honest way wherein a man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of continued miracle, wrought by the hand of God in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and virtuous industry."

CHEAP WAY OF FATTENING HOGS.—Turn them in your neighbor's corn field every night.

☞ If your land appears worn out and over-worked, you may be sure you have harrowed its feelings too much.

To get the most work out of your hands, keep them out of your pockets.

Keep your children out of the orchard while the buds are bursting, they might be hurt.

☞ It is no small commendation to manage a little well. He is a good wagoner that can turn in a little room. To live well in abundance, is the praise of the estate—not of the person. Study more how to give a good account of your little; than how to make it more

THINKING TOOLS.—The human brain is the twenty-eighth of the body, but the brain of a horse is but the four-hundredth.

☞ The man that has nothing to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potato plant—all the good belonging to him is under ground.

☞ Beautiful iron ore in abundance, has been found up the valley of the Platte River, in Nebraska. It has been judged that it will yield thirty per cent.

☞ There are in New York city, 216 public schools, with 1,084 teachers, whose salaries amount to over \$300,000.

MAKING BREAD.—An attorney about to furnish a bill of costs, was requested by his client, a baker, "to make it as light as he could." "Ah," replied the attorney, "that's what you say to your foreman, but it's not the way I make my bread!"

☞ A bluff country farmer, meeting the parson of a parish in a by-lane, and not giving him the way as readily as he expected, the parson told him "he was better fed than taught." "Very true, indeed, sir," said the farmer, "for you teach me, and I feed myself."

A CONVINCING PROOF.—A person who resided for some time on the coast of Africa, was asked if he thought it was possible to civilize the natives

"As a proof the possibility of it," said he, "I have known some negroes that thought as little of a lie or an oath as a European."

☞ "A place for every thing and every thing in its place," as the old woman said when she stowed the broom, the bellows, a ball of yarn, two babies, a currycomb, three cats and a gridiron into an old oven.

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March, 1855.

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CRANBERRY PLANTS,

Of the Ball or Egg-shaped Variety

ARE the best for all kinds of soil. They are great bearers, and will keep a long time, if properly gathered, and can be raised on poor, swampy land, where nothing else will grow, and often produce from 200 to 300 bushels per acre.

☞ Circulars relating to culture, price, &c., will be forwarded gratis to applicants. For sale by **F. TROWBRIDGE,**

Dealer in Trees, Plants, Vines, &c.
February, 1855. New Haven, Ct.

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APPLE TREES—A fine lot of the best sorts for the Northwest.

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STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c

2000 large SEEDLING APPLE TREES, suitable for the orchard for stocks for those varieties which require to be grafted high.

EVERGREENS—2000 Arbor Vitæ, and 1000 Balsam—two years in Nursery, 6 to 14 inches.

☞ For particulars, see Catalogue.

J. C. BRAYTON.

Aztalan, March, 1855.

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SCRIBNER'S READY RECKONER.

FOR SHIP BUILDERS, BOAT BUILDERS, LUMBER MERCHANTS, FARMERS & MECHANICS.

Being a correct measurement of Scantling, Boards, Plank, Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber, Saw Logs, Wood, etc., comprised in a number of Tables; to which are added Tables of Wages by the month, Board or Rent, by the Week or Day. Also, Interest Tables, at seven per cent.

BY J. M. SCRIBNER,

Author of "Engineer's and Mechanic's Companion," "Engineer's Pocket Table Book," etc.

Scarcely is it possible to add to the recommendations of the above book, more than to give its title page. Every one who is engaged in buying, selling, measuring or inspecting Lumber of any kind, will at once appreciate a work of this kind. No pains or expense has been spared in revising and enlarging this edition, to make it in every respect convenient & accurate.

The Log Table was computed by drawing **DIAGRAMS** for each and every log, from 12 to 44 inches in diameter, and the width of each board taken, after taking off the wane edge.—The sum total of each board constitutes the amount each log will give, and if there can be any dependence placed upon such strictly mathematical accuracy, no one will hesitate for a moment to abide the results here given, as the method adopted by the author can result in nothing else than strict honesty and mathematical accuracy, to the parties interested.

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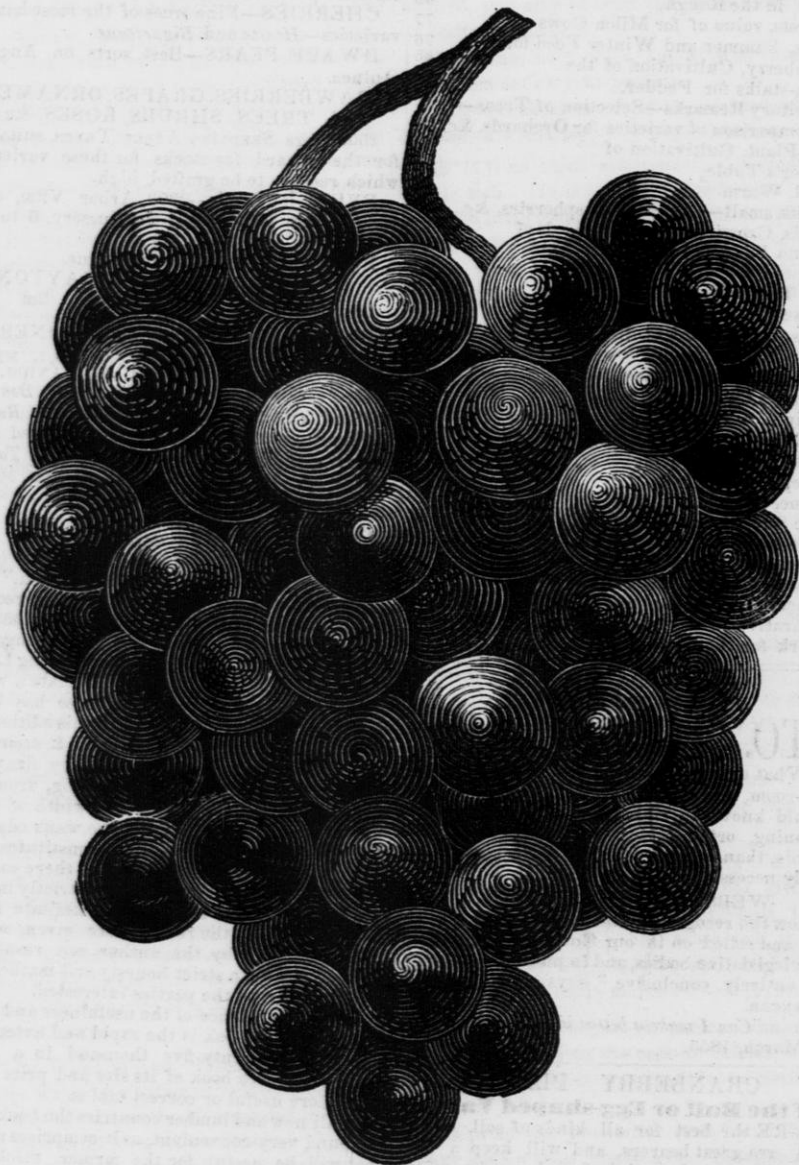
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THE EARLY NORTHERN
MUSCADINE GRAPE.



The **MUSCADINE GRAPE**, of which the above is a fac-simile of the cluster, ripens on the 15th of September—light amber color, medium size, delicious and unsurpassed flavor, of which thousands who have tasted the fruit are ready now to attest. The subscribers, after having tried within fifteen years over 40 native varieties of

Grapes to find one that would compare with the above, either in point of profit to the grower, richness of flavor, productiveness, hardiness of vine, earliness in ripening, and in fine, one in which all the desirable qualities, seeming as if by nature combined, to richly load every framer's garden in this rigorous climate

with the most delicious of all fruits, either as a dessert for the table, or for producing the most pleasant of all liquids, fully equal in point of flavor to the best French Cordial, are now prepared to say they have utterly failed in the attempt, up to the present time. They are not afraid to challenge any one in this climate to produce its equal, and possessing all those desirable qualities as a hardy grape.

Price of roots vary from ONE to FIVE DOLLARS, according to their size. This Grape is an entire new variety, produced by the subscribers from the seed of the white native grape.

As there have been abroad many attempts to counterfeit the genuine Muscadine Grape, the public are cautioned against procuring any grape for the Northern Muscadine only of the subscribers, as they will hold themselves responsible only for the genuineness of such roots as are ordered to their personal address, or of their legal appointed Agents, who will be able to show proper reference.

D. J. HAWKINS,
P. STEWART,

N. Lebanon, Shaker Village, Columbia co., N. Y.

N. B. This Grape has often ripened by the 1st of September, and always a month earlier than the Isabella, and six weeks earlier than the Catawba; and by hundreds pronounced quite superior to either as a table grape.

All orders directed to ISAAC ATWOOD, Agent, Lake Mills, Jefferson county,

Orders left at the "Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer" office, and with COLBEY & WILLEY, at the Janesville Nursery; and S. C. HALL, at the Express office, Whitewater, will receive the roots in time for setting the present spring. Wis., will receive prompt attention.

Also, for sale, Dwarf Pear, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Currant, and Raspberry, at the Lake Mills Nursery, in the village of Lake Mills. March, 1855. ISAAC ATWOOD.

MONROE BOOKSTORE.

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DEALER IN

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BOOKS.—A general assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books; Medical, Law, Theological, Agricultural, and Farrier; Singing Books and Sheet Music.

GOLD & STEEL PENS, INK, &c.

School Libraries furnished to order.

☞ Cash paid for Paper Rags.

Monroe, Wis., February, 1855.

AUCTION SALE OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, &c.



WILL BE SOLD AT HOOD'S Checkered Auction Room on THURSDAY Morning, March 29, at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes. Sale Positive. Terms Cash. mar26 J. HOOD, Auctioneer.

New York Market March 28.

FLOUR—market continues very firm, with good inquiry; sales 5000 bbls at 9a9,50 for state, and 9,37a9,81 for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana; sales 800 bbls Canadian at 9,37a10,75. Rye, Flour and Corn Meal unchanged.

GRAIN—WHEAT firm; sales 10,000 bush. common white Canadian, 2,30

RYE steady. CORN firm; sales 18,000 bush. 97a99. OATS quiet.

PROVISIONS—PORK firmer; sales 1400 bbls, 14,37 for old mess; 16,25a16,57 for new do. BEEF quiet. CUT-MEATS steady LARD lower; sales 600 bbls, 9½a9¾. Dressed Hogs 7¼a7½. BUTTER and CHEESE steady.

New York Market—March 29—1 P. M.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with fair demand; sales 4000 bbls, 9a9,50 for common to straight state; 9,37 a9,81 for good Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana; sales 1400 bbls Canadian, 9,37a10,75; sales 100 bbls Jersey. Corn meal 4,35.

GRAIN—WHEAT firm; sales 3000 bush white southern at 2,42.

RYE—firmer; sales 1500 bush Penn. at 1,35.

CORN—quiet and firm; small sales; 98a99.

OATS steady.

PROVISIONS—PORK firm; sales 1200 bbls, 14,37a14,54 for old, and 16,37a16,44 for new do. Beef hams in good demand; 100 bbls Cincinnati at 20,00. Bacon—sales 400 boxes, 8a8½. Dressed hogs firm.

LARD—heavy sales; 300 bbls at 9¾a9¾.

BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged.

WHISKEY easier; sales 350 bbls at 30a30½.

STOCKS dull and lower. Money and exchange unchanged. Erie R. R. 49½; Harlem 32½; N. Y. C. R. R. 93¼; M. C. R. R. 92¼; M. S. R. R. 94; C. & R. I. R. R. Bonds 92; N. Y. C. T's 100½; N. Y. C. 6's 92; Ill. C. R. R. 95; Indiana State 5's 86.

Watertown Markets.—As spring advances, wheat and other products of the farm seem to be steadily advancing in price.

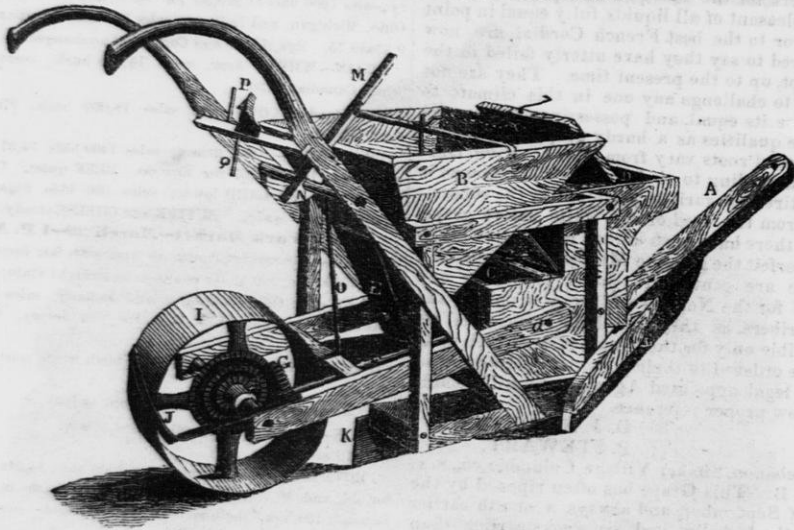
Wheat—Club is worth 1 15 to 1 20—and winter 1 25 to 1 30. Oats are now selling at Milwaukee prices, or thereabouts.

Hay is from \$10 to \$12 per ton, but what causes this enormous price is more than we can say. The usual quantity appears to be for sale in the streets.

Beans have all been bought up and now none are to be had in town; we suppose they would bring \$1 per bushel. —Chronicle.

Wheat Prospects.—The Hannibal Messenger says the prospects for an abundant crop of wheat we are informed by farmers throughout Northern Missouri, are more flattering than they have been before for some years. This is cheering news to every one. As some of the crops were so short last year, a failure of the wheat crop this season would be disastrous.

THE WHEAT CROP IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—We learn from the Alton Courier, the editor of which has recently made a trip across the central portion of Illinois, that however short the crops might have been last year, it has not deterred the farmers of the State from seizing every portion of favorable time during fall for sowing their wheat, and the result shows that there is at least twenty per cent more acres now in wheat than previous year. The winter has been exceedingly favorable, and if we should be blessed with our ordinary spring, Illinois will have an amount of wealth in that crop which it would be difficult to estimate.

WOODWARD'S IMPROVED**SEED PLANTER & WEEDING PLOW.**

These labor-saving and profit yielding Machines are presented to the farmers of Wisconsin as being of much greater utility than any other implements ever presented for saving of labor and increase of crops. Corn and Broom Corn may be planted and cultivated with less than one-half of the expense of the hoe, and in the most perfect manner, removing coarse substances 9 inches each way from the line of the row, smoothing and pulverizing a strip 18 inches in width, in the centre of which the plow on the under side cuts a channel at any required depth, making the earth still finer, into which the seed is dropped, while the ground is moist, causing it to swell immediately, and being covered of equal depth, it comes up from one to three days sooner than when covered with the hoe, thereby getting a start of the weeds. It plants in the hill or drill, depositing any number of grains at almost any given distance. 10 acres is an ordinary day's work for a man and horse—12, and even 15 acres have been planted in one day with one planter. When properly made and used, it gives universal satisfaction.

IT WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM, A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA,
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT NEW YORK; also, the

**The First Premium at the great trial of Agricultural Implements
at Geneva, N. Y., in 1852.**

It has taken the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fairs in the Eastern States, and at all the County Fairs in this State, to which I have presented it.

For further particulars, we would refer to our Circulars in the hands of our Agents.

The following persons are our Agents for the sale of Planters and Plows in this State.—Samples of the Machines may be seen at their places of business, and all orders left with them on or before the 15th of April, 1855, shall be attended to:

TIBBITS & GORDON, Madison, Dane Co.
JOS. A. WOOD & SON, Janesville, Rock Co.
CHEENY & WILLIAMS, Whitewater, Wal. Co.
H. BOUTWELL, Racine.
E. P. SMITH, Kenosha.
A. M. HURD, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co.

ANDREW OLSON, Juneau, Dodge Co.
R. RHAMES & SON, Columbus, Columbia Co.
ENOS MOE, Princeton, Marquette County.
LE FEVRE & GREENE, 81 East Water Street,
Milwaukee.
EZRA WOOD, 82 North Water St., Chicago.

Certificates will be found in the hands of Agents.

WHITEWATER, Wis., March, 1855. 3m

WM. H. WOODFORD.

ENGLISH CATTLE,

IMPORTED ON COMMISSION BY

Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BROTHERS,

Bishops Stortford, Herts, England.

Being much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best Stock, without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America. The firm having had forty years experience, they feel confident of giving satisfaction, both as regards price and selecting the stock from the best herds in England.

*Thorough Bred Horses, Hampshire South Down,
Short Horned Cattle, Cotswold,
Devons, Leicester,
Herefords, Suffolk Pigs,
Ayrshire, Essex
Alderney Cows from the Berkshire
Islands of Jersey and Merino Sheep from Spain
Guernsey, Mules do*

Pure South Down Sheep,
Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have appointed
one of the most experienced men in England
entirely for purchasing

THOROUGH BRED HORSES,

And they have also an Agent in Spain for purchasing

Mules, Merino Sheep, etc.

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have purchased a valuable Patent, which will prevent accidents occurring to Cattle across the Atlantic—they can now safely be imported any time during the year. The Cattle will be insured from Liverpool to New York, by charging a small per centage.

A Steamer will leave Liverpool with Cattle about the first of every month.

The Stock will be delivered at New York in about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

Orders received, or for circulars containing all information, apply to Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BRO., or J. M. MILLER, 51 Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorized to act as our Agent.

New York, Jan. 1, 1855: 1y

RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, Apple Seedlings, Potatos, &c.

FRANCONIA RASPBERRY CANES—very productive, profitable for market. Price, \$1 per doz.; \$6 per hundred; \$50 per 1000
HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY (TRUE)—Hardy, productive and good; always free from mildew. 25 cts each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$1.50 per doz, yearling plants.

STRAWBERRIES—Burr's New Pine, Crimson Cone, Cincinnati Hudson, Prolific Hautbois, Black Prince and White Wood. Price, 25 cts. per doz; \$1 per hundred.

APPLE SEEDLINGS—One year old, \$3 per thousand.

SEED POTATOS—Early and late sorts, including fifteen choice varieties, as Hall's June, Early Manley, Ash Kidney, Castor, Black Pink-eye, Black Imperial, White Mercer, Yam, Mexican Wild, Rough Purple Chili, &c. Price, \$1 to \$3 per bushel; R. P. Chili, \$2 per peck. [See Farmer for Nov., 1854.]

SCIONS of choice fruits, for grafting supplied in large or small quantities, embracing selections from over 200 varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots and Cherries. See page 58.

Each parcel will be carefully packed, marked and delivered at the Express office, Railroad depot, or otherwise, as directed; after which they will be at the risk and expense of the purchaser. Orders should be sent as early as possible, and accompanied with a remittance. Money promptly returned by mail when unable to fill orders. A. G. HANFORD,
Feb., 1854. Waukesha, Waukesha co.

CHOICE FOWLS.

To all those who wish to improve their breed of Fowls, I would say, that I have imported, and have now on hand,

BUFF SHANGHAIS, BRAHMA POOTRAS, & PARTRIDGE DORKINGS;

and having, when residing at the East, bred nearly all the different popular varieties, I have selected these—combining, as they do, I think, more desirable qualities than any other of the different popular breeds: First, as layers; second, for size and quality of flesh; third, their hardiness and quiet, peaceable disposition—the first two mentioned, any common fence being able to confine them.

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Address, JOHN JEFFERS,
Feb., 1855. Darien, Walworth co., Wis.

LAKE MILLS NURSERY.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish, at reasonable prices, Standard Trees of the leading varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM, APRICOT, CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY.

Also, a fine stock of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery, Flowering Bulbs; three of the best varieties of Pie Plant and Asparagus plants.

We would call special attention to our fine lot of **DWARF PEAR TREES**, bearing size; also, twenty best varieties choice **PLUM** trees, large size, propagated on English stocks. We think we have the best the State affords.

Please call and examine, at **PLUMB & Co.'s Nursery, Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis.**

J. C. PLUMB,
Feb., 1855. 3m R. ATWOOD.

AZTALAN NURSERY,*Jefferson Co., Wis.*

APPLE TREES—A fine lot of the best sorts for the Northwest.

CHERRIES—Fine trees of the most hardy varieties—*Hearts* and *Bigarreaus*.

DWARF PEARS—Best sorts on Angers Quince.

STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c

2000 large SEEDLING APPLE TREES, suitable for the orchard for stocks for those varieties which require to be grafted high.

EVERGREENS—2000 Arbor Vitæ, and 1000 Balsam—two years in Nursery, 6 to 14 inches.

☞ For particulars, see Catalogue.

J. C. BRAYTON.

Aztalan, March, 1855.

2m

SCRIBNER'S READY RECKONER.

FOR SHIP BUILDERS, BOAT BUILDERS, LUMBER MERCHANTS, FARMERS & MECHANICS.

Being a correct measurement of Scantling, Boards, Plank, Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber, Saw Logs, Wood, etc., comprised in a number of Tables; to which are added Tables of Wages by the month, Board or Rent, by the Week or Day. Also, Interest Tables, at seven per cent.

BY J. M. SCRIBNER,

Author of "Engineer's and Mechanic's Companion," "Engineer's Pocket Table Book," etc.

Scarcely is it possible to add to the recommendations of the above book, more than to give its title page. Every one who is engaged in buying, selling, measuring or inspecting Lumber of any kind, will at once appreciate a work of this kind. No pains or expense has been spared in revising and enlarging this edition, to make it in every respect convenient & accurate.

The Log Table was computed by drawing DIAGRAMS for each and every log, from 12 to 44 inches in diameter, and the width of each board taken, after taking off the wane edge.—The sum total of each board constitutes the amount each log will give, and if there can be any dependence placed upon such strictly mathematical accuracy, no one will hesitate for a moment to abide the results here given, as the method adopted by the author can result in nothing else than strict honesty and mathematical accuracy, to the parties interested.

The best evidence of the usefulness and popularity of this book is the rapid and extensive sale of over seventy-five thousand in a very short time. No book of its size and price contains more useful or correct tables.

In all new and lumber countries the book will be found very convenient, as it comprises much that will be useful for the farmer, mechanic and business man.

Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

The book can be had of booksellers generally throughout the United State. Price only 25 cents. Five copies sent for \$1, free of postage. Address

GEO. W. FISHER,
Bookseller & Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

"GET THE BEST."

WEBSTER'S
4TO. DICTIONARY.

What more essential to every family, counting-room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

is now the recognized Standard, "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions as entirely conclusive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

Can I make a better investment?

March, 1855.

1y

CRANBERRY PLANTS,**Of the Ball or Egg-shaped Variety**

ARE the best for all kinds of soil. They are great bearers, and will keep a long time, if properly gathered, and can be raised on poor, swampy land, where nothing else will grow, and often produce from 200 to 300 bushels per acre.

☞ Circulars relating to culture, price, &c., will be forwarded gratis to applicants. For sale by

F. TROWBRIDGE,

Dealer in Trees, Plants, Vines, &c.,

February, 1855.

New Haven, Ct.

ATKIN'S SELF RAKING**REAPER AND MOWER.**

THREE SEASONS' use of this ingenious, beautiful and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction—cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reaper, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

☞ Pamphlets giving ALL THE OBJECTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT,

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago.

Jan. 1st, 1855.

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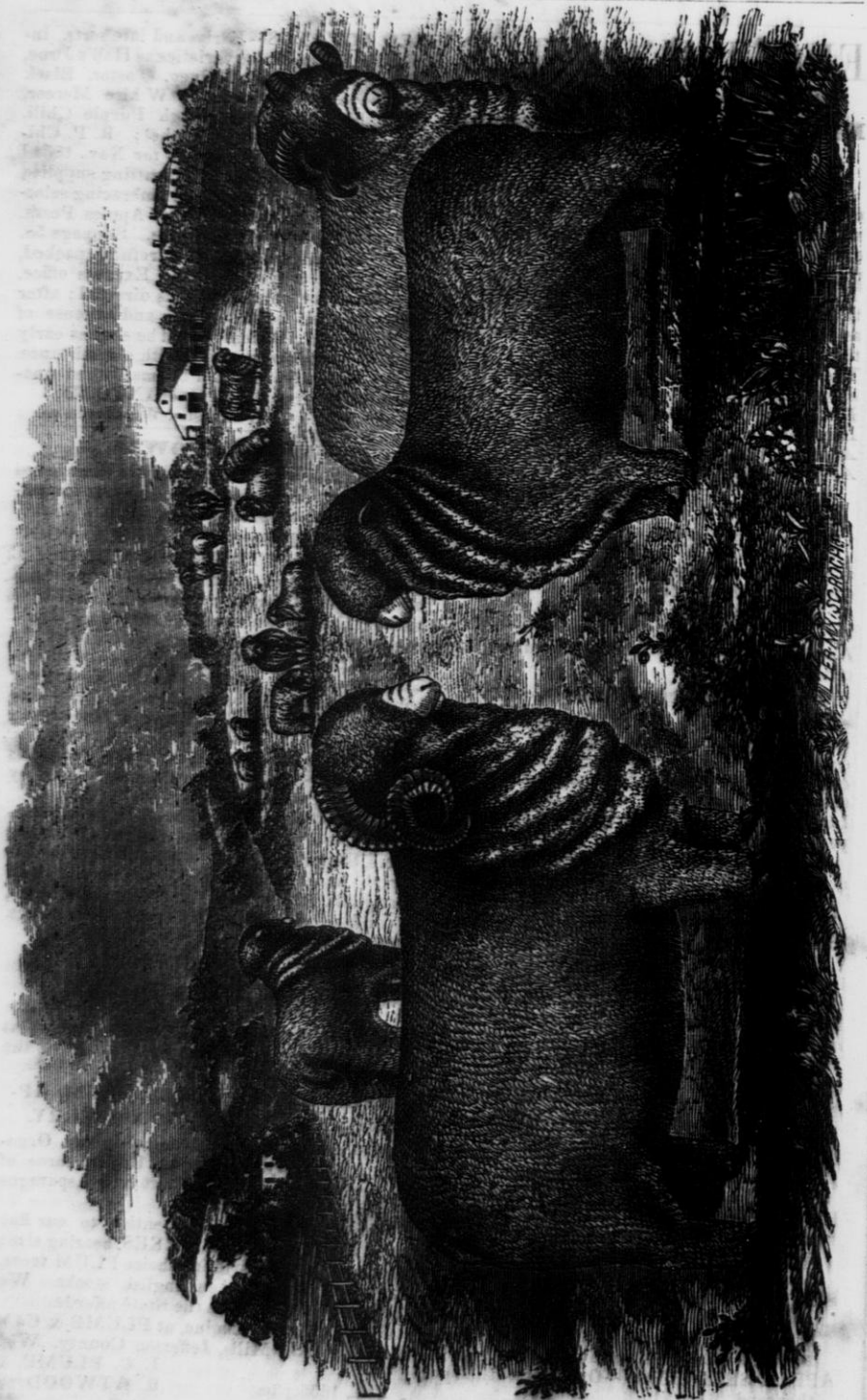
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Feb., 1855: 3m



WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER, AND NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII.

MADISON, WIS., APRIL, 1855.

NO. .

MARK MILLER, Editor and Proprietor.
J. C. BRAYTON, Horticultural Editor.

TERMS,—50 Cents a Year in Advance;
Five copies for \$2, if directed to one Post Office, and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume and back numbers supplied.

ADVERTISING.—One page, first insertion, \$6; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first insertion, \$4; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$3; one page per year, \$50; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$18; eighth page, \$10; one square, (twelve lines or less,) per year, \$6.50; less than one year, first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

☐ Bills for Advertising to be paid quarterly.

Now for the Garden.

“Better is a dinner of herbs, where love is, than a stalled ox, with hatred therewith,” said the wise man of old.

“A garden, a garden, O give me a garden,
With soil of a mellow dark mould,
Where my face may get tanned, and my fingers
may harden;
I would not exchange it for gold.

“This spading, and hoeing, and raking and wheeling,
Preparing to scatter the seed in,
To my mind the goodness of Him is revealing
Who planted a garden in Eden.

“The scent of fresh mould—’tis refreshing to smell of—
The toil it requires is reviving;
The sweat of the brow, though ’tis nothing to tell of,
It sweetens the gardener’s living.”

This and the following are the two most important months for the gardener in the whole year; therefore we shall urge upon our readers the importance of a good garden, and which we can do in no stronger terms than in a former number.

The garden is a spot too much neglected by the mass of farmers, and excuse themselves for this negligence by saying, they “have not time to attend to such small matters.” But, good friends, is it really a “small matter” for you to provide for the health and comfort of your household? True, it requires industry and attention, to cultivate a garden successfully; but when we consider that one acre of land, appropriated to this purpose, if well cultivated, will

yield as much profit, and *more* real luxuries than any other *eight* acres on the farm—does it not prove that the time and labor are judiciously expended? It is not for profit in dollars and cents, that we plead, as much as for the increase of table luxuries your labor will procure yourselves and families. “After the winter’s diet of solid, and usually salt animal food, the human constitution requires the detergent effects of a vegetable and fruit diet; and, as a general rule, no one can safely dispense with it. Again, the natural appetite craves such food, and it, *unlike* some other cravings, may be safely and beneficially indulged.” There is no reason but simple negligence, why the farmer’s table should not be well supplied with every kind of small fruit and good kitchen vegetables in their proper season. Neatness should characterize the arrangement of your garden, and good management will generally insure every vegetable that is wholesome for human food, at an early season, and in a good degree of perfection.

PREPARING SEEDS AND PLANTING.—In the first place, plant your peas and early potatoes as soon as the ground is dry enough to work.—They are hardy and will stand a heavy frost.—Radishes and lettuce should also be sown early. Next, put in onions, carrots, beets and parsnips. Two weeks time, in the germination of these seeds, can be saved by soaking them in water about 48 hours; then, after straining off the water, mix with air-slacked lime, or dry leached ashes (lime is the best), enough to dry them so they will leave the fingers or drill freely when sowing. After being mixed with the lime or ashes, they may stand fifteen or twenty hours, if kept moist, but not wet, or sown immediately. If the ground be dry and warm, sow at once; but, if wet and cold, let them stand a day or more in a warm room. By such practice two weeks can be gained over dry seeds sown at the same time. While soaking, the water should be changed twice a day, and applied a little above blood heat—the first time, as hot as can be borne by the hand. If the seeds be sown on clayey, tenacious soils, cover in the drill with well pulverized loam; and, whatever the nature of the soil may be, press

it down compactly with a roller, or by some other means. All seeds will germinate much quicker with the soil pressed close around them, than if left loose and porous. The moisture and warmth of the soil is sooner imbibed by the seed, and the fine, tender roots find something to take hold of and support them on emerging from the shell. Such has been our practice for the last three years in preparing and sowing—not only the seeds named above, but many other kinds—with the most satisfactory results. Seeds thus prepared are less liable to rot in the ground than when sown dry.

The sprout is prepared to start immediately, though cold, wet weather may follow planting, which is often the case, causing dry sown seed to rot for the want of warmth enough to make it sprout, after gathering sufficient moisture.—On the other hand, if planting be followed by extreme dry weather, the seed is already prepared with moisture enough to withstand it.—Don't be alarmed if your seeds show sprouts before sowing.

Beets, carrots and parsnips should be sown in drills, from 12 to 18 inches apart, and stand in the drill about four inches. If the soil be rich and deep, 18 inches; if light, less. We have raised 154 bushels—baskets heaping full—on 20 square rods ($\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre), in drills 15 inches apart. For carrots, beets and parsnips, work the soil deep. For onions, not over four inches.

GARDEN MANURES.—Next to the dung of horses, that of oxen and cattle is in the greatest request; and if slightly fermented, is an excellent manure for light, hot soils. It is also well calculated for soils of a dry, absorbent nature, as it retains its moisture for a greater length of time than most others.

“The dung of birds, either wild or domesticated, affords a powerful manure, particularly that of the former—but it should only be used as a compound; or, if used as a simple manure, the greatest care must be used in the distribution of it. It is a good manure for Strawberries and Raspberries.

Soot is a very powerful manure, and ought to be used in a dry state, and thrown on the surface of the ground. It is advantageously used in crops of onions. It is sown at all times with good effect, and where it has been sown no maggot has appeared.

The ashes of wood is a lasting manure, particularly for the Grape vine and Pear; and if sown among turnips, it is of great use to protect them from the fly.”

CARROTS.—We would urge every farmer who has a horse or cow to feed, to put in a bed of carrots for use next winter. You can raise at the rate of 1200 bushels to the acre, if the ground be right, and you all have the material to make it so if nature has not. An acre of well cultivated carrots will do a stock of cattle more good in winter, than four times the same amount of land in any other crop that can be named. A feed of carrots, if only three or four times a week, through the winter, is a surer exemption from disease than any thing else. If it was practiced more, less would be heard about lousy cattle in the spring; *horn ail, black-leg, blind staggers*, and so on. Salt your cattle often after turning them to grass. The change from dry feed to green, succulent matter, demands this.

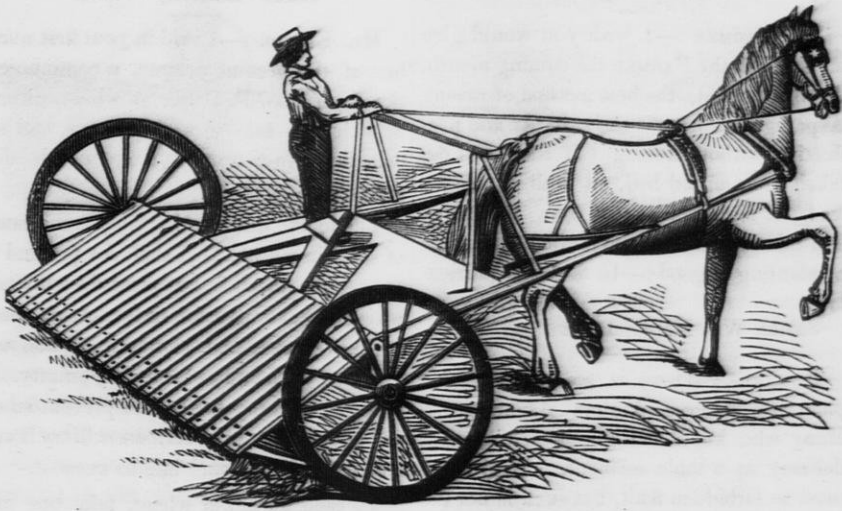
THE TOMATO.—Prof. Rafinesque, of France, says of this vegetable, “It is deemed very healthy, and an invaluable article of food.”

Dunglison says:—“It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom.”

A writer in the *Farmer's Register* says:—“It has been tried by several persons with decided success. They were afflicted with chronic cough, the primary cause of which, in one case, was supposed to be diseased liver; in another, diseased lungs. It mitigates and sometimes effectually checks a fit of coughing.”

THE SLEEP OF ARCTIC PLAINS.—M. Seemann, the naturalist of Kellett's Arctic Expedition, states a curious fact respecting the condition of the vegetable world during the long day of the Arctic summer. Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about the time when, if it be not night, it ought to be, but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, droop their leaves and sleep, even as they do at sun-set in more favored climes. “If man,” observes M. Seemann, “should ever reach the pole, and be undecided which way to turn when his compass has become sluggish, his timepiece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the way; their leaves will tell him that midnight is at hand, and at that time the sun is standing in the north.”

NITRATE OF SODA.—Mr. Stephenson, of Edinburgh, applied one cwt. of nitrate of soda, and 2 cwt. of common salt per acre to a wheat crop, and increased the yield nine bushels per acre.



INDEPENDENT HORSE RAKE.

Above we present an engraving of DE-LANO'S HORSE HAY-RAKE. The editor of the *N. E. Farmer*, after witnessing a trial of this Rake at the Show of the Norfolk County (Mass.) Society, says: "The driver was standing quite at his ease on a platform, and thus comfortably was carried over the field,—who but he?—doing a great deal of work without any labor.—When the teeth are filled with hay, and when he reaches a wind-row, a pressure of the foot upon a pedal suffices to clear them with ease and certainty.

"The rake is fitted to the hind-wheels of a single-horse wagon. Each tooth acts separately and independently as the keys of a piano; its head being suspended by a rod or hinge over the axle-tree, and one tooth only being attached to each head. It is equally adapted to *rough* and *smooth* land, and applies with equal pressure on each kind of surface. At the Show above mentioned, we placed locks of hay on every rock, rugged and sharp some of them were, and in every hollow, and scattered generally; but the rake walked over the rocks, cleaning each as a razor reaps a bearded

chin; down into the hollows went the teeth, and brought out every spear. The operator appeared to think this no great feat."

By reference to our advertising department, it will be seen that Messrs. CONKLIN & SPENCER, of Fond du Lac, Wis., are prepared to supply the farmers of the West with this labor-saving machine.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO FENCE?—The amount of capital employed in the construction and repair of wooden fences in the United States, would be deemed fabulous, were not the estimates founded on statistical facts, which admit of no dispute.—Burknap, a well known agricultural writer, says: "Strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly production of human industry, is the common fences, which divide the fields from the highways, and separate them from each other. No man dreams that when compared with the outlay for these unpretending monuments of art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth, are left far behind. You will scarcely believe me when I say, that the fences of this country cost more than twenty times the amount of specie that is in it."

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Asparagus.

ED. FARMER :—I wish you would give me through the FARMER the coming month, April, if possible, the best method of raising Asparagus, to have it early, hardy and productive, without forcing. If roots will do, taken from an old bed, as well as plants, &c? If night soil taken from the privy and mixed with other manure, at the time of planting is good?—In fact all particulars.

WM. BAGGS.

Salem, Wis. March, 1855.

REMARKS.—There is scarcely a garden plant less understood than Asparagus.—Many who know and appreciate its great delicacy as a table esculent, regard it almost as forbidden fruit, but such is not the fact.

The ground for the Asparagus bed must be light, rich and well drained, and trenched, at least two feet deep. If the subsoil be clayey and stiff, it should be removed and its place supplied with fine, warm soil, intermixed with well rotted stable manure, night soil, pulverised hen manure and a little salt—taking care that the whole be well incorporated together. During the growing season, the application of strong liquid manure, with 4 oz of salt to the gallon, will be found beneficial. In fact the soil can scarcely be made too rich for this plant. The bed should be made in a warm sunny place, where it will not be shaded. If the bed is to be made from the seed, it should be sown about one inch deep, and from 12 to 18 inches apart—when up, remove the weaker plants, and keep the bed free from weeds. The plant is hardy, and once established, with proper care, a bed will last many years. When the bed is to be made with roots, use such as are not more than one or two years from the seed—one year old roots are the best. It is said that if transplanted when three or more years old, they will not flourish.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Smut—Remedy—Chess.

MR. EDITOR :—I read in your first number of the present volume, a communication from Geo. P. Peffer on wheat culture, in which he asks several questions, and solicits an answer from any one who is disposed to do so.

The fourth question is, "what is the cause of smut in wheat?" I shall not pretend to answer the question, but prescribe a remedy which I have used for sixteen years past, and have never had any smut, while my neighbor's wheat has been very smutty. I will give you my method to prevent smut, and if any of your subscribers will try it and find it to fail, I would like to know it.

To each bushel of wheat, take one and a half ounce of blue vitriol, dissolve it in one pint and a half of hot water, then sprinkle it on the wheat and shovel it over until the whole is dampened alike. If several bushels are to be prepared, the best way is to put it on a floor and sprinkle on the solution with a small wisp of hay.

N. B. Be sure and have it well mixed.

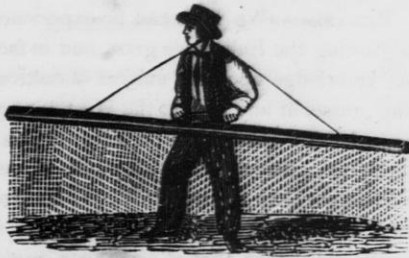
It may be sowed immediately, or kept any length of time without injury.

The fifth question is, "what is the cause of chess, and how is it produced?" I am satisfied that chess produces chess, the same as wheat produces wheat. I am satisfied that chess is produced no other way; I am satisfied that many of your subscribers will laugh at my ignorance, but that is according to my experience, I have had wheat winter killed, but never had chess come from it.

Now I would advise farmers to sow clean wheat on clean ground and see if they raise chess. I know that where wheat kills out, if there is any chess, it shoots out and makes a great show.

HORACE CLEMANS.

Vinland, Wis. March, 1855.



Wells' Patent Grass Seed Sower.

The above represents the mode of operating a very desirable and ingenious hand-implement for sowing grass seed. It is a simple hopper with a zinc bottom perforated with holes, of equal size and distance apart; the seed is distributed by means of a flat rod on the bottom, extending from one end to the other, with notches corresponding with the holes in the zinc, and notched on each side, which keeps the seed in motion, and equally divided from one end to the other. It is worked by a small lever on the side, to which is attached a gauge by which the machine can be regulated to sow any quantity desired; it sows the seed very accurately, is not liable to get out of order, and is neat, simple and cheap.

HOW TO USE THE HOE IN THE GARDEN.
—There are those who think that if a working hand is too stupid for any thing else, he can hoe in the garden. They labor under a great mistake. There is no branch of farm or horticultural work that requires as much judgment and skill, as the proper use of the hoe in the garden. A garden worker, be he black or white, that has no knowledge of the roots of plants, and their functions, has no more business with a hoe in his hand in the garden, than has "the old black sow" with her nose in the Tulip bed. Is there a young melon, squash or cucumber to hoe around, he strikes in with a plantation hoe, the blade of which is six inches broad. The hill is left clean, the soil is light, but from the ignorance of the worker of the nature of the roots, how they thread the ground in all directions, in search of food, the broad blade of the hoe has cut every fibre of root but the tap root; the plant lingers along in a sickly condition, and the proprie-

tor concludes his soil does not suit melons and cucumbers, and so with all the young crops. The worker should consider what he is hoeing for. If it is to mutilate the roots, he is doing right to hold the hoe so as that each stroke the blade is buried in the earth, under the plant, the eye coming in close contact with the stem. But if he would preserve the roots to draw nourishment to perfect the plant, he will hold the hoe so that the blade does not go under the plant, and only go as deep as necessary to break the surface in the immediate vicinity. Gardeners, you should tell your servants the Fable of the bear and the Fly; how, in his efforts to kill the fly, he killed his master.—*Soil of the South.*

Origin of the Weevil.

A correspondent of the Watertown *Chronicle*, writing from Riga, N. Y., says:

"As there are so many different opinions about how they originate, I will give mine, which differs much from many others. In the spring, the midge may be seen like all other flies in their season. The first I ever noticed of them was on a threshing machine that was used the fall previous.—I left the barn doors open so that the sun shone in on the machine, and they came out of the crevices by thousands to enjoy the warm sun. I examined them closely, and found them to be the weevil fly, with very long wings in proportion to the body. These little insects harbor in fences and crevices till wheat blossoms, then when the sun rises and makes them warm, they fly off on the wheat and deposit their eggs.—This fact I noticed in every field I examined last summer, which were not a few; that the first four or five rods nearest the fence was nearly all destroyed, when the wheat in the middle of the field was injured but little. Again, another year they may be numerous enough to sweep the whole field, and our last dry summer, in my opinion, was most favorable for their propagation and ravages, as we had but little rain or wind from the time wheat headed out till it was harvested. A little wind and a smart shower of rain at the time of their ravages would thin them out very much, as so small an insect could stand but little hardship. I intend to experiment a little with some of those in my granary.

A. M. P."

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Chess—Its Cause:

MR. EDITOR:—I want to give your readers a few thoughts, on what I think is the cause of chess in wheat. I think one cause is, sowing poor strunk up seed; and another cause is, winter-killing. For instance—a neighbor of mine brought from England with him, a handfull of fall wheat, which he sowed in my field—it came up and looked well, until it was struck with the rust, about the time it was getting out of the milk—it was strunk very much, but being anxious to save the seed—it being a peculiar kind—he sowed it the next fall on a little prairie land; spaded up two spades deep, in order to give it a little sub-soil. It came up, but looked very spindling and weak; and, strange to tell, when it headed out, it was every bit of it chess. Now, I think the cause of it was this; the seed being so strunk and weak, it had not life enough to bring it to maturity. Its life-power was spent before it became wheat. Nature had not the materials or the elements necessary to make wheat out of, and it became chess—the next thing to wheat. If this is not a sufficient reason on this subject, will some one, through the FARMER give the reason why chess was found where the wheat was sowed?

FARMER.

Linden, Wis. March, 1855.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Grasses—Which are the Best.

MR. EDITOR:—If you receive this in time and can crowd it in, I wish you would give me an answer through the FARMER, the ensuing month: If Italian rye grass, mixed with a due proportion of clover, is not one of the best grasses we have for pasture and hay—how much to the acre, and the best time to sow it, &c? What kind of grass is the best, taking every thing into consideration—soil, common openings?

WM. BAGGS

Salem, Wis. March, 1855.

REMARKS.—We have had no experience in growing the Italian rye grass, and in fact our knowledge upon the subject of cultivating grasses of any kind in the West, is very limited. To answer the inquires satisfactorily to ourselves, and with profit to our readers, we have referred to E. W. EDGERTON, of Summit Wis., whose opinion is worth more than that of any other man's we know of in the State.

MR. EDGERTON says with an experience of ten years in Wisconsin, with various grasses, I have come to the conclusion that there is no kind of grass that pays so well as *June Clover*; and I flatter myself that I have convinced my neighbors of the correctness of this opinion. Any upland, openings, or prairie, that the farmer desires to stock, for mowing—*June clover* will produce, the first crop, with us (which is usually cut the last of June,) two tons per acre, if plaster is used. The second crop will produce from one to one and a half tons rowen, or if sowed for seed, will average three bushels per acre—we always save the second crop for seed. There is no other grass to my knowledge that will produce with us the like amount of fodder—I have had no experience with *rye grass*. Timothy and clover will make *better* hay sown together, than clover alone—I mean in regard to *quality*, but will not produce the *amount* or *value* per acre.

To sow for permanent *pasture*, I should recommend *decidedly*, a mixture of grasses—Timothy, clover, (large and small, also white) red top, rye grass &c., and should seed heavy—say, half bushel per acre. By mixing seeds you have a constant succession of grasses coming forward through the season. I would recommend one fourth bushel clover seed per acre, if stocking with clover alone.

THE better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are—and all farmers work for profit.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Brahma Pootra Fowls.

MR. EDITOR :—Of all the different varieties of foreign breeds of fowls, perhaps there are none that have attracted the public attention, or are more generally known, at least by reputation, than the above breed of fowls. They, like most of the other foreign breeds, derive their name from the country of their nativity—the Brahma Pootra valey, in India, through which there is a river running of the same name. As to when and how they came to this country, different writers have gave different opinions ; but, according to the best authority that I have, the first that came to this country were brought to New York, where they were noticed by a sailor, who, having business soon after at Hartford Conn., related the facts in regard to the fowls he had seen, to a Mr. Chamberlain of that place, and quite a fowl fancier. Mr. Chamberlain, on hearing the description given by the sailor of the fowls, hired him to go to New York and procure for him a pair, without regard to cost. He succeeded, and from this pair, sprang the first of the Brahma fowls in this country. Since then there has been other importations by Dr. J. C. Bennett and others, of the fowl fancying class. The Brahmas may be thus described: The cock is mostly white, with neck hackles, penciled with black and rump hackles, of a rich golden hue, or yellowish color; the tail is black with glossy green plume feathers, the ends of the wings generally tipped with black. The pullets are mostly white or rather bordering on a cream and fawn color, the neck and wings slightly penciled with black, also the end of the tail. The comb is small and serated, though frequently they have the perfect pea comb of the Sumatra Pheasant game fowl, which is always a good indication of fineness of flesh. The wattles are small, but the ear laps are extremely large and pendulous; the legs are yellow, and usually very heavy feathered,

though I have seen some very good specimens with small legs. Their usual weight when at maturity, is from twenty to twenty-two pounds per pair, live weight, though I have seen some specimens that weighed plump twenty-five pounds. They are, when matured, very well proportioned, and quite symetrical in their conformation; and as for layers they are unsurpassed by any breed. Their eggs are larger than any of the other Asiatic varieties, and of a deep cinnamon color. They are the most quiet, docile fowl known—never pecking at young chickens, and will seldom leave the yard where bred or kept, even when an opportunity is given them, unless forced to do so; another feature is, that they can be confined by a fence three feet high, and our gardens or fields of grain need never suffer from their depredations, and for hardiness, they are equal to any known variety. Having bred them for the last three years—one year here and two in New York State, I think I can speak from experience in regard to the above facts; and it is a settled point in my mind—there is no breed of fowls with which I am acquainted, that are better adapted for this northern latitude. The chicks of these fowls are very easily raised and much hardier than our common dung-hill fowl—few or none die of disease, as far as my own experience goes, and what I have learned from others that have bred them. They are covered with a thick, soft down, similar to that on young ducks, that protects them so that the morning dew or wet grass has but little effect upon them. If you have a brood hatch, you can count upon raising every chick, unless killed by accident, vermine, or some other enemy. I think I have some as good stock of this variety of fowls as can be found. The crowsers are from E. B. Miner's stock, and the hens from S. O. Hatch's, of Coun. thus avoiding the too common practice of breeding in-and-in.

JOHN JEFFERS.

Darien, Wis. March, 1855.

Stock Register.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Lice on Cattle—Remedy.

MR. EDITOR :—As much is said about destroying lice on cattle, I will give you an unfailing remedy for the big blue lice, (it is not so effectual on the small red ones, neither do they do much harm.) For a calf, feed from a table spoon full to a gill of flax seed per day, for a full grown creature, from a gill to a pint a day—the philosophy of it is this. The oil passes out through every pore, and not a louse can escape its fatal effects. Do not feed it to cows just before they come in, for in that case flax seed might do much harm.

You cannot give any better feed if you wish to make your cattle appear well, and do well. The oil will soon be diffused thro' out the hair, and will appear like a fine dew of a summers morn. Try it and you will know its worth.

IRA PARKER.

Kinnekinic, Wis. March, 1855.

FEED FOR HORSES.—A writer in the Wool Grower says : “Mixed spring wheat, oats, and barley, at the rate of one bushel each of wheat and barley, to two of oats, and drilled in five acres.

This I use for horse feed, usually cutting it up in the box and not threshing at all. It should be harvested rather green. I think I can grow more feed upon an acre, in this way, than any other, except with carrots, and even in that case I should prefer this mixed feed, [MESTIVES it is called in Germany,] to feed with the carrots to horses at work. It is more economical to thresh and grind the grain, and feed the meal with cut straw. We have tried both ways. The meal plan is the best in the summer undoubtedly when the team is hard at work.

“APRIL 26th, 1854.—Turned all the sheep out to their several pastures.”

I am satisfied that it was not a good move.—Sheep should be kept in their yards

until they can go out to a good BITE of grass. When mine were turned out, the grass had only just began to grow ; two bad effects were the consequence. The first—the sheep did not get a full supply. And the second—they kept the grass so close that it did not get a chance to grow, and was thus kept down all the season. They feed ought to get a good start in the spring, before any thing is turned upon it. But in the present instance a storm came on, and the next day I had them all up in the yards again, and kept them there several days.—*Id.*

Cows and their Milk.

THE following from the *Vermont Watchman*, is worthy the attention of dairyman in all sections of the country :

“No part of the business of a farmer requires more skill and attention than the dairy. If judiciously managed, it is profitable. If badly managed it is worse than useless. To obtain the best cows for the dairy, subject the milk to the test of comparison one with the other.—Keep those which give the most and the richest milk for breeders and the dairy, and sell the rest to the drover or the butcher. It is not so much the amount of milk a cow gives per day as the cream her milk produces, which constitutes her value as a milker.

Having thus ascertained the best cows, the next consideration is the keeping they are to receive. Much, very much depends on this. It is unreasonable to expect from the very best of cows either butter, or cheese, or beef, to any valuable extent, if fed merely on dry hay in winter, or kept in a poor and sour pasture in the summer. Roots of various kinds should be raised in abundance by every dairyman who hopes to profit by his vocation, and the food of cows should be varied in the winter, from week to week ; kept clean and warm, and enjoy fresh air every day in the week, Sundays not excepted. It has been found by experiment that a cow fed on grass, in a good and sweet pasture, (hill pastures are the best,) will yield a greater quantity of milk than if fed upon any other food. We have thoroughly tried the experiment and have no doubt of the fact.

There is nothing like a clean Green Mountain pasture, free from brakes and fil-

thy and sour weeds, upon the hill sides, to fill a milk-pail or a churn ; and in the winter, for the same purpose, there is no better food than sweet meadow and mountain hay, and the stocks of corn ; and for roots, the carrot, the ruta бага, mangel wurtzel, the turnip and sugar beet. Try this course of feeding, try it faithfully, brother farmers, and our word for it you will have good cows, abundance of rich milk, good butter, and fat cheese, provided you do not skim the milk of which the latter is made.

And now a little about milk. Let us talk the matter over. Milk obtained from cows in the morning is generally richer than that obtained in the evening, and usually less in quantity. It is equally true that some pasture grounds are much better than others for the production of rich milk. Examine the kind of grass and the nature of the soil in the pasture producing the best milk, and stock other pastures, of a similar soil, with the same kind of grass. The subject of sweet pastures or good grazing grounds has not received that attention which its importance demands."

National Sheep Show.

THE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN NEW YORK will hold a National Sheep Show at the Village of Bath, on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of May, 1855.

Thus announces a Circular, officially issued by the Association—from which we also gather the following additional particulars :

List of Premiums on Fine Wool Sheep.

FIRST CLASS.—Sweepstakes Pen, best ten finest wool Ewes \$75. Best fine wool Buck over two years old, \$50 ; 2d best do., \$40 ; 3d best do., \$30 ; 4th best do., \$20 ; 5th best do., \$10.

AWARDING COMMITTEE—William Wheeler, Wheeler, Steuben Co. ; Hector Hitchcock, Conesus, Livingston Co. ; J. L. Monier, Naples, Ontario Co.

SECOND CLASS.—Best five Ewes with Lambs, fine wool, \$30 ; 2d best do. \$20 ; 3d best do., \$10. Best five Ewes two years old, \$20 ; 2d best do., \$15 ; 3d best do., \$10.

COM.—Alex. Arnold, Avoca, Steuben Co. ; Wm. D. Dickerson, Victor, Ontario Co. ; —Chilson, Pavilion, Wyoming Co.

THIRD CLASS.—Best five Ewes, one year old, fine wool, \$20 ; 2d best do., \$15 ; 3d do. ; \$10.

COM.—Solomon Hitchcock, Conesus ; Calvin Ward, Richmond, Ontario ; —Galentine, Rush, Monroe.

FOURTH CLASS.—Best Buck, two years old, fine wool, \$30 ; 2d do., \$20 ; 3d do., \$10. Best Buck, one year old, fine wool, \$20 ; 2d do., \$15 ; 3d do., \$10.

COM.—Loomis Bunce, Milo, Yates ; C. D. Champlin, Urbana, Steuben ; Nathan Squires, Pen Yan, Yates.

No Sheep will be allowed to compete for more than one premium except in the Fth Class.

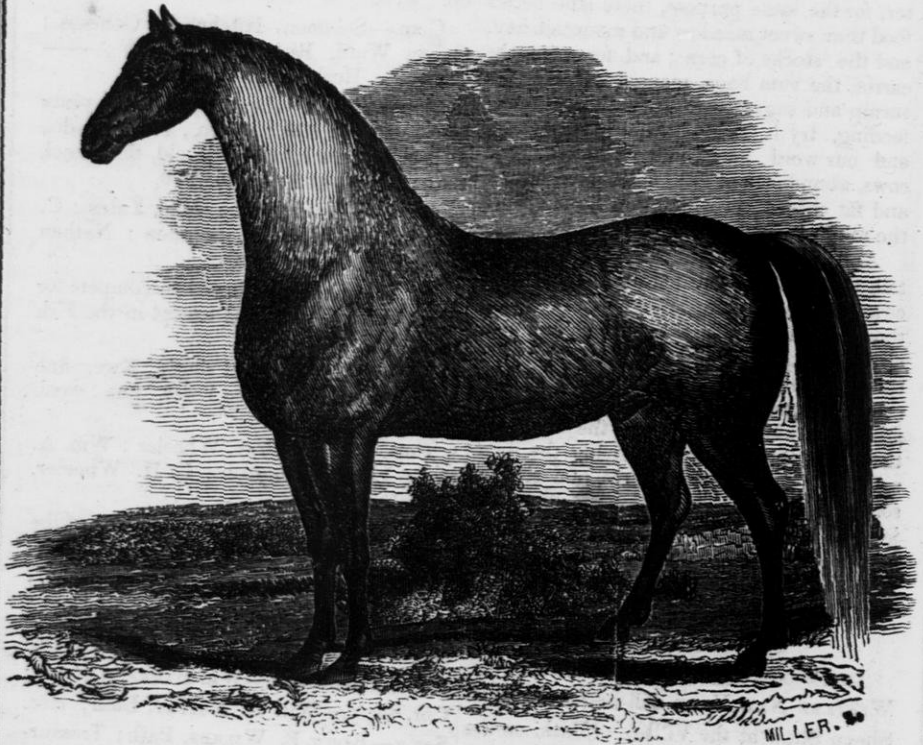
FIFTH CLASS.—Best single Ewe, fine wool, \$10. Best three Ewes, fine wool, \$15.

COM.—Daniel Gray, Wheeler ; Wm. A. Cook, Lima, Livingston ; G. H. Wheeler, Wheeler.

This Class may be drawn from any of the foregoing pens.

Any person may become a member of the Association by the payment of \$1. The following are the principal officers for this year : PRESIDENT—WM. BAKER, Urbana ; Cor. Sec'y—WM. B. MCKAY, Bath ; Rec. Sec'y—ROB'T B. WILKES, Bath ; Treasurer—HON. REUBEN ROBIE, Bath. There are also thirteen Vice Presidents and several Cor. Secretaries.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR BRITISH CAVALRY.—In a late Agricultural Address, J. PRESCOTT HALL related the following:—During the Canadian rebellion, the English sent over to those provinces a considerable body of cavalry. Many of these horses died on the voyage, and they were compelled to mount their men by purchases in New York, Vermont and New Hampshire, along the borders of Canada. These animals I saw in Montreal, in exercise. They were specimens of the middling-sized Morgan, with striking marks of blood ; and Col. Shirley, of the 7th Hussars, informed me in 1842 that they were the best cavalry horses for all work that he had ever seen ; so good, he said, that they were not to be sold when the regiment went home, but to be taken to England for use.



THE HAMBLETONIAN.

Above we give a correct portrait of the stud horse HAMBLETONIAN, owned by R. M. Wheeler, of Janesville. He is a blood bay, 17 hands high, 10 years old, and weighs about fourteen hundred pounds. He drew the first prize at the Fair of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, held in 1851.

For the pedigree of Hambletonian, the reader is referred to the following letter, addressed to Mr. Wheeler soon after the horse came into his possession:

SHELburn, Vt., Aug. 30, 1850.

R. M. WHEELER:—Dear Sir—I hasten, in answer to your request, to furnish you with the pedigree of your horse, so far as relates to his sire, which I have carefully gathered for a number of years. It is so difficult to trace the pedigree of stock after it arrives from foreign countries, (on both sides,) that I shall only give you the de-

scend on the side of the sire. Yet, your horse shows some points superior to his sire as regards *bone* and *sinew*, which, no doubt, are acquired through his dam, Messenger Kate. Your horse descended as follows: 1700, Darley's Arabian; 1717, Bartlet's Childer's; 1732, Squirt; 1750, Marsk; 1764, Eclipse; 1775, King Fungus; 1803, White Lock; 1814, Black Lock; 1826, Voltaire; 1835, Imported Hambletonian; 1843, Young Hambletonian, out of a mare by Brutus, that I purchased in Boston, Mass. The dam of your horse is Messenger Kate; well known in these parts for her great speed and strength. Up to this time, there has only one horse, half brother to yours, been put in thorough training, which resulted in the following manner:—In private, while green, he trotted his mile in 2.40—was sold for \$500; taken to Boston by Mr. Benton, and, after a thorough training, accomplished his mile in 2.26, was then sold for \$3000. I could give you lots

of intelligence as to their speed; but, your horse cannot help but speak for himself.—Wishing you success, I am dear sir,

Your's truly, USUAL PARSONS.

Hoof Bound.

The following are the directions of Dr. Dadd for this disease, and we regard them as the best we have seen on this interesting subject to every farmer, few of whom are acquainted with this important knowledge. The *shoer*, however, has much to do with this disease; for in many cases he can produce it by improper shoeing; and can cure it, in its early stages, by proper shoeing. Many horses are injured in their feet, some of them for life, by unworkman-like shoeing, and how few owners of horses know it?

"In all cases we must endeavor to give the frog a bearing on the ground; and in order to do this the shoe ought to be removed. A dry, brittle, and contracted hoof may be improved by repeated poulticing with soft soap and rye meal, applied cold. So soon as the hoof softens, let it be dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet, after all, a run of grass in a soft pasture, the animal having nothing more than *tips* on his feet, is the best treatment. A very popular notion exists, that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a contracted hoof; but it is the candid opinion of the author, and no doubt the reader will coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are unfavorable to healthy action. Such remedy, aside from its objection on the score of decency, savors too much of by-gone days, when live eels were sent on an errand down horses throats to unravel their intestines.—If any benefit belongs to such an objectionable application, it is due to the property it possesses of retaining moisture; therefore cold poultices and water are far superior. Clay and moist earth, placed in the stall for the horse to stand on, are far inferior to stuffing of wet oakum, which can be removed at pleasure. In order to keep it in contact with the sole, we have only to insinuate two strips of wood between the sole and shoe; one running lengthwise and the other crosswise of the foot, is cooling and cleanly, and is far superior to the above article."—*Germantown Telegraph*.

WHAT IS WANTED IN A HORSE.—This is well stated in the TRANSACTIONS of the Onondaga Co. Ag'l Society, in substance, as follows:—Horses are wanted, first for speed on the road, second, for conveying heavy loads quickly. For the first they have no competitors among our domestic animals, for the second none but the ox and the mule. Either of these is kept at less expense, less risk, and less care. The horse compensates this increase solely by his SPEED. Celerity and power united, sum up in two words the peculiar requisites of the horse.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY PROFITABLE.—Less labor and care is required by sheep than by any other domestic animal. They are also less dainty, feeding, as experiments show, upon more than one hundred species of plants which cattle and horses refuse. Pastures are thus improved by their clearing away many foul and useless weeds, so that better herbage can take its place. It has been found that a pasture in most dairy sections which will carry 20 head of full grown cattle, will carry 20 sheep beside, without detriment to the cattle, and with positive benefit to the pasture. This is the opinion of some of the best New England farmers.

HOW MUCH LIME DO SOILS NEED?—Professor Emmons, in his Report on the Geological Survey of North Carolina, says: "If we may appeal to observation and experiment, it is established that a small percentage of lime only is necessary to the highest degree of fertility; and yet this small percentage is necessary. If there is present one half of one per cent, it seems to be sufficient; for it is rare to find a larger quantity in productive soils." Prof. E. is a chemist and geologist of long experience, and was one of the first—perhaps the first—to ascertain that some of the soils for wheat in Western New York contain comparatively little lime.

☞ The fireside educates more minds, than the University.

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON,.....EDITOR.

Operations for April.

With the horticulturist as with the farmer, this is an important month—duties belonging to it, if neglected, must wait another year, and the neglecter deprive himself a year longer of the products of garden trees and shrubs.

Trees, fruit and ornamental, and shrubs must be planted this month—if neglected, the season may be too far advanced next month for safe transplanting.

Do not think of planting trees without a proper preparation of the soil. I do not mean manuring; that is an after consideration in our rich soils.

Newly transplanted trees push out two sets of roots—one near the surface and within reach of the sun's rays; the other downwards, in search of permanent moisture, and in search of elements which only exist in the sub-soil. Do not think of cheating them out of these last, by underlaying the roots with a "flat stone," or any other contrivance for that purpose, unless you wish to cheat yourself by retarding their growth and ultimate fruitfulness. They will generally grow around these obstacles in time, (if not prevented by being killed by drouth the first year or two,) and send their lower roots downward, outside of them. They will sometimes succeed in penetrating stiff clay to the depth of four feet or more; but with a great loss of growth, and, hence, tardiness in coming into a bearing state.

The preparation of places for trees is one of vast importance; but rules for the guidance of the operator cannot be uniform—different soils and sub-soils requiring different treatment. When ground is high and sub-soil sufficiently porous to allow water to pass off readily, places should be dug with the spade, 2 feet deep and 4 feet

across, filling again mostly with surface soil and the upper strata of the sub-soil.—On a level surface, underlaid with stiff clay, this is not sufficient—under drainage must be attended to; or, where this cannot be afforded, the whole surface thrown into ridges by successive plowings in the same direction. As much of our Western soil would be bettered for trees by this cheap operation, we will give specific directions for its performance:

First, set lines of range stakes, marking the lines where the trees are to stand in rows; strike out a small land, three or four furrows outside of these rows—throwing the furrows outward from the row once or twice over, in this direction, will do, making a deep dead furrow, 8 inches, or more, where the trees are to stand. Now reverse the direction of the team, making a *land* of each space between the rows, throwing the first furrows back into the dead furrows, and thus finish the land, leaving a dead furrow as straight as possible in the middle. This dead furrow is to be deepened, and the ridges (where the trees are to stand) raised by successive plowings in this same direction, until the ridges are about 18 inches above the bottom of the dead furrows; finish up with the harrow in the same direction, and the ground is prepared for staking out for the trees. This arrangement is to be permanent; therefore the after-culture must be so performed as neither to depress the ridges, where the rows of trees stand, or fill up the dead furrows between, which must be kept open as a permanent drain for surplus water to pass off away from the roots of the trees. The ridges, if not regular, as left with the harrow, should be made broad and regular with the rake, as in the cut representing a cross section of a field thus prepared:



a a, the sides for the rows of trees; and *b, b, b, b*, dead furrows or ditches.—You have now 2 to 2½ feet of well stirred and well mixed soil under each tree, a large proportion of it being surface soil. Plant the tree carefully in this no deeper than it stood in the nursery, or, with the upper roots within two or three inches of the surface; throw in part of a pail of water among the roots, covering them immediately with earth, which should be compressed some, except the last layer; cover the surface for two or three feet around with a coating of straw or litter, which should be confined with a little earth or loose stones, and the work is done, and well done; provided all bruised roots have been carefully pared off to the sound wood with a sharp knife.

Heading down is unnecessary and positively injurious, and much trimming up also. Low heads grow best, bear best, are less affected by winds, and look best, from the fact that they are more natural, and will grow more symmetrical than high ones.

In case of planting very tall, limbless trees, heading back will be necessary.—When done, the wounds should be covered with grafting wax or thick paint, to retain moisture in the trunk, to hasten the pushing out of new branches.

Neither timothy, wheat, oats, or any other *broadcast* crop, should be permitted in the newly planted orchard; but some crop cultivated with the cultivator and hoe—such as corn, potatoes, beans, &c. One sowing will not be remedied in three years, if the trees survive the treatment; unless, perhaps, buckwheat, if the ground is worked with the plow and harrow two or three times in May and June, before sowing, and the trees hoed once in July, cutting away the crop two or three feet around each tree.

We had intended to continue these suggestions for April number, but are reminded by the home editor that our space in this number will not permit it.

SHAKER SPECIFIC FOR THE PEAR TREE.

—We have had great difficulty in making the pear tree grow on our clayey soil. After persevering and experimenting fifteen years at least, we have discovered a specific. We tried all the special manures our experiments or reading suggested, until observing the effect of urine on an unthrifty apple tree, we were induced to try it on some pear trees which were unthrifty in spite of iron, ashes, boneblack, and high manuring. The result was, that the trees shot up a growth as luxuriant as weeds in a hot-bed. Those which had rarely made an inch of growth in a season, grew scions from 18 inches to 3 feet even, in the summer following the application. The mode of treatment should be as follows:—The trees should be well and carefully set out, the soil made good by the application of iron, lime, or leached ashes. As soon as the buds are fairly opened, take of the urine from the water-closet about two qts., and sprinkle around each tree; stir the surface of the earth a little, so that it may be well mixed, and also to prevent the forming of a crust by rapid evaporation; a cloudy day is the best time for this operation, as it retards the escape of volatile salts. In about a month, another application may be made in the same way. After this, it is only necessary to repeat the operation on those trees which may not have yielded satisfactorily to the first treatment. Care should be used not to over-stimulate, as this of course would be dangerous.—*Shaker Society, Worcester co., Mass.*

TO DESTROY PEACH TREE INSECTS.—

A very intelligent writer in the London Gardener's Magazine, who had tried many experiments to preserve the peach tree in health, gives the following as the best composition for this purpose:

Take half a peck of unslacked lime, a quarter of a peck of soot, two pounds of soft soap, and one pound of sulphur. Upon these warm water is poured, till the whole mass becomes of a creamy consistency. This composition is applied to the whole tree—trunk and branches—with a cloth or sponge, as hot as the hand can bear it. The proper time of using this wash is immediately after pruning in the spring.

K *

† A	† F	† G	† H
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A †	† K
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L *

† B	†	†	†
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† F	† P
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† C	†	†	†
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† G	† Q
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† D	†	†	†
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C †	† M
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† H	† R
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† E	†	†	†
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D †	† N
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E †	† O
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SQUARE FORM.

QUINCUNX FORM.

FORM OF THE ORCHARD.

As a general rule but two forms need be studied—the square, or form made up of 4, one standing to each corner; and the quincunx, or form of 5. The latter having the advantage of being more ornamental, and of distributing the trees more equally over the surface, and thus economising space. Other forms—planting the rows in curved lines—are adapted to oblong or round hills, which are to be devoted to the orchard on all sides where the round or oval form is more perfectly beautiful, as well as convenient, than any other, allowing the plowing to be done by successive furrows, encircling the hill from base to summit.

We shall give directions for laying out here only applicable to square and quincunx forms.

The square form should be perfectly square—that is, the rows should range North, E., S. and West; also, N. E., S. E., N. W. and S. W. To obtain this, a right angle must be turned from the rows running E. and W. with those running north and south. To do this, use a Surveyor's chain, or a cord with a loop in each end, for the hands of the operators; and, with straight stakes about two feet long, proceed to lay off for one row of trees, placing a stake at each point where trees are to stand; drive all firm, upright, and exactly in a row, as in the cut, A, B, C, D, E. Next, return to A, and

having doubled the rope, lay off in the same range a stake at K, and another at L. Let one operator hold his loop on one end of the line at K, while the other, with a short straight stake describes the arc of a circle. The first, now holds his loop on L, and another arc is described, as in the cut; the intersection of these arcs gives a right angle from A, and the direction of the row A, F, G, H, when another right angle should be made in the same manner at another corner, as at E; after which the completing the plat with stakes is easy.

To obtain the Quincunx form, lay off the first row, A, B, C, D, E, as before. Next, hold one end of the line on A, and describe an arc in the direction of F; then from B to F the intersection of the two arcs will indicate the point F, where the first tree in the second row is to stand. Proceed in the same manner describing arcs from B to G and from C to G, and until the stakes are all set for the second row.—The points for the trees in each additional row will be indicated by the ranges and measurements, as will be readily comprehended by a glance at the cut.

The line must be held firm, and the stakes held upright, while the arcs are being described in the mellow even surface. Other methods have been given to the public, through the

press, but we have found none so simple and so easily executed as our own plan, as here given. A tape measure is most convenient, if to be had; if not, a common bed-cord will do, if kept dry and only operated with in a dry day. The least dampness contracts them.

If a surveyor's compass is used, the angle B, A, T and A, B, F is 60° ; and the form is made by laying off a succession of equilateral triangles from the base A, E, and so on, placing the stakes in the points or corners of the triangles.

DISTANCES AND NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE.—If trees were to be set 25 feet apart, the rows A, E, and F, I, would be 21 feet and 9 inches apart, instead of 25 feet, as in the square form. Each tree would occupy 544 feet. In the square form, 625 feet of surface. Or, 80 trees could be planted to the acre, against 69 to the acre, if planted in the square form, and each tree stand just 25 feet from each of its neighbors in both cases.

DWARF PEARS should be set in rows 8 feet apart, each way, or, 6 feet by 10, if a wider space for the plow is required in one direction.

PLUMS, from 10 to 15 feet.

PEARS, Standards, require about the same space as apple trees in the apple orchard.

Laying off Grounds.

The grounds for all fruit trees should be regularly laid off, and firm stakes set where each tree is to stand before the process of digging the places is commenced; when a simple instrument, not heretofore mentioned in the *WISCONSIN AND IOWA FARMER*, will be found convenient to enable the operator to place each tree exactly where the stake stood, which must be removed in digging the hole. Take a strip of board, straight edged, 5 or 6 inches wide, and 6 or 8 feet long; saw a square notch in the centre, 2 inches wide and 2 deep, and one near each end, equi-distant from the centre notch.—Place the centre notch against the stake where the tree is to stand, and put down a stake in each of the other notches before it is moved—these two last set stakes are to remain while the hole is being dug; when the board being again placed with the notches against the outside stakes, the centre notch will indicate the point where the tree is to be held while the earth is being filled in among the roots. The use of this simple instrument will enable the operator to plant each tree of a uniform depth, as well as in the precise position indicated by the stake. We believe this was invented by Mr. McWhorter, of Knox Co., Illinois, and de-

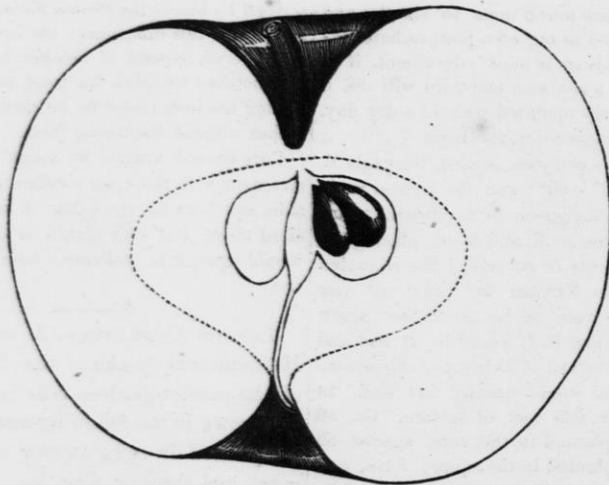
scribed by him in the *Prairie Farmer* some years since, with this difference: his instrument had holes bored, instead of notches, in the ends.—The notches we think the most convenient, allowing the instrument to be removed from the stakes without displacing them.

Care should always be taken to use the instrument with the open notches upon the same side, as otherwise the using it upon different sized trees, and with stakes of different sizes, would cause it to indicate a false point for the tree.

LONDON CURRANTS.—A writer in the *Horticulturist* speaks of the fine currants of the market-gardens near London, which are grown in the following manner: They are planted in rows, twenty or thirty feet apart, and three or four feet apart in the rows; the ground, which is naturally good, is highly manured, and cropped between with vegetables. When the plants commence bearing, they are pruned very hard; the greater part of the young wood is thinned out, and what is allowed to remain is shortened back to two or three inches.—By this means the trees are always kept short, never attaining a greater height than two or three feet. These strong manured and well pruned trees produce magnificent fruit, and in great abundance, well remunerating the market gardener for his trouble.

GRAFTING PEARS ON MOUNTAIN ASH.—A correspondent of the "*Maine Farmer*" says, that five years ago he grafted several Bartlett Pears on Mountain Ash stocks.—Last year one of them bore very full, more so than is usual on Pear stocks. The flavor of the pear is excellent, and not at all changed by the stock.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.—The roots while out of the ground, should be kept moist, and they should never, for a moment even, become dried during the process of transplanting. Hence, a rainy day is recommended in all cases, especially where the roots are denuded.



APPLE—THE VANDERVERE.

SYNONYMS.—*Newtown Spitzenburgh, Red Vandervere, Penn. Vandervere, Striped Vandervere.*

FORM, round, oblate, or slightly flattened; color, yellow, overspread with light red and stripes of deeper red, with russet dots and whitish bloom, thickly overspreading the surface, which gives it a rough feeling to the touch. *Stem*, medium, inclined, extending even with the surface. *Cavity* deep, regular. *Basin* of moderate depth, with short transverse russet lines extending upon the crown, encircling it.—*Flesh*, yellowish white, fine grained, tender; flavor mild, sub-acid, first rate. Succeeds the Rambo in ripening, to which it is fully equal in flavor. Season, November to February.

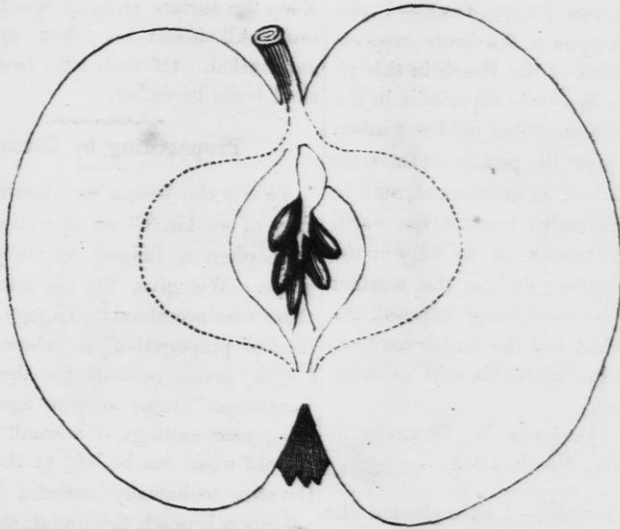
Tree in Nursery upright, becoming spreading, with slender, dark colored shoots, thickly spotted with light gray. Leaves doubly crenate seriate, recurved (or curved backward), dark rich green. Tender when root-grafted, unless planted in very dry soil, with a thoroughly drained sub-soil; and is subject, also, to bitter rot on rich prairie and all badly drained soils, without reference to manner of propagating.—An old and productive variety—a native of the State of Delaware—which, as its origin would indicate, does best on a dry sandy loam. Is also good and profitable on dry oak openings, even if the sub-soil is clay.

The specimen from which our outline was taken was grown the past season by S. Child, Esq., Summit, Wackesha county, on dry soil, clay sub-soil.

Anise was originally brought from the Grecian Archipelago.

DWARF PEACH TREES.—We stated some weeks ago that we had received from Mr. Peabody of the "*Soil of the South*," a dwarf peach tree. It was carefully planted, and we hope, by proper attention, to see it within a couple of years the beautiful thing described by Mr. P. It is the first we ever saw or heard of. The *Soil of the South* for December, thus speaks of it:—"We are surprised that so little is known of this tree by amateurs. It is the most ornamental tree that can be planted in the garden, and the only fruit tree that should find a place there. The tree does not grow more than three feet high, and still is a perfect tree, with nothing of the bush about it. It bears a delicious free-stone peach, ripening the last of September. When in flower, leaf, or fruit, it is highly ornamental. The compactness of its limbs would fit it elegantly for a hedge or border. We have found it rather difficult to propagate. In consequence of its buds being so large, it is not easily budded, but succeeds tolerably grafted in the root below ground.—We presume it is a Chinese or Japan production."—*Alabama Planter.*

All that portion of plants which disappears in burning, is derived from the atmosphere, and from water—only the small portion which remains in the form of ashes is obtained from the soil.



APPLE—THE BELLFLOWER.—SYNONYMS—*Lady Washington, Ye ow Bellflower.*

Medium size to large; round, oblong, irregular, often ribbed. Color, pale yellow, with a rich blush when ripened to the sun; stem generally long, sometimes short, slender. Cavity deep, uneven; calyx closed. Flesh, tender, sprightly, sub-acid; core large, capsules hollow. Season, November to February. A moderate bearer—sometimes, in favorable seasons, bears large crops; a regular annual bearer when trees are well grown; not an early bearer.

Trees kill back some in the Nursery, but are quite hardy in the orchard. For rich prairie soils, should be stock-grafted, which retards somewhat its growth and induces productiveness, otherwise a shy bearer. On rich soils, rather a slow grower in the nursery at first, but does better in the orchard, forming a regular spreading head, and attaining a large size. Young wood slender, and light colored. Blossoms large, showy.

Condensed Correspondence.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

BLEEDING OF THE VINE.—I am induced to write—learning from the FARMER that you would receive communications undressed. The season of the year will soon approach when grape vines should be put on the trellis; in doing which they are sometimes

broken or split, which causes them to bleed.

Remedy.—Take a bit of muslin, and a handful of flour on it; wind it around and bind with a string. It will soon become dry and stop the bleeding.

J. HOFFMAN.

Randolph, March, 1855.

THE GRAVENSTEIN.—We fruited this apple last season, and find that it comes fully up to its high reputation. We consider it here, as a fall fruit, as unsurpassed. It is large; its color, when fully ripe, is pale, red stripes on a yellow ground; the flesh is tender, very juicy, with a most delicious, mild sub-acid flavor. I would recommend this fruit to all my friends. The trees are generally very scarce in the nurseries, on account, I believe, of the difficulty of propagating by root-grafting; therefore, for those who have large trees of indifferent varieties, it would, I think, be well to procure grafts of this variety and put in the tops of them, as it does well grafted or budded at a distance from the ground.

D. MATHEWS.

Burlington, Wis., March, 1855.

HARDENING THE PEACH TREE.—I take this time to give you a few hints respecting the cultivation of the Peach in this vicinity. I have had some experience in the treatment of this supposed tender timber. My plan is, to plant the pits, or set the trees as near the surface as convenient, and in August or September remove the earth from about the trees so as to expose the roots to the weather; and, as the weather becomes cool, the roots being exposed, the growth is checked and the timber hardens, and will stand the winter as well as most other fruit trees.

HAMILTON W. HUBBARD.

Oakfield, Wis., March, 1855.

SEEDLING APPLES.—I have planted out in orchard, 500 apple trees—mostly grafted—with about 100 seedlings, on trial—about 100 bearing trees in all. My seedlings, so far, will bear comparison with any grafted fruit that I have.

DAVID H. CLEMENT.

Fayette, Wis., March, 1855.

THE NURSERY.—Let me ask the favor of information, through the FARMER, in reference to the Nursery business. How should the ground be prepared? *When* and *how* should the planting be done—quantity of seed (apple), distance apart, &c.—and what after-culture is necessary for the first season! You will greatly oblige myself and others in this vicinity, by replying to the above at your earliest convenience.

S. G. PIERCE.

Pine, Iowa, March, 1855.

REMARKS.—For the seed-bed, the ground should be plowed 1 foot or more deep.—The bed should be about 12 feet wide, finely pulverized with the rake, and marked across in triple drills, one foot apart, with a space of 2 feet between the triplets; sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, in the drill, as nearly as possible. The planting should be done as early as the ground will permit.—

Keep the surface clean of weeds, and mellow. All should be taken up in the fall and buried. Of their after treatment, we shall write hereafter.

Propagating by Cuttings.

This is the season for planting out cuttings of all kinds—an operation which is very often a failure, especially with the grape. We give, for the information of those who are about to engage in this method of propagation, an abstract from a lengthy article published in the "Country Gentleman" some months ago. In gathering your cuttings, if a small portion of the old wood can be left at the bottom of the slip, technically called a "heel," the operation is much facilitated, and success is rendered more certain, as roots emanate more freely from well ripened, than from new and succulent wood.

Nothing is more simple and easy than to raise plants of the willow or gooseberry by cuttings, a practice which has been long known, when applied to such easy-rooting sorts as these, which, however, comprise a very small part of the vegetable kingdom. It is only of late years that the art has become so thoroughly perfected that nearly every thing of vegetable growth may be increased by cuttings. When applied to the more difficult species, as, for example, the resinous trees, it becomes one of the most delicate and skillful of all hardening operations.

When an easy-rooting cutting is placed

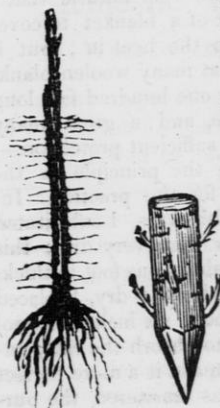


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

in earth, the descent of its sap in the bark, being arrested at the cut, forms a *callus* or ring round the face of the cut, (Fig. 1,) which soon swells and shoots down into the soil in the form of roots, (Fig. 2,) forming, as growth proceeds, the new plant or tree, as in Fig. 3, which represents the rooted cutting of a current; no care being

required in its management, but simply removing the shoot at its base sometime during autumn or winter, preserving it in mould, and planting to $\frac{2}{3}$ its length early in spring. Perhaps the easiest and simplest of all is the peg-cutting, (Fig. 4.) used for multiplying oziars, &c., and which consists merely of a branch cut to a certain length, sharpened,



and driven into a hole previously made with a bar or stake. These cuttings may be made of portions of the trunk of considerable size, (Fig. 5.) and are often seen growing into trees, where willow stakes have been driven into moist soils for other purposes.

Quinces, grapes, &c., often root freely from cuttings planted in the open ground, provided the soil is deep, rich, and mellow,—deep, to retain moisture; rich, to impart vigor; and mellow, to fit closely the surface of the shoot, and prevent drying.—The character of the

soil is of the greatest consequence, for if it be too heavy, cold, or compact, the cuttings will decay; and if too loose, they will dry up. As a general rule, a soil just light enough never to crack by drying, and warm and mellow, will be best for currants, gooseberries, grapes, quinces, climbing roses, bush honeysuckles, &c. Those inclining in the least degree to be tender, should be cut in autumn, as their vigor is often seriously injured by exposure to intense cold, even when they are not killed. Out-door cuttings, like the above, should be buried, with the earth pressed closely about them, so as to leave but one or two buds above ground, and only one for the grape. If long, they should be set sloping, approaching horizontal, to receive surface heat. To prevent

evaporation at the upper cut, grapes, running roses, &c., have been successfully raised from shoots bent like an inverted T, as shown in the annexed figure, (Fig. 6,) leaving one good bud at the summit.—After rooting, this double cutting may be severed into two.



If the season should be very dry, the soil may be kept moist by a mulching of saw dust, tan, or forest leaves, or by systematic irrigation,—if on a small scale, by the watering-pot, or if on a large scale, by the water-cart, or channels, which to prevent baking the surface, must be on a mulch. For the dwarf or tree-box, or any other easily rooting evergreen, a shading for the whole plant is indispensable, and may be effected by a low awning covered with mats or straw, or by lines of inclined boards, each line shading a row of cuttings. Cuttings which will not strike root with the preceding management, may in many instances be made to succeed by simply covering them with a bell-glass, to prevent the escape of moisture, and preserve a humid and still atmosphere for them, or by placing them in a partly spent hot-bed, or in a cold pit under a glass sash. This is a very common method of treating the cuttings of roses, pelargoniums, and other plants, which are taken from the plants while growing, and on which a part of the leaves are left to keep up active growth till roots are formed.

REMARKS.—We do not like the foregoing article and cuts, as a whole; but not having time to prepare one with different cuts, permit this to appear—something of the kind being required for this number. The "peg cutting," (Fig. 4.) should in no case be used. Roots will not grow from the woody point deprived of the bark, as represented by Fig. 5. If oziars (willows) are to be multiplied by large branch cuttings, cut off square or sloping, and push down a hole made by a bar. Do not drive



Fig. 5.

them, as this will loosen the bark at the bottom, and prevent the emission of roots at that important point.

Fig. 6 has the advantages set forth, except that the top plant is apt to be weak, from the fact, that the order of nature is reversed. The grape will seldom bud in that shape without breaking the bark, which destroys the connexion between the two parts. Single cuttings of the grape should have the top bud covered about half an inch to prevent drying.

Ripe Grapes In December.

In accordance with your request, I herewith give you the *modus operandi* of growing grapes under glass, to ripen them by the December sun. My former practice, to ripen grapes about the first of April, was the same as practised by others, say warming the roots by hot manure in the middle of November, and containing the heat in the border, by fresh supplies of manure, until the grapes ripened. I noticed the roots are injured from this practice, and the expense is very great, not only for manure, but also for the labor of looking after the border and replenishing it. Not being satisfied, I concluded to try the following plan, which has proved quite successful, and gives me the grapes earlier.

We will suppose the vines were started in November of last year (1853.) To get them in this state they have been changed from the natural time of starting. Now we will encroach still further, and start them in August, say the first. You will find no delay in the pushing of the bud after pruning, as the roots are warmed by the summer sun, and there is no danger of killing the young rootlets from hot manure. The progress of the vines will surprise you; in a week they will require tying up to the rafters, and very soon after you will be assured of a good crop of grapes from the fragrance of the bloom.

It is now of the utmost importance to attend in season to keep the heat in the border which the sun has so generously supplied, and a plan suggested itself to me from the practice of keeping ourselves warm by a blanket, of which I have manufactured some 600 pairs a day for the past ten

years. It is therefore very natural that I should have thought of a blanket to cover the border to keep the heat in; but it would require a great many woollen blankets to cover a border one hundred feet long and forty feet wide, and a great many thicknesses to give sufficient protection.— However, we have the principle in the thought, and now for the practice. Instead of the woollen blankets, I substituted two tons of meadow hay, very dry; this covered the border about one foot in thickness, and in order to keep it dry, I placed upon the top of it about six inches of wool waste and manure, to absorb the rain, until the frost should make it a more perfect protection. This has answered the purpose; the heat has passed from the border about three degrees a week from the first of December, at which time it was 60°, and the fruit has ripened perfectly. It was generally supposed by grape-growers that I should fail in color and flavor, as well as size, from want of sun in December; but my experiment proves that a plenty of pure air is quite as important.

My mode of ventilating is entirely new, and appears favorable to the growth of the grape. The warming apparatus inside of the house is simply a stove at each end; consequently the ventilation is complete, as the heavy, bad air is constantly rushing to the stoves and passing out of the tunnels. I do not, in speaking of this mode of ventilation, recommend stoves for heating in preference to the common furnace and hot-water pipes, but refer only to the principle of ventilation, which can be applied to the common furnace by conducting the air from the house to supply the coal instead of the outside air. This plan would as effectually draw off the bad air as my stoves.—*Correspondent Hovey's Magazine.*

HINT FOR FARMERS.—A lady passing through New Hampshire, observed the following notice on a board:—"Horses taken in to grass. Long tails, 3s 6d; short tails, 2s." The lady asked the owner of the land the reason of the difference of the price. He answered, "You see, ma'am the long tails can brush away the flies, but the short tails are so tormented that they can hardly eat at all." This was the "long and the short" of the matter, and the lady was satisfied.

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

We have prepared no regular article under this head, for the present month. It will be seen that an unusual space is devoted to the department of GARDENING AND HORTICULTURE, which embody about all that could be brought into a leader under the head of DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

CURE FOR SCROFULA.—Nicholas Longworth, the famous millionaire and wine-grower of Cincinnati, publishes the following cure for scrofula :

Put 2 oz aquafortis on a plate, on which you have two copper cents. Let it remain from 18 to 24 hours. Then add 4 oz of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mouthed bottle, and keep it corked. Begin putting 4 drops in a teaspoonful of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day with a soft hair pencil, or made of soft rags. If very painful, put more water. As the sore heals apply it weaker.

I request editors, in all parts of the Union, and abroad, to copy this, and to republish it quarterly yearly—it may save many lives.

N. LOLGWORTH.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1854.

P. S.—Capt. Harkness, of our city, the first person cured by this remedy, applied it without water, and he informed me that he thought it would burn his leg off ; but the next day it was cured. His was a small sore, and had been attended to for months by one of the best physicians, without any benefit.

COUGH IN HORSES.—It is said that small twigs of cedar chopped fine and mixed with their grain, will cure a cough in horses, and that this has been used with complete success.

GROUND RICE PUDDING.—Mix two and a half large spoonfuls of rice in a little cold milk ; stir it into one quart of boiling milk ; let it boil fifteen minutes, stirring it constantly. When cold, add five eggs ; a little lemon ; sugar to your taste, and bake it one hour. Put a paste or not, as you prefer, on the dish.

SPINACH.—This is one of the most delicious of the whole tribe of the GREENS family. Wash the leaves carefully and drop them into boiling water, in which there has been a little salt put ; ten or fifteen minutes will be enough to cook them. When done, take up and drain through a cullender. Now season with butter, pepper and salt, and lay over some slices of toasted bread and serve up for the table.

TO MAKE LEMON WINE.—To every gallon of water, add four pounds of sugar, and the juice of ten lemons. Pare lemons very thin ; and half the peel being put in the tub, the sugar and water are boiled and poured over it : when cold, the juice is added. If the fermentation does not begin in the course of a few days, it is to be promoted by the addition of a toast of bread, covered with yeast ; the peel is then taken out, and the liquor put into the cask, which must be bunged up when the fermentation ceases.

Why does the sting of an insect leave pain?—Because the sting is hollow, and conveys from a bag or sack, with which it communicates, a poisonous fluid that irritates the wound.

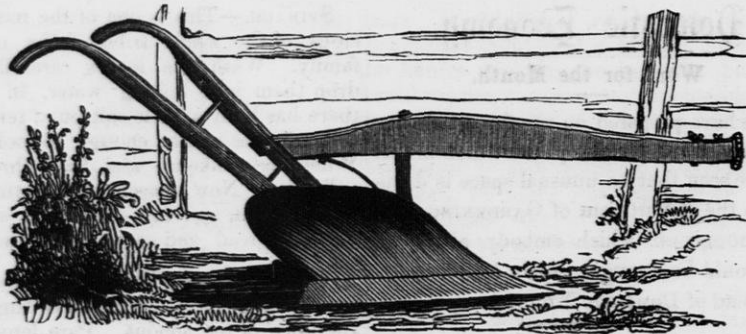
TO MANAGE A COW.—It often happens that when a cow has her first calf she is a little contrary. To break her, use her kindly. Do not strike her, and you will have a gentle cow. Use her harshly, and you must look out for trouble.

TO CURE EARACH.—Earach may be relieved by dropping a little sweet oil and loudanum, warm, in to the ear, applying hot salt in flannel bags so as to keep the part constantly warm.

MEDICAL RECIPE.—Irish remedy for worms.—Garlic dissolved in good whiskey and kept in a bottle for use, is said to be a sovereign remedy for worms. Dose, from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful every morning.

IF An old woman down east, pickles eggs in this manner—so say the papers :

She first boils the eggs hard, then divests them of the shell and puts them in jars, pouring upon them sealed vinegar, saturated with ginger, garlic, whole pepper and spice. It is first rate and no mistake, and the way it takes with cold meat is a perfect luxury.



STEEL PLOW.

The above is a correct portrait of a very superior Steel Plow, manufactured by A. W. PARKER & Co. of Janesville. We have known this pattern of plows for three years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has no superior. It is peculiarly adapted to prairie soil. At the same establishment may be found Breaking Plows, Shovel Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Plows &c

These Plows may be had at Fox's Hardware store in this City.

French Brandy—American Corn & Rye.

Since the failure of the grape crop in France, the Brandy makers have been driven to great shifts to obtain the raw material, and, for the last three years, large quantities of the results of their beet root used in the making of sugar, has been distilled into a species of rum, which, by being passed through pulverized charcoal, is robbed of its oils and thus rendered a neutral spirit, known in this country as pure spirit. It is colorless and without smell or taste, except the peculiar biting property, which is common to alcohol of all kinds.

The French Brandy maker, instead of sending us the pure brandy distilled from the grape, has given us a compound, made of a few gallons of cognac brandy added to some ten times its bulk of this beet root spirit.

The foreign demand for brandy, however, has become so great, that even this supply has proved inadequate, and thousands of gallons of pure spirit, made from Corn and Rye, are now being shipped from this country, for the use of the French Brandy maker.

Charcoal with us is so much cheaper than in France, that our distillers are enabled to make pure spirit, pay the freight to France, and then undersell the French manufacturers in their own markets. This operation of pure spirit making may thus be understood. Suppose twelve leach tubs, each supplied on its top with a different kind of liquor, say, if you please, on one, French Brandy; on another Jamaica Rum; on a third, Rye Whiskey, and so on. After this liquor has passed through the charcoal, it will run out at the bottom of the tubs all alike, the charcoal abstracting all the oil, color, etc., and producing a neutral spirit composed of alcohol alone. Thus, it will be readily understood, that the French Brandy maker, who has a small quantity of brandy of high flavor, can duplicate the quantity many times, by the use of pure spirits, and however sorry brandy drinkers may be, that the quality of their favorite beverage is to be materially injured, at least as to the amount of flavor; or, however repugnant the conversion of large amounts of grain into alcohol may be to the advocates of temperance, still these will not alter the fact, that the increased demand of Corn and Rye for this increased manufacture, will materially affect our markets, and secure to our farmers a large price for their products. Thirty millions of gallons of wine have been annually made into brandy, and more than half this quantity will now be required in the form of pure spirits made from American Grain.—*Working Farmer.*

To CLEAR COFFEE.—When nothing else can be obtained, mix a little Indian meal with the coffee before putting it to boil.

Editor's Table.

BACK NUMBERS.—To those who are requesting numbers to fill up back volumes, we would say, that they cannot be supplied, as we have no odd numbers on hand. We have from 20 to 30 volumes complete (except vol. 4) for each year of publication, but cannot break them without leaving on our hands incomplete volumes.

MR. MILLER—Sir:—Please send my FARMER to Coldwater, Delaware county, Iowa.

JOHN MURPHY.

Also, direct C. B. ROES to Strawberry Point, Clayton county, Iowa.

Now, John, if you will give us your former P. O. address, that we may erase the name thereat, your request shall be complied with instantly.

We wish correspondents would observe a little more care in attaching the names of the State and County to their Post-office address. Letters are frequently received, ordering papers, giving simply the name of the Post-office, without either State or County—when there are a dozen or more places of the same name, and in as many different States. Those who are so neglectful, must not complain if they do not receive their papers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A very superior article of Spanish Brown has been lately found near Elyton, Ala., which has been tested by competent persons, and pronounced to be better than the imported article. The quantity is said to be inexhaustible, as "there is a whole mountain of it."

Investigations have been made in London, of cayenne pepper, which have resulted in detecting its adulteration with some deadly poison, such as red lead, mixed with certain earths. This is really disgraceful to humanity—there are many beasts in the form of men.

MUSKETS AGAINST SPADES.—The United States army numbers about 10,000 men, who cost the country last year \$3,525,240 for pay, subsistence, clothing, etc. The Illinois Central Railroad army numbers 10,000 men, who receive from the company \$3,700,000 per annum. In three years these 10,000 men will make seven hundred miles of road, adding greatly to the wealth of the State and the country. In thirty years the United States have spent \$200,000,000 for which they have nothing to show but some old forts, guns, battered uniforms and demoralized veterans.

CAHOON'S PIE PLANT.—We invite the attention of all lovers of good pie plant, to the advertisement of B. P. CAHOON. This is the most remarkable variety known, both for size, flavor, and length of season—lasting from early spring to late fall. To give those who have never seen this plant some idea of its enormous size, when highly cultivated, we will give the dimensions of one stalk exhibited at our State Fair:—Length of stalk, 26 inches; breadth, 5½ in.; thickness, 3; circumference of leaf, 22 feet; weight 8½ lbs.

The advertisement of Messrs. BETTS & BROTHERS, importers of foreign stock, will be found in our advertising department. We give below the prices as furnished by them. They would not advise the purchase of the highest priced animals.

Thorough bred Horses,	\$1000 to \$2000
Short Horned Cattle, Bulls,	400 to 1500
do Cows,	200 to 800
do Yearlings, Bulls,	200 to 800
do Heifers,	175 to 400
Hereford Bulls,	300 to 800
do Cows,	200 to 600
Devons, Bulls,	300 to 800
do Cows,	200 to 500
Ayrshire, Bulls,	150 to 300
do Cows,	150 to 250
Alderney, Bulls,	150 to 225
do Cows,	100 to 150
Cotswold Sheep, Rams,	100 to 300
do Ewes,	25 to 100
Leicester Sheep, Rams,	100 to 300
do Ewes,	20 to 80
South Down Sheep, Rams,	100 to 200
do Ewes,	25 to 100
Hampshire South Down, Rams,	75 to 125
do Ewes,	25 to 50
Swine, Boars,	25 to 50
do Sows,	15 to 40

The expenses for purchasing, keeping, shipping, &c., for the various animals, will be nearly as follows, depending on circumstances in some measure:

Horses,	\$300
Bull, or Cow,	225
Sheep, or Swine,	75

In the market report of a New York paper, we find the following significant paragraph: "Canadian peas are dull, in consequence of the decline in coffee."

"ONLY ONE."—One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back, and may frustrate all the business of the day.

STOCKINGS KNIT BY MACHINERY.—A stocking knitting machine is among the latest novelties in New York. It was patented in 1851, but, with the exception of a few in Connecticut, has not been practically tested. A girl ten years old can knit half a dozen pairs of stockings in a day, working the machine by hand or foot.—In a factory, with motive power, one person can manage a dozen machines. The stocking is entirely made by the machine, from top to toe, and no nimble fingers of industrious elderly maiden, sitting by the hearth corner, could “widen,” or “narrow,” or “heel,” or “toe” more perfectly. A large factory is to be established in New York, to run the machine.

They obtain in the forests of Brazil, milk from the “cow tree,” which exudes a juice, when tapped, which answers the purpose of milk to the inhabitants. During several months of the year, when no rain falls, and its branches are dried up, if the trunk be tapped, this sweet and nutritious milk exudes. The flow is most abundant at sunrise, like that of our sugar maples. The natives receive the milk in large vessels; it grows yellow like cream, and thickens on the surface. Some drink it plentifully under the tree, it is used in coffee in place of cow’s milk. The tree is very large and is used in ship building.

RUINS OF ANCIENT CITIES IN THE ISLANDS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.—The ruins of ancient cities of immense magnitude and extent, have long been known to exist in several islands of the Pacific ocean, the origin and existence of which history furnished no account. In one of the Ladrone islands, a group lying in latitude 16 deg. north, and longitude 170 deg. east, some 2000 miles from the coast of China, are the stupendous ruins of one of these ancient cities.

LOCOMOTIVE OVENS AND BREAD-MAKING.—It sometimes happens that when a Bedouin tribe is moving in great haste before an enemy, or making a forced march over a desert where the wells are very distant from each other, the women are obliged to prepare their bread whilst riding on camels. The fire is lighted in earthen vessels. One woman kneads the flour, a second rolls out the dough, and a third bakes—boys or women on foot passing the materials, as required from one to the other.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN THE DISTANCE OF A THUNDER STORM.—Place the finger on the pulse, and the moment the flash of the lightning is seen commence counting the beats. If you feel six pulsations before you hear the thunder, the

storm is one mile away; if twelve pulsations, it is two miles. So says an exchange.

A BORE AT NEW ORLEANS.—Says the *Delta*, of the 14th ult.:—Mr. Reed is progressing in his work of boring the Artesian well. Yesterday, a bed of shells was struck at a depth of 240 feet, and the augur brought up shells of every description and size, having the appearance of those that may be picked up every day upon the sea-shore. The locality of the well has been visited by hundreds of our wise men—geologists, chonchologists, naturalists and curiosity-seekers, who all expressed themselves delighted with the new revelations in science that were being made.

AYER’S CHERRY PECTORAL.—Amongst the many nostrums that are daily heralded forth to the public as panaceas for nearly all the ills which afflict humanity, there are, no doubt many entirely worthless, and others that possess all the merit that is claimed for them. Among the latter class stands foremost the invaluable family medicine, the name of which heads this paragraph. This is no idle puff. We speak knowingly, having tested its efficacy on several occasions within the last year, in our own family. At this season, when cold and influenza are so prevalent, we recommend the free use of this preparation. It will be found equally efficacious in diseases of the throat, and in all pulmonary affections.—*Virginia Recorder, Buchanan, Va.*

The horse “warranted to stand without tying,” which a man bought at auction the other day, if offered for sale by the purchaser, with the additional guaranty, that he will not “more without whipping.”

“Well,” said his honor to a negro who had been hauled up for stealing a pullet, “what have you to say for yourself?” “Noffin but dis, boss: I was as crazy as a bedbug when I stole dat ar pullet, coz I might hab stole de big rooster, and I nebber done it. Dat shows ’clusively dat I was under delirium fremendous.”

Bread is now three times the ordinary price in Egypt, owing to the European demand for grain.

JOHN WATKINS, one of the most successful farmers in Virginia, died recently in Chesterfield county.

LIGHT HOUSES cost the United States this year, \$1,073,684; the Coast Survey, .445,00; the Judiciary, \$226,906.

A Rural Home for Me.

BY JAMES HARKNESS.

Away with your steeples, streets and towers,
Your towns and your cities vast;
Where disease on extended pinions lowers,
And the shadows of death are cast.
Where the alley, dark as December's gloom,
Never shelters a ray of light;
Where the fever's flush, not the rose's bloom,
Is ever bright in that living tomb,
And the day is an endless night.
Away! away, with your dens of death!
In the fields let me wander free!
O, the humming bird,
And the lowing herd,
And the green grass sward for me!

Tell me not of your noble parks and squares,
Of your crescents doubly grand,
A home which the workman never shares,
Though reared by his toiling hand.
Nor point to their owners, pale and sear,
Though robed in their gilded pride;
Their freshest breath is but tainted air,
For they live in a poisoned atmosphere,
With the plague house side by side.
Away! away, with your dens of death!
In the fields let me wander free!
Where the blush of health
Stamps man's true wealth;
O, the hills and the dales for me!

I love not the sound of the workhouse bell,
Nor the watchman's stealthy tread,
But the cheering tones of the breeze's swell,
And the husbandman's voice instead.
To stray on the banks of the limpid stream
As they murmuringly glide along;
Or recline in the shade from the noontide beams,
Or search out the haunts of my youthful dreams,
And travel the woods among.
Away! away, with your dens of death!
In the fields let me wander free!
O, the cottage low,
Where the wild flowers grow,
And the rivulets flow for me!

O, give me the morning's early dawn,
And the landscape's varied green,
Where the lark in air, from dewy lawn,
In the cloud is but dimly seen!
To sport with the breeze as it gently floats,
And be fanned as the zephyrs play;
And enraptured list to the warbled notes,
As they gush in streams from a thousand
To hail the approach of day! [throats,
Away! away, with your dens of death!
In the fields let me wander free!
O, the haunts of the dove
Are the scenes that I love,
O, the wood and the grove for me!

He who labors for mankind without a
care for himself, has already begun his immor-
tality.

As the lovely cedar is green throughout
the barrenness of winter, so shall the Christian
alone flourish amid the winter of death, and
bloom in importality.

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SEED WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

THOMAS HISLOP, *Seedsman and Florist*
to the Wisconsin State Agricultural Soci-
ety, begs to announce, that he has at all times, a
stock of fresh and genuine SEEDS for the
FARM, VEGETABLE and FLOWER GARDEN.
They are chiefly imported from Germany and
England, and, in variety, not exceeded by any
establishment west of New York.
Catalogues of Garden and Flower Seeds,
and Green-house Plants, &c., can be had on
application.

25 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee. 53
Wholesale and retail 2m

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1855.

J. H. MANNY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED!
 AND
SINGLE MOWER.

Secured to John H. Manny by Nine Patents in the U. S.; also Patented in Europe.

MANUFACTURED BY MANNY & CO., ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

These valuable Machines are constantly being manufactured. A large number are being made for the coming harvest. Over TWO THOUSAND were constructed during the past season, and used with ENTIRE SUCCESS, yet the demand was not half supplied. FORTY FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS have been awarded to Mr. Manny for the superiority of his Machine over all others, in the frequent trials it has had with them, including every machine that has any claim to reputation.

A **Warranty** is given to each purchaser that the Machine is well built, and of good materials; and that it will Mow as well as can be done with the Scythe, and Reap as well as can be done with the Cradle. The Machine can be drawn by two horses, and managed by one person for Mowing, and two persons for Reaping; and is also warranted to cut from ten to fifteen acres per day.

The NINE PATENTS of John H. Manny for Reaping and Mowing Machines embrace Adjustability, the Guard Fingers, Dividers, Arrangement of Wheels, of Platforms, Trucks, Levers, Braces, Frame Work, Gathering Wings, Oblique Platform, Joints, Positions for Attendants, etc., etc.—all these being exceedingly valuable features, and in most successful operation.

The only successful and perfect Combination of Reaper and Mower in the World, as well as being the best Single Machine for either purpose!

All the various kinds of Reapers and Mowers have endeavored to compete with this machine; the result in every instance has shown its superiority, and though the Self-Raker came up with boasted ingenuity and boasted labor-saving advantages, yet it is unable to win A PRIZE OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, but is decided by an honorable Committee (AS A REAPER ONLY,) to be inferior to the best hand-raking machine; to say nothing about their additional price, nor their not being adapted to mowing. But their complication of machinery, wasting the grain, and irregularity of the gavel, far more than neutralizes their claims to labor-saving. While **MANNY'S MACHINE** excels all others in simplicity of construction, in facility of management, in lightness of draught, (requiring only two horses,) in having no side draught, in its adjustability to uneven ground, and in being readily adjustable to any height from the ground when reaping, by means of a LEVER extending to the driver's seat, and under his control. It also excels every other implement in cutting lodged or tangled grain or grass, and also in cutting all kinds of grain or grass, whether wet or dry, without clogging. It will cut flax close to the ground, or gather the seed, and will also gather timothy and clover seed. TWO KNIVES—one a sickle, the other a smooth edge—are furnished with each machine, either of which may be used as required.

THE COMBINED MACHINE is converted from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, by simply removing or inserting a loose platform, which may be done in less than one minute.

NUMEROUS CERTIFICATES, Recommendations, and Testimonials to the great value of Manny's Machine, has been received from all parts of the country, and are published, together with a large amount of other information, in a pamphlet, which will be promptly sent by mail to all applicants.

TERMS SAME AS HERETOFORE. Machines delivered where ordered, with transportation added!

For Two Horse Machine, of about 4 feet cut, Cash Price,	- - -	\$125 00
Half Cash and the other half on 1st December,	- - -	135 00
For Four Horse Machine, of about 6 feet cut, Cash Price,	- - -	135 00
Half Cash and the other half on the 1st of December,	- - -	145 00

Orders should be sent in season to secure Machines. To meet the wants of those who have on hand certain kinds of Reapers that will not Mow; or who may only want a MOWING MACHINE, we will furnish our Machine adapted simply and exclusively for Mowing, at a Cash Price of \$110; half Cash, and the other half on the first of December following, \$120.

DEALERS SUPPLIED BY WHOLESALE. Farmers within reach of Waddam's grove, Ill., can be supplied by P. MANNY, of that place.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

MANNY & CO.

Premiums Awarded this Machine, and Medal at the World's Fair!

Chrystal Palace, N. Y., BRONZE MEDAL. Trial at Geneva, N. Y., with eleven other Machines, \$50,00 as the best Mower, and \$30,00 for Reaping, over McCormick and others. Ohio State Fair, a SILVER MEDAL. Chicago Mechanics Institute Fair, a GOLD MEDAL, over McCormick and others. Illinois State Fair, \$10,00, over eight other Machines. Indiana State Fair, SILVER CUP, over six other Machines. Trial at Louisville, Ky., \$20,00. Missouri State Fair, \$10,00.— Trial at Mt. Holly, N. J., \$20,00 for Reaping over McCormick and others. McHenry County Fair, Ill., 1853, \$10,00, and 1854, \$10,00.— Putnam County Fair, Ill., \$10,00. Louisville Mechanics Association, DIPLOMA for best Mower, DIPLOMA for best Reaper, DIPLOMA for best Reaper and Mower combined, DIPLOMA, with special recommend. Trial in New Jersey, 1854, \$10,00 for best Mower, \$10 for best Reaper, and \$10 for best Reaper and Mower combined, in competition with numerous other Machines. Rock County Fair, Wis., DIPLOMA for best Reaper and Mower. DuPage County Fair, Ill., \$3 for best Reaper and Mower. Winnebago County Fair, Ill., FIRST PREMITE for best Reaper and Mower.— Stephenson County Fair, Ill., Post Office Report for best Reaper and Mower. Muscatine County Fair, Iowa, Certificate for best Reaper and Mower. Michigan State Fair, \$10 for best Reaper and \$5 for best Mower. DeKalb County Fair, Ill., \$10 for best Reaper and Mower, and \$5 for best Mower. Cambridge County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM. Fulton County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM.— Montgomery County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM. Pennsylvania State Fair, \$10 for best Reaper and Mower, and \$10 for Reaper, and \$10 for Mower. Middlebury County Fair, Vt., FIRST PREMIUM, and many others not necessary to enumerate.

SPECIAL NOTICE

is hereby given to C. H. McCORMICK, that I shall hold him accountable for all his infringements of my rights. He says in the Albany Cultivator, of December, 1852, "Satisfied from the experience of the past harvest of the IMPOSSIBILITY of constructing the same Machine, both for Mowing and Reaping to the best advantage, a SEPARATE Mowing apparatus for the next harvest will be sold with my Reaper." Now, my dear sir, make your separate Mowing apparatus, but do not infringe my claims, as I shall hold you strictly accountable for so doing. JOHN H. MANNY.

Rockford, Ill., March, 1855.

Stowell Corn & Top Onion Seed.

I HAVE a quantity of the above named seeds for sale, which are genuine and well cured. The Onion Seed at \$2 per bushel. Enquire of the subscriber, or of URIAS STORY, Janesville.

S. C. BANGS, 2m
Magnolia, Wis., Feb., 1855.

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT HORNED CATTLE!

South Down Sheep and Suffolk Hogs.

I WILL sell by Auction, at my residence, on Wednesday, 30th June next, my entire Herd of SHORT HORNED CATTLE—consisting of about twenty-five (25) head of my choice animals. Nearly the whole of them are imported and their direct descendants.

Also, about seventy-five SOUTH DOWN SHEEP. These are imported from the flock of Jonas Wells, Esq., of England, and their descendants.

Also, a few SUFFOLK HOGS, bred from the importation of J. C. Jackson, Esq.

CATALOGUES, with the pedigrees and further particulars, will be ready about the 20th of April, and can be had at the offices of the different Agricultural papers in this State, and Ohio Cultivator and Indiana Farmer, and by application to me.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums under \$100, cash; over \$100 to \$150, three months; over \$150 to \$300, six months; and all over \$300, six and twelve months' credit, on approved notes with interest.

J. M. SHERWOOD,

April, 1855—3m.

Auburn, N. Y.

BUTTER MAKERS, ATTENTION!!

Davis' Patent Adjustable Churn

AND

BUTTER WORKER

COMBINED.

The construction of this Churn is such that butter can be made with it of better quality, and with one tenth the labor, than by any other mode. It is truly a labor-saving machine, performing all the operations of churning, gathing the butter, working out the butter-mild completely, and salting it, the butter being ready for the table, market or packing, before taken from the churn, thereby wholly dispensing with the use of the hand ladle.

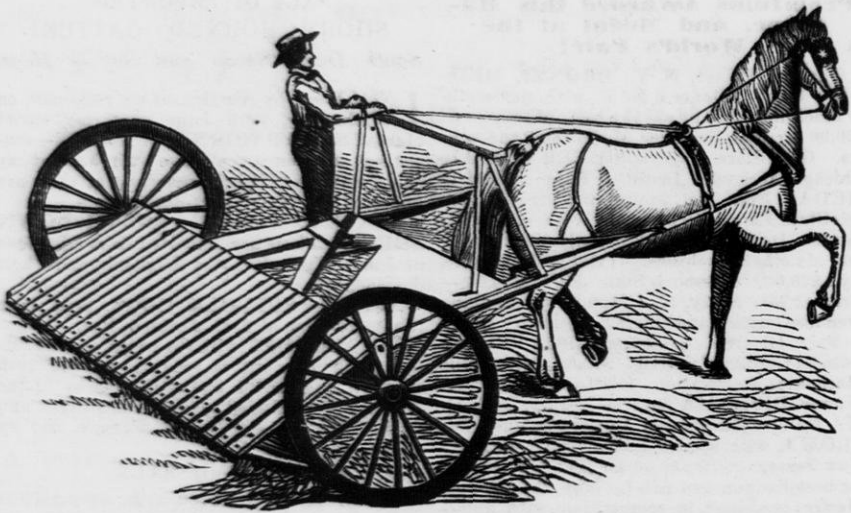
In the New England States, New York and Ohio, or wherever introduced, the Adjustable Churn has taken the place of all others. Being extremely simple in its construction, having no gearing attached—strong and durable and easily kept clean. The best recommendation that can be given, is the use of it, and it is warranted to give satisfaction.

Persons wishing to purchase or engage in the manufacture of chururs, should not fail to examine the merits of the Adjustable Churn.

Manufactured by the subscriber at Berlin, Marquette county, Wis. The article can be seen at the store of O. W. NORTON, in Janesville

For testimonials of its merits, see circulars and bills. Agents wanted in every county in the State.

G. N. SMITH.
Berlin, February, 1855.



DELANO'S INDEPENDENT
HORSE RAKE.

The above Rake is made and for sale at Fond du Lac, Wis.

This Rake was patented in 1849, and has been extensively used in the Eastern States, and proved to be far superior to any Horse Rake that has ever been used. Where it has been used, it has superceded all others for the ease and perfect manner that it does the work. The Rake is fitted to the hind-wheels of a single-horse wagon; each tooth acts separately and independently, as the keys of a piano—its head being suspended by a rod or hinge over the axle-tree, and one tooth only being attached to each head.

H. CONKLIN,
B. SPENCER.

Fond du Lac, April 1, 1855 3m

AZTALAN NURSERY,

Jefferson Co., Wis.

APPLE TREES—A fine lot of the best sorts for the Northwest.

CHERRIES—Fine trees of the most hardy varieties—*Hearts* and *Bigarreaux*.

DWARF PEARS—Best sorts on Angers Quince.

STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c

2000 large **SEEDLING APPLE TREES**, suitable for the orchard for stocks for those varieties which require to be grafted high.

EVERGREENS—2000 Arbor Vitæ, and 1000 Balsam—two years in Nursery, 6 to 14 inches.

☐ For particulars, see Catalogue.

J. C. BRAYTON.
Aztalan, March, 1855. 2m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, many Grape Roots are now being sold in different parts of the country for the "*Early Northern Muscadine*," the public are hereby cautioned against imposition, as many of these are spurious and not the genuine kind—as there has not been time to grow many since this kind first came before the public.

The subscribers will only hold themselves responsible for the genuineness of such roots as are ordered to their personal address, or of their legally appointed agents, who will at all times be able to show proper reference to that effect.

D. J. HAWKINS,
P. STEWART.

N. Lebanon, Shaker Village Columbia co., N. Y.
April, 1855—2m

NOTICE TO WOOL GROWERS.

THIS certifies, that we, the undersigned, have been appointed by Mr. GEO. CAMPBELL, of West Westminster, Vt., sole Agents for the sale of his **SPANISH, FRENCH, and SIBERIAN SHEEP**, in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Illinois.

All orders addressed to us will be promptly attended to. Specimens of the above breeds may be seen at Summit.

EDW. M. DANFORTH,
Summit, Waukesha co., Wis.

JAS. C. CUTTING, Lyme, Grafton co., N. H.
April, 1855—1m

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE.

Etherton Farms, West Needham, Norfolk county, Mass., 12 miles from Boston, by Worcester Railroad.

THE animals for sale in our catalogue for 1854, have been sold to gentlemen throughout the United States, whose names will appear in a descriptive catalogue just issued. It is illustrated by our prize animals, consisting in part of Jersey or miscalled Alderney cattle, and Suffolk swine, which we imported from England, and took the first prizes for in 1854 and 1855, at the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK Pigs, 3 to 5 months old, \$30 per pair; or delivered to any part of the United States, free of charge, for \$40.

Address as above,

JAMES MORTON & SON.
or **GEORGE H. P. FLAGG,**

April, 1855—2m Boston, Massachusetts.

"GET THE BEST."

WEBSTER'S

4TO. DICTIONARY.

What more essential to every family, counting-room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

is now the recognized Standard, "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions as entirely conclusive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

Can I make a better investment?

March, 1855.

ly

LAKE MILLS NURSERY.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish, at reasonable prices, Standard Trees of the leading varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM, APRICOT, CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY.

Also, a fine stock of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery, Flowering Bulbs; three of the best varieties of Pie Plant and Asparagus plants.

We would call special attention to our fine lot of DWARF PEAR TREES, bearing size; also, twenty best varieties choice PLUM trees, large size, propagated on English stocks. We think we have the best the State affords.

Please call and examine, at PLUMB & Co.'s Nursery, Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis.

J. C. PLUMB,
R. ATWOOD.

Feb., 1855. :3m

ATKIN'S SELF RAKING REAPER AND MOWER.

THREE SEASONS' use of this ingenious, beautiful and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction—cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reaper, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving ALL THE OBJECTIONS AND LIFFICULTIES, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT,

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago.
Jan. 1st, 1855.

BELOIT NURSERY & GARDEN.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has for sale this spring a fine stock of

Thrifty Fruit Trees,

of the best varieties adapted to the West which he offers at the following rates:

STANDARD APPLE TREES, 4 to 6 feet high, \$16 per 100

Extra sizes, 18 "

DWARF APPLE TREES, 31 cents

STANDARD PEARS, 2 to 4 years old, 50 cts

DWARF " 2 to 4 years old, 50

" " 4 to 5 " 75

" " 6 " \$1 00

PLUM TREES, 2 to 4 years old, 50 cts

CHERRY TREES, 6 to 8 ft high, best varieties, 44 to 50 cts

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES, not liable to mildew, a fine assortment, 18 to 25 cts

Also, Quinces, Raspberries, Currants, Grapes and Strawberries, at very low rates.

A good assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Dahlias, Roses, Border Plants, &c.

All trees sent from this establishment may be relied on as true to name, and of the very best quality and age, for the price.

All pre-paid orders promptly attended to, and trees packed and forwarded with the greatest dispatch.

TERMS CASH.

H. T. WOODWARD, Jr.

Beloit, Rock co., Feb., 1855. 4m

THE EARLY NORTHERN
MUSCADINE GRAPE.



The **MUSCADINE GRAPE**, of which the above is a fac-simile of the cluster, ripens on the 15th of September—light amber color, medium size, delicious and unsurpassed flavor, of which thousands who have tasted the fruit are ready now to attest. The subscribers, after having tried within fifteen years over 40 native varieties of Grapes to find one that would compare with the above, either in point of profit to the grower, richness of flavor, productiveness, hardiness of vine, earliness in ripening, and in fine, one in which all the desirable qualities, seeming as if by nature combined, to richly load every framer's garden in this rigorous climate

with the most delicious of all fruits, either as a dessert for the table, or for producing the most pleasant of all liquids, fully equal in point of flavor to the best French Cordial, are now prepared to say they have utterly failed in the attempt, up to the present time. They are not afraid to challenge any one in this climate to produce its equal, and possessing all those desirable qualities as a hardy grape.

Price of roots vary from ONE to FIVE DOLLARS, according to their size. This Grape is an entire new variety, produced by the subscribers from the seed of the white native grape.

As there have been abroad many attempts to counterfeit the genuine Muscadine Grape, the public are cautioned against procuring any grape for the Northern Muscadine only of the subscribers, as they will hold themselves responsible only for the genuineness of such roots as are ordered to their personal address, or of their legal appointed Agents, who will be able to show proper reference.

D. J. HAWKINS,
P. STEWART,

N. Lebanon, Shaker Village, Columbia co., N. Y.

N. B. This Grape has often ripened by the 1st of September, and always a month earlier than the Isabella, and six weeks earlier than the Catawba; and by hundreds pronounced quite superior to either as a table grape.

All orders directed to ISAAC ATWOOD, Agent, Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Orders left at the "Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer" office, and with COLBEY & WILLEY, at the Janesville Nursery; and S. C. HALL, at the Express office, Whitewater, will receive the roots in time for setting the present spring. Wis., will receive prompt attention.

Also, for sale, Dwarf Pear, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Currant, and Raspberry, at the Lake Mills Nursery, in the village of Lake Mills. March, 1855. ISAAC ATWOOD.

CHOICE FOWLS.

TO all those who wish to improve their breed of Fowls, I would say, that I have imported, and have now on hand,

BUFF SHANGHAI, BRAHMA POOTRAS, & PARTRIDGE DORKINGS; and having, when residing at the East, bred nearly all the different popular varieties, I have selected these—combining, as they do, I think, more desirable qualities than any other of the different popular breeds: First, as layers; second, for size and quality of flesh; third, their hardiness and quiet, peaceable disposition—the first two mentioned, any common fence being able to confine them.

My Fowls have all taken FIRST PREMIUMS wherever presented, and are not surpassed by any in the United States.

I will carefully pack and send Eggs of the above varieties, as directed, at the following prices, the money always accompanying the order: Brahma Pootras, \$3 per dozen; Buff Shanghai, \$2 per doz.; Partridge Dorkings, \$2 per doz. All warranted true to their names.

Address, JOHN JEFFERS,
Feb., 1855. Darien, Walworth co., Wis.

ENGLISH CATTLE,

IMPORTED ON COMMISSION BY

Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BROTHERS,

Bishops Stortford, Herts, England.

Being much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best Stock, without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America. The firm having had forty years experience they feel confident of giving satisfaction, both as regards price and selecting the stock from the best herds in England.

Thorough Bred Horses, Hampshire South Down,
Short Horned Cattle, Cotswold,
Devons, Leicester,
Herefords, Suffolk Pigs,
Ayrshire, Essex,
Alderney Cows from the Berkshire.

Islands of Jersey and Merino Sheep from Spain
Guernsey, Mules do

Pure South Down Sheep,

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have appointed one of the most experienced men in England entirely for purchasing

THOROUGH BRED HORSES,

And they have also an Agent in Spain for purchasing

Mules, Merino Sheep, etc.

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have purchased a valuable Patent, which will prevent accidents occurring to Cattle across the Atlantic—they can now safely be imported any time during the year. The Cattle will be insured from Liverpool to New York, by charging a small per centage.

A Steamer will leave Liverpool with Cattle about the first of every month.

The Stock will be delivered at New York in about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

Orders received, or for circulars containing all information, apply to Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BRO., or J. M. MILLER, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorized to act as our Agent.

New York, Jan. 1, 1855: 1y

MONROE BOOKSTORE.

B. J. TENNEY,

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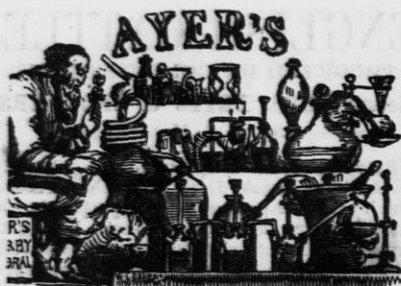
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GOLD & STEEL PENS, INK, &c.

School Libraries furnished to order.

Cash paid for Paper Rags.

Monroe, Wis., February, 1855.



CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of
**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
 BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
 CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
 CONSUMPTION.**

We invite the attention of the public to the certificates appended below, and bespeak for them that candid consideration which their honest frankness deserves.

Men in such stations as many who voluntarily bear witness to the efficacy and value of CHERRY PECTORAL, do not wantonly trifle with, or distort facts, nor overstate their convictions. Judge then, whether this is not the medicine to trust when you must have relief for the throat and lungs; judge, too, whether every family ought not to have it by them as a safeguard against the everywhere prevailing enemy, which steals with fatal frequency upon almost every flock, and carries off the lamb from many a home?

Jackson, C. H. Jackson City, O., }
 20th November, 1852. }

DR. J. C. AYER,

Sir—The CHERRY PECTORAL is much inquired after. Several of our best Physicians have used it, three of them in their own case, and always with the happiest effects. The numerous patent medicines always before them, load to incredulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value in any article, that anything like a general confidence can be excited.

The unrivalled excellence of this combination of agents, (in the Cherry Pectoral,) proved beyond cavil by repeated trial under their own observation, has compelled medical men to proclaim abroad its usefulness. It is beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for the Pulmonary Affections of this climate, at the same time sedative and expectorant—a rare combination of properties.

In the hope that it will prove its own reward, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

JAS. H. C. MILLER, M. D.

Allegan, Mich., 10th Jan., 1853.

Dear Sir—No one, no, not one—man woman, or child—can be found to deny that the CHERRY PECTORAL is all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues.

Yours truly,
 JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.

Let Gentlemen of the Legal Profession mark this case.

Williamsburg, L. I., Sept. 3, 1853.

DR. J. C. AYER,

Dear Sir—Over application for the past three years to my duties as an advocate brought on some eight months ago a severe irritation of the bronchial tubes, which was a constant annoyance to me, and fast becoming a source of great apprehension. Every remedy tried, failed even to relieve me, till I used your CHERRY PECTORAL. This has not only relieved me, but, as I trust, wholly cured me. I care nothing for the reputation of advocating Patent Medicines, and this is at your service. I shall recommend it to members of the bar, and others whom I may meet, laboring under similar indispositions.

Yours truly,
 R. F. JONES.

What yet remains to convince the most incredulous, that the Cherry Pectoral is all that it purports to be, viz.: an unequalled remedial agent for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The experience of years has proven it to be such, and we submit to the people, believing that its virtues will fully maintain its reputation.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER,

CHEMIST, Lowell, MASS.

Sold by Carey & Gordon, Beloit; Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville; J. K. Eilert, Monroe; John Wright, Madison; E. R. & F. A. Utter, Elkhorn; T. Mason, Dubuque, Iowa; E. E. Gay, Burlington, Iowa; and by all Druggists everywhere.

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The New Edition of

LAPHAM'S POCKET MAP

OF WISCONSIN, showing the surveys of the Menomonee Lands, &c., may now be had at the bookstores, or by application (accompanied by the cash) to the undersigned. It will be sent by mail to any address upon the receipt of one dollar. A liberal discount made to dealers.

I. A. LAPHAM.

Milwaukee, January, 1853.

L. Moses,

MANUFACTURER of Cabinet Ware — Ready Made Coffins constantly on hand Metallic do. furnished to order Shop on the west side of the River, Janesville.

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER, AND NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII.

MADISON, WIS., MAY, 1855.

NO. 5.

MARK MILLER, Editor and Proprietor.
J. C. BRAYTON, Horticultural Editor.

TERMS.—50 Cents a Year in Advance; Five copies for \$2, if directed to one Post Office, and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume and back numbers supplied.

ADVERTISING.—One page, first insertion, \$6; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first insertion, \$4; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$3; one page per year, \$50; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$18; eighth page, \$10; one square, (twelve lines or less,) per year, \$6.50; less than one year, first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

Bills for Advertising to be paid quarterly.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin— The Drouth—Comparative Advantages for Agriculture.

Agreeable to promise, I propose to send you an occasional article for the FARMER, and being now on a short tour through the fine farming districts of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, I will begin with some "observations by the way," that may be of interest to your readers—the railroad speed will admit of making only those that are hasty.

Through Northern Illinois, the winter appears to linger as with us in Wisconsin; and there is more snow in the wooded region south of Michigan City, than in the southern portions of our State. Passing south from that city, we first cross a region of flat, marshy grounds, underlaid by a soft yellowish sand, for a distance of seventy miles, and then find some of the finest lands in the West. These extensive marshes lie directly upon the great water-shed, or divide between the waters of the Wabash and those of Lake Michigan, and have therefore a considerable elevation above the neighboring valleys. With proper examination by a competent engineer, a general plan might be devised, by which, at a moderate outlay, nearly the whole of this water could be carried off and the land reclaimed. These lands, when drained would be some of the richest and best, especially for grass and the rearing of stock, that could be found in all this country, and would command a very high price, though in their present condition, they are worth just no-

thing at all. There is opportunity here for a speculation on a grand scale; and the person or company who would undertake it, would be doing a valuable service to their country, at the same time that they are filling their own pockets. I deem it the duty of the several States to see to it, that all such lands be properly drained.

A few short hours were sufficient to pass from the frost-locked, and snow-covered soil about the lakes, to the warm, dry, mellow soil of the fertile valley of the Wabash. Before we reached La Fayette, we noticed the plow slowly turning up the soil of the fields, and soon after saw people busy at work making gardens. The sudden change of climate is much greater than can be accounted for by the difference in latitude alone. The same excess of change is observed in Ohio, in passing from the valley of Lake Erie to that of the Ohio river. Some other causes of change must be at work here, which we cannot stop to investigate. The locomotive whistle is heard—we are off for Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana.

I here had the honor of being introduced into the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture, by the Governor; but, unfortunately, the worthy Secretary was absent at the time. Their volume of Transactions for 1853, recently published, appears to be a valuable addition to the Agricultural literature of our country. It contains, among other things, the report of a Geological Survey, commenced under the direction of the Board, showing great mineral wealth in this State, especially in the numerous and extensive beds of coal. But the collection of specimens of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the State in the office, did not appear to be as well arranged and labelled as they should be.

We began to fully realize the effects of the great drouth that last year extended over these States, when we sat down at the table of the hotel and observed the scarcity of vegetables. The potatoes, if any appear at all, are of very diminutive size and shrivelled appearance—so much so, that no man from the Badger State (which was happily exempt from this affliction)

would be tempted to do more than look at them.

The first impression one would naturally have on seeing the difference in climate between Wisconsin and the central portions of the three States mentioned above, would be in favor of these States; but a little reflection will show that our goodly State of Wisconsin has not so many disadvantages as might be supposed. In this part of the country they can raise but one crop in a year—we can do the same. Our spring seasons are more backward, but vegetation comes forward with greater rapidity, so that seed time and harvest comes with us as with them. We have, therefore this advantage, that the work of the season is done up in less time; thus leaving more leisure to the farmers of Wisconsin to apply themselves to those moral, intellectual, and literary pursuits that are so ennobling to poor human nature. We have more time to look into agricultural books and papers—we can devote more time to the cause of education, of religion, and for the good of the country. Thus we see that all sections have their peculiar advantages as well as disadvantages, and wherever our lot be cast, let us be contented and happy, and not envious of the supposed better fortune of our neighbors.

I. A. LAPHAM.

Indianapolis (Ind.), April, 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Advice to Farmers.

March 18th—Rather doubtful about sowing much grain this month, farmers. Never mind—we have more time to prepare for active operations. Good time to get up wood, cut and draw out your rail and stake cuts—one day's work drawing the logs on your sleigh, is worth three lifting them on the wagon, and not near as hard work. How many farmers will be without wood when hot weather comes, and will have to turn out when they are busy tending corn, or haying, or harvesting, and get up the team and spend half a day, once a week, to get a load of wood, when two days this time of year drawing, and two chopping, will furnish wood enough to last all summer.

Farmers do not half appreciate the value of an Agricultural paper. The recipes in the FARMER are worth ten times the money it costs. The recipe for preventing rabbits from destroying apple trees, though simple, is valuable. I have known orchards nearly ruined by rabbits, for the want of that recipe. It is in one of the lack numbers. Look it up, farmers, if rabbits trouble your trees. There are some for Bots,

Scratches, and cooking, which I know to be valuable.

A word or two about blooded stock—look out for cheats. There are, doubtless many good varieties of stock brought into our Western country, and some that are no better than what we already have. I assure you, farmers, there is a vast amount of imposition in this business. I believe in blooded stock; but any farmer, for instance, can take a hog, cow, calf, or sheep, (by leaving the wool on,) and stall feed them for a year or two, and make them look remarkably fine, so that one not versed in such things would not know but that they were some superior breed, and might be deceived by paying a great price, as I have known some to do. What better blood is there in a buck with the wool left on for two or three years? or, how much better blooded is a yearling bull or heifer, for having sucked three cows, which, when you come to turn out in the yard with the rest, will almost starve to death? Who can't have blooded stock, by currying, feeding, stabling, &c.?

Newark, Wis., April, 1855.

C. C.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

On Chess.

MR. EDITOR:—I was glad to notice that Geo. P. Peffer intends to write for the FARMER, on account of his experiments and observations on the culture of wheat. The questions he proposes for discussion are highly interesting, and if they should be responded to—as I trust they will—by men who have had considerable experience in growing wheat in the different soils of this State, the result could hardly fail to be otherwise than beneficial to farmers generally.

As regards the much vexed question—"the origin of chess"—Mr. Peffer and I differ. He has been trying how to grow chess; I have been trying how to get rid of it; and we both seem to have succeeded so well in our efforts, that Mr. Peffer's experiments induce him to believe that chess is degenerate wheat; mine, that chess plants spring from chess seeds, and are produced naturally, and in no other way.

In the State Agricultural Society's Transactions for 1852, I stated several reasons for doubting the accuracy of the popular notion, that wheat is metamorphosed into chess by the action of frost, &c. I am not going to repeat my remarks here. My object now is, to direct attention to a very simple and—as far as one season's experience enables me to judge—a very efficient mode of cleaning seed wheat—of freeing it from chess seeds, to the manifest advan-

tage of the future crop. I am indebted for the information to a writer in the *Albany Cultivator*, for July, 1853—Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, near Geneva. I will give the *modus operandi* in the gentleman's own words:

"To clean all the chaff out, take the riddles out of the fanning-mill, leaving the screen in; take off the rod that shakes the riddles and screen; pour the wheat slowly into the hopper with a basket or a half bushel; turn the mill a little quicker than for ordinary cleaning, and every grain of chaff will be blown out, unless where three chaff seeds stick together, which is sometimes the case with the top seeds. If every farmer will clean his seed wheat in this way, I will warrant that wheat will never turn to chaff after the land is once clear of it. I have not raised a wine-glass full of chaff in more than twenty years. Before that, I had lots of it, and was sure that wheat turred to chaff."

A most hopeful conclusion—arrived at, be it observed, not by one of those much-dreaded, mad-cap "visionary theorists" in his closet, or from flower-pot or garden patch experiments; but by a clear-headed, practical farmer, of upwards of twenty years experience on his forty acre harvest fields. I and three or four of my neighbors cleaned our seed wheat in this way in the fall of 1853; and, although I am not disposed to place much reliance on the result of any agricultural experiment tried in one season only, yet, all our wheat crops were so comparatively free from chaff, that we feel persuaded we shall ere long eradicate this vile weed.

Many of your readers will be familiar with the name of LUCIUS CONE, of Troy, Michigan—I have seen an account of his farm, and readers by him on farming matters; and the impression they have left on my mind is, that he is a most intelligent, enterprising, and successful farmer. He, too, having no faith in transmutation, has been endeavoring to free his wheat crops from chaff, and with what success, the following statement he has placed on record bears witness:—

"After many years trial, I have so far reduced the quantity produced from my old fields, that, although not entirely clear, I confidently believe the chaff would not amount to an ounce in 500 bushels. No chaff now grows on low ground where it formerly grew in abundance, even if the wheat should be killed."

Now, if these statements are indisputable facts, which no doubt, they are,—if such results can be obtained in New York and Michigan, I wish to know whether there is any thing

so peculiar in the climate or soils of Wisconsin, as to prevent farmers here from obtaining the like results, providing they employ similar means, and are equally diligent and persevering?

JOHN TOWNLEY.

Moundville, Marquett co., April, 1825.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

To Protect Bees from Worms.

For twenty years I have used, and advised many others to do the same, with entire success, the following simple plan:—

When you make your hives, just nail on the four corners little crooked legs or bearers, standing one inch or more from the bottom of the hive, just on a level with the under part of the same. About the first of July, raise the hive and place blocks under the legs, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, and it is all you need do until cold weather; then, if the comb should come down so low that you cannot let your hives down, just fit four pieces of a board under the bottom. This is found to be a great safeguard against smothering in the winter, as it makes crevices to be closed with ice in the place of one. Do not let your blocks or any thing else touch the bottom of your hive—keep that clear and you have nothing to fear from worms.—Much might be said, but "a word to the wise is sufficient."

IRA PARKE.

Kinnekinic, Wis., April, 1855.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Hulless Oats.

MR. EDITOR:—Two years since I received of George Babcock, now of this county, formerly from Maine, about 30 grains of hulless oats. I have sown and harvested them twice, and besides all that I have given away, and what the birds destroyed—which were not a few—I have now fully 14 quarts. They appear to yield remarkably well.

I here enclose you a few seeds of this rare production of nature. They are now just as they thresh from the straw. If you know any thing about this singular kind of grain, I wish you to give me its history, and the use for which it is best adapted.

IRA PARKE.

Kinnekinic, Wis., March, 1855.

SUGAR.—The Saracens were the people who introduced the manufacture of sugar in the manner, or essentially such, that is to this day practiced; and then it became an object of commercial enterprise. But at what date these improvements took place is not ascertained.

What is Practical Farming ?

The ashes of plants are called inorganic matter. Though apparently homogeneous, these ashes have certain distinctive features which are important to the farmer. The same plant, without reference to the soil on which it grows, always yields an ash of about the same composition. Different classes of plants yield different kinds of ashes. Inorganic or ashy matter obtained by plants only from the soil. It is of a mineral character, and never exists naturally in the atmosphere.—From these facts we see that the soil in order to produce perfect plants, must contain the matters necessary to form their ashes, while these being different in the various crops, the soil may be fertile for one crop and not for others, because proportions of its organic materials may be such that it can furnish food for the ashes of but one kind of plant. Other soils are again fertile for all plants, and if we examine these chemical analysis, we shall find that they contain all that is necessary for forming the ashes of all plants.

The first fact that strikes us in studying the composition of vegetable ashes is, that they consist of the same substances in all plants, the differences consisting only in their relative proportions to each other. These substances are called potash, soda, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, (a constituent of common salt,) silica, (the base of sand,) oxyd of iron, (or iron rust,) and in some plants oxyd of manganese. These constituents, except the last named, exist in all of our cultivated plants, the proportions varying with the kind of plant. For instance, the ashes of wheat and other seeds contain larger proportions of phosphoric acid, the potato yields much potash, clover possesses large quantities of lime, etc. The relations between the soil and its natural productions seem to be invariable, and we observe in practice that other things being equal, a soil in which phosphoric acid largely predominates is best for wheat, rye, corn, &c. An excess of potash fits the soil for potatoes. Lime induces a growth of clover or other plants having ashes of a similar composition.

The same principle explains another apparent peculiarity of cultivation. It is often observed that soils which are fertile for one crop refuse to produce it after a few years' cultivation, though they will produce some other crops in abundance. The reason for this is, that the constant production of a single kind of plant robs the soil chiefly of one or two ingredients, until they are too much reduced in proportion to afford proper sustenance to plants requiring them so largely; though it may still contain other ingredients in sufficient quantity to sustain another class of plants. Thus successive crops of wheat rob the soil of its phosphoric acid, while they require its potash in less quantities. Supposing the two constituents to have existed in equal proportions at first, at the end of five years of wheat growing there would be remaining in the soil more of potash than phosphoric acid, and it would be better fitted for the growth of potatoes than for that of wheat.

On this principle is founded the rotation of crops which consist of cultivating say three or five kinds of crops in yearly succession; thus so varying the demands on the soil that it supplies the various kinds of organic matter in about the same proportions, and is left at the end of the rotation in proper balance—that is, having no constituent largely predominating over others. While on this subject, we may mention a very plausible theory on the subject of weeds. It is the natural tendency of soils to produce spontaneous growths of plants, the composition of those ashes correspond with their own. Many of the more noxious weeds differ greatly in their inorganic parts from crops which we wish to cultivate, and when the ash of the weed corresponds more closely with the soil than it does with that of our crop, the weed has the best chance of success, and unless closely watched will crowd it out. It is reasonably supposed that if we soil improve the character of the soil as to render it more congenial for the crop and less so for the weed, we may pursue our operations with better hope of success. This is a matter which may be easily brought into practice, and which must greatly advance the interests of the cultivator. The compositions of the various kinds of the vegetable ashes have been often published in tables of analysis, by the assistance of which we may know the exact requirements of our crops, and may fit our soils for their reception.

The farmer should always bear in mind this law of nature, viz: The various classes of plants have ashes of different compositions, and no crop can come to perfection without the matters necessary to form the ashes peculiar to it. —*Religious Register.*

Ashes in Agriculture.

Wood ashes is one of the most important fertilizers. It is easily obtained in any quantity and at little expense. Take them carefully from your hearths and save them until your corn and potatoes have risen two or three inches from the ground, and then take a basket on your arm and from it take a small handful of ashes and cast it at the root of your plants and hoe them soon, so as to cover the ashes.

Ashes contain all the inorganic substance of the wood or plants which are consumed; part of these are soluble and part insoluble. But the soluble substance mixed with water will dissolve the insoluble. Thus, dissolved potash will dissolve silica and prepare it for glazing the stalks of cane, corn, wheat, &c.

Not a particle of ashes should go to waste. Leached ashes has parted with most of its potash, but it still retains its phosphoric acid and most of its lime.

Ashes neutralizes acids in the soil, they warm cold, mossy, wet places, they are very destructive to insects, they assist to break down and dissolve the coarse fibres and stalks in compost heaps, render hard, clayey soils open loamy and fertile.

The potash, so material to most crops, can be obtained here, only from ashes. In granit

regions, potato is obtained from the dissemination of the seedling, but we have none in this region of country.

What contains a large proportion of potato. Fifty nine per cent, of the soil of corn is carbonate of potash, one-half of the earthy part of Irish potatoes is pure potash.

Save your ashes, therefore as carefully as you do your fire and tin coat pieces, apply them to your crops with care and you will find them of a rich deep green color while growing and heavy with nutriment at harvest.—*Asiatic City.*

Why Don't he do it.

We find the following home queries going the rounds among our exchanges, without name or credit, although deserving of a better fate, and what is more, of the careful reading of every farmer.—*Peru, Fern, Iowa.*

When the Farmer *sees*, 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 fastenings to his gates and bars does than a stone 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 barn and out buildings, and like heaps of rubbish lying in piles about the premises, and need only nailing on again, *Why don't he do it?*

Or if he is afraid of the expense of mills, and is always crying up the maxim of Dr. Franklin, to "save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Dr. Franklin also said "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 saving 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 would yield nearly double the feed, and of a better quality, if the bushes were all cut and subsoiled, *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?*

If a farmer of fifty acres has (as he should have) use for a good corn-sheller and one of the many improved fanning mills, and has not already obtained both, *Why don't he do it?*

And if it is cheaper, actually cheaper, to burn dry wood than green, and use a stove instead of an open fire-place, *Why don't he do it?*

☞ The potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico

Saline Matter in Soils.

One grain of saline matter in every pound of soil measuring one foot in depth, is equal to five hundred pounds per acre. And this amount, insignificant as it appears, in the abstract, is more than is exhausted in forty years, supposing the grain produced upon it is sold off, and the straw and green crops are regularly returned to it in the shape of manure. In most cases farmers rely too confidently on what they have been traditionally taught to regard as the recuperative or self-replenishing power of the soil, a power by which it is blindly conceived to be capable of re-attaining fertility through its own unassisted energies when it has been thoroughly impoverished by long cropping, and deprived of almost every element upon which fertility, or the power of production depends. Such a capacity does not belong to any soil.

Suppose the most affluent soil—a garden, for instance—to be cultivated for a series of years without any application of manure. No one can doubt that exhaustion would be the result, and that the exhaustion would be precisely in proportion to the amount or bulk of the crop produced. The same principle operates elsewhere. All the elements abstracted from the soil by vegetables, must be returned to it, or it will be deteriorated in proportion to the quantity of the elementary substances withdrawn.

Let us examine this question somewhat more minutely. *SENECAL*, a celebrated chemist, and long at the head of the Agricultural School of Prussia, published an exact analysis of two productive soils; the first, a fine alluvial soil, overflowed by the ocean, and for sixty years cultivated in wheat without manure; the second, a soil producing excellent crops of clover, beans, rape, potatoes and turnips, when manured with gypsum. Of these soils one thousand parts contained, after washing.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Soluble saline matter	18	1
Fine earthy and organized matter, (clay.)	937	893
Silicious sand	45	160
	1000	1054

Now in the case of the first, the alluvial soil, the exhaustion produced by the crop was counterbalanced by the alluvial deposits, and consequently, so long as its annual or periodical submergence by the water, its fertility would be maintained unimpaired; in the latter, gypsum supplied the deficiency not made up by the decay of the roots, straw, and other products of the plants left upon the soil.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CHEAP LEMON FLAVOR.—When lemons are plenty, procure a quantity, cut them into thin slices, and lay them on plates to dry in the oven; when dry, put them into a tight bag, or close vessel, in the store-room, where they are both handy and agreeable for almost anything.

The Transfer of Bees.

MR. EDDY gives the following information, with directions, in the Puritan Recorder, in reference to this subject. We think he understands the business as well as any man:

"The reasons for a transfer are:—1. The leaky condition of the hive; 2. The bad condition of the comb. 3. The presence of the Bee-Moth. When a transfer becomes necessary, and is decided upon, the method of performing the operation is as follows:—1. Close the Bee entrance with cotton batting; 2. Nail a thin piece of board over the same; 3. Slide a zinc plate, or its equivalent, between the bottom and the base of the hive; 4. Invert the hive with the bottom board held in place; 5. Remove the bottom board; 6. Set the new hive upon the zinc plate; 7. Adjust the hives so that no Bees can escape when the zinc plate is removed; 8. Withdraw the zinc plate; 9. Rap smartly upon every side of the hive, for twenty or thirty minutes, until the Bees are thoroughly routed, and nearly all of them have ascended into the new hive; 10. Slide the zinc plate between the two hives; 11. Set the new hive precisely in the place of the old one; 12. Remove the zinc plate upon which the new hive stands.

The operation is now complete, with the exception of a very few Bees which remain in the old hive. These are now to be drummed out, at a short distance in front of the new hive, and they will return to the familiar spot. I choose to perform the operation in the after-part of the day. Care should be taken that the Bees which are to be transferred, should occupy a stand by themselves. This is a matter to be attended to early in the Spring. One prime object of the transfer is to get rid of the black comb which is no longer suitable for use. Of course I do not transfer this comb to the new hive. I lose, and expect to lose, the young which are found in the brood comb, at the time the transfer is made. For this loss, I receive more than an equivalent in the new circumstances of prosperity in which the colony is placed. The transfer should be made in the month of June. I prefer about the middle of the month. If it is done later than this, sufficient winter stores may not be secured.

For further particulars, relative to Bee management, I would refer your readers to my book on "Bee Culture;" a copy of which will be sent to individuals, free from postage, who may forward to my address nine letter stamps."

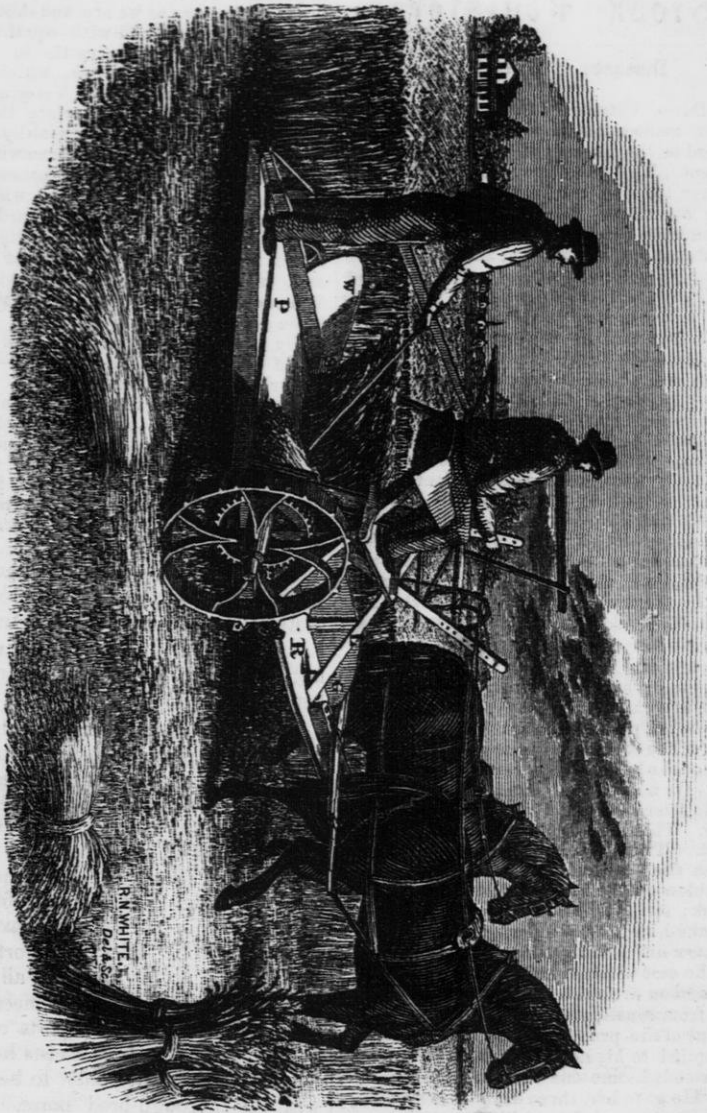
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—It may be asked, what weight and breath are the most advantageous for the hoe? Undoubtedly they should be such that the person using it could make the greatest number of effective strokes in a given time with the least fatigue. Hoeing is a laborious work, for the reason that the body is held in a bent position, which requires a constant sustained effort, of the muscles of the abdomen and back, to hold up the great weight of the trunk, shoulders and head. The hoe should have the least weight consistent with the strength and size required for good work, and in order to be as light as is convenient, should have the least width that is sufficient for economical use. "The laborer, who makes with a common hoe, two thousand strokes an hour, should not wield a needless ounce. If any part is heavier than necessary, even to the amount of half an ounce only, he must repeatedly and continually lift this half ounce, so that the whole strength thus spent, would be equal in a day, to twelve hundred and fifty pounds, which ought to be exerted in stirring the soil, and destroying weeds."

No subject can be presented to the notice of the agricultural societies of the country, more worthy their attention, than the construction of farm implements, and improvements therein. Even the form and weight of so small an instrument as the hoe, might be a profitable subject of earnest and mature discussion, in a series of experiments like those of the plowing matches, which have brought about so much improvement in the plow. The adaptation of the various tools and machinery used in the field to fulfill their design, most thoroughly, by their capacity of doing the most work and in the best manner, with the least fatigue to the operator, can hardly be the subject of too much examination. All such examinations, though attracting but little public attention, may work out most substantial benefits.

☞ Look well to your flocks.

Manufactured by MANNY & Co., Rockford, Illinois. For particulars, see advertisement on another page.

J. H. MANNY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE REAPER & MOWER COMBINED.



VERMIN.—Here is a “home item” which some of our house-keeping readers may find of value, if they are troubled with vermin in their houses, and desire to get rid of them before the summer is again upon us:—Take up your carpets, down with your curtains. In a pail full of cold water mix well one pound of chloride of lime, having first diluted it into a thin paste in a bowl of water, for facility of mixture. With a mop,

wet and saturate well the floor skirtings, and any other wood work that will not suffer injury.—Then shut the doors and windows. If there should be a suspicion of other tenants in the bedstead, take that down too. In three or four hours all will have disappeared or perished; but to insure perfect immunity from that plague it might be well to repeat the lustration a day or two after.—*Mont. Ledg.*

Stock Register.

Diseases of Animals.

DR. DADD, Veterinary Surgeon, being called upon, made some very interesting remarks in regard to the diseases of animals, and their treatment. The veterinary science, he said, had been too long neglected in this country, and for one reason, because it has been practiced generally by men who had but little knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and the laws of life, and therefore operated with poor success. They begin an examination of an animal by hunting for a "soft place" in the tail, and failing in that, go to the other extremity, and examine the horns. If they find the horns hot, they say that the animal has the "horn ail," and commence curious operations in boring the horns. But heat in the horns is only a symptom of disease, not disease itself.—Like the tending of the circulation to the surface in the human system, it indicates a want of equilibrium. Sometimes on boring into a horn pus is exuded, and the operator immediately cries "horn ail." But this is nonsense. There is a direct connection in the horns of animals with the nostrils, and this matter which escapes is caused by nasal gleets, or running of the nose and should be drawn off in a natural way. Upon the inner surface of the horn is a membrane, and if it is punctured by boring, a disease in the horns will be likely to ensue. Holowness is a characteristic of horns in all cattle; there is a perfect channel, extending from the tip of the horns to the nose. There is a disease of the brain which sometimes destroys cattle. He had put his hand into the brains of cattle after death, and found them as soft as sponge. This is owing to derangements of the stomach. There is a great degree of sympathy between the head and the stomach; strike a man a blow on the head, and it will make him feel sick; strike him on the stomach, and it will make him fall down from giddiness. Now this "horn-ail" is indigestion. The speaker related the case of a cow which was driven ninety miles, and on arrival home, was found to be suffering from constipated bowels. Her owner was ignorant of the proper measures to be taken, and applied to his neighbors for advice; they recommended some one thing; and some another. He gave her, three days in succession, a pound of salts, and these failing to produce any effect, 36 drops of Croton (enough to kill any but a sick cow,) then a quarter of a pound of antimony, and finally, a quarter of a pound of gunpowder. The animal died, and he found, on a post-mortem examination, that all this medicine had passed into the paunch, and had consequently produced no effect. If medicine is poured rapidly into a cow, it will run directly into the paunch; but if administered gently, the cow will be enabled to pass it away to the fourth or digestive stomach, where it will operate. Horses however are so constructed, that whatever is poured down the the throat is sure

to pass into the stomach. Cattle are subject to the same diseases as we are, and should be treated in like manner, and with equal skill. We have a disease among cattle in this country, called *pleura pneumonia*, which generally takes the best of the herd. Veterinary science will tell the farmer to inoculate the diseased ones with the breath of the healthy, and a cure will be the result. A horse taken with the cholera which is produced by the gathering of carbonic acid gas in the stomach, which cannot find vent, cannot be cured by the ordinary remedies; by inserting, with the help of instruments a tube, a passage is provided for the escape of the gas, and the animal is relieved. When constriction of the neck or the bladder is the difficulty, of which science enables us easily to trace the symptoms, a cure may be effected by a similar course of action—letting off the urine with an inserted tube. Spasmodic cholera is seated on the muscles, but originates in the nerves, and consequently the nervous system must be acted on. Cleanliness and kindness in the treatment of cattle were urged by the speaker as points of much importance. —From the Mass. Legislative Agricultural Discussion, Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

FINE CATTLE—DEMAND FOR IN ENGLAND.—The following extract from an elaborate paper on fattening cattle in the Mark Lane Express, is a forerunner of what is fast becoming the state of our cattle market:

There are few nicer distinctions to be made in the pursuits of agriculture than in the breeding as against the mere feeding of stock. Of the former of these it is not too much to say that never did the subject enjoy so general an attention as it does at present, and that never was it more susceptible of being rendered a profitable occupation. From all sides we have this confirmed. Public sales of Shorthorns and Devons, that go far to realize all that puff preliminary which the auctioneer may have indulged in; continual reports of our seaport towns of pure-bred beasts being shipped off at prices once only to be associated with the thorough-bred horse. One man is known to be making his fortune by his flock of sheep; another grounding his reputation on a breed of pigs; and a third even claiming all the honors and profits of successful enterprise with a brood of chickens. If growing good crops of corn be just now at a premium, breeding good sorts of stock is certainly not less directly encouraged. We have plenty of customers still, both at home and abroad, ready and anxious to give the best prices for the best wares.

Facts About Cattle.

It is a fact that all domestic animals can be improved in size and value. One hundred and fifty years ago, the average weight of cattle at the Smithfield Market was not over 370 pounds, and that of sheep 58 pounds. Now, the average weight of the former is over 800 pounds, and of the latter 80 pounds.

The average weight of cattle, properly termed beeves, in the New York market, is about 700 pounds, and sheep 50 pounds.

The average live weight of the heaviest drove of beeves of 100 in number ever brought to this market was 2,067 pounds, weighed from dry feeding, in Illinois, last spring.

The mode of selling cattle in New York, is at so much per pound for the estimated weight of meat contained in the four quarters. The estimation is made upon the live weight of cattle as follows :

A drover in buying a lot of grass-fed, common stock in Illinois, should never calculate to get an estimate of over one half here of the live weight there. That is, if the drove average 12 cwt., they will make 1 cwt. of meat each.

Medium beeves may be estimated at 54 or 55 pounds per cwt. Good beeves at 56 or 57 pounds. Extra good, large and fat, from 58 to 62 pounds per cwt.

In the Boston market, the weight is generally estimated upon "five quarters," that is, the product of meat, fat and skin. There the cattle are generally weighed, and the product estimated upon an average, 64 pounds per cwt.

In New York not one bullock in ten thousand goes upon the scales to determine his price to the butcher.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TO DIVEST CALVES OF VERMIN.—It often happens that calves become covered with vermin, causing them to lose flesh and look very rough. To clean the calf is a very disagreeable piece of work; but if the following receipt is adhered to, they will become clean with very little trouble. Give the calf a table spoonful of brimstone for three mornings in succession; if one trial does not completely rid the calf, the second will never fail. I have tried it several times, and once has been enough in each instance.

EFFECTS OF HARD WATER UPON ANIMALS.—Horses have an instinctive love for soft water, and refuse hard water if they can possibly get the former.

Hard water produces a rough and staring coat on horses, and renders them liable to gripes. Pigeons also refuse hard water if they can obtain access to soft. Cleghorn states that hard water in Minorca causes disease in the system of certain animals especially of sheep. So much are race horses influenced by the quality of the water, that it is not unfrequent to carry a supply of soft water to the locality in which the race is to take place, lest there being only hard water, the horse should lose condition. Mr. Youatt, in his book called "The Horse," remarking on the desirableness of soft water for the horse, says; "Instinct or experience has made himself conscious of this, for he will never drink hard water if he has access to soft; he will leave the most transparent water of the well for a river, although the water may be turbid, and even for the muddiest pool." And again, in another place, he says, "Hard water drawn fresh from the well will assuredly make the coat of a horse unaccustomed to it stare, and will not unfrequently gripe or further injure him."

SHELTER FOR SHEEP.—L. A. Morrell, one of the best sheep raisers in the United States, has found that he saves a ton of hay for every hundred sheep, by good shelter. He found that the increase in the amount of wool was 1,250 lbs. in four clips. The increased number of lambs exceeded a hundred a year.

Throw the whole into figures :

One thousand sheep, as commonly wintered, cost a dollar per head, or	\$1,000
One third of this saved by shelter, is	\$333
Fifty sheep saved in the 1,000, \$2 each	100
Increased weight and increased value by shelter, one tenth of the whole,	200
Increase in fleece, say 160 lbs.,	60
Increase in lambs, say 60,	50
Total	\$743

This estimate is founded on an actual trial, and the amount would amply pay every year all cost of suitable sheds—not counting the comfort and satisfaction of seeing the animals live and thrive—nor the comfort of knowing that one is practicing good, instead of bad farming.

Sheep Breeding—Fineness vs. Size.

WHOEVER, therefore, would obtain a large and vigorous race (of merino sheep) should keep his ewes from the rams till they are three years old. Rams are not usually allowed to leap till three years of age.—*Thaer's Principles of Agriculture*, p. 536.

THAT the size of sheep would be enlarged by the above course there can be no doubt, but, allow us to ask, what are the advantages to be derived from increase in size. Most assuredly *the amount of wool* would be diminished in its proportion to the size and consequently to the amount of food consumed. The principal advantage that I can perceive to be derived from the above course is in the increased longevity of the animal. For, from my experience in the matter, I am satisfied that sheep, male or female, will attain a greater age by not being allowed to breed until three years old. If kept in moderate condition, getting neither too fleshy nor too poor, they will frequently last and be profitable till they are twelve or fifteen years old. I have now one ewe twelve years old, that raised her first lamb at three years, and now has as good teeth as any in my flock, and is apparently in her prime except that her fleece has become coarser and somewhat lighter.

But among the disadvantages of pursuing the above course, to the wool grower, whose flocks must be limited to a certain number, is the small number of breeding ewes he will be enabled to keep in consequence of having so many younger sheep. The successful wool-grower will endeavor to raise sheep, as well as wool, for sale. If young sheep are kept so as to get twelve months growth in a year [which is frequently not the case] there is no difficulty in breeding from them at two years old, and raising a flock that will be sufficiently large and hardy for mutton and wool growing purposes, and that will last and be valuable until eight or ten years old. Such a flock will produce finer wool and more of it in proportion to the amount of food, than one forced to an unnatural size. I have used bucks at different ages, from six months to five years, and have had as good success, and raised as good lambs from those that were one and a half years, as at any other age.

In breeding sheep for wool, we should

also pay some attention to form, which is of much more importance than size, so far as its adaptation and value for mutton is concerned. If a Merino sheep measures from the withers to the root of the tail, and from the withers to the nose, and likewise from the withers down the fore leg to the hoof, alike; and the three lengths put together or three times the length from the withers to the root of the tail, being put around the sheep lengthways, passing the string under the neck and around the thighs, and the sheep is broad enough to fill the string, it may be considered a very just proportioned animal.

But the most important part, and that which has caused the greatest diversity of opinion, is the fleece. When I first commenced in the business, some twenty-five years since, the strife was for the finest wool without much regard to anything else. The first question asked was "How much did you get?" But the tables are turned; people have taken the other extreme.—The great question now is, "How much will they shear." But without designing to tread on the toes of others, I will give a description of such as would suit my fancy, and such as I believe will eventually be sought for: The sheep should be of medium size, the ewe weighing when full grown, from 80 to 90 lbs., the buck from 100 to 120 lbs., the skin loose but not rolling into folds, the fleece thick, particularly on the belly, and extending well down on the legs and face; the staple of uniform length—from two and a half to three inches when of a year's growth—the curves plain and uniform as possible, from one end to the other, and not less than twenty-four to the inch—if more the better—the fleece sufficiently oily to render it soft to the touch, and the surface a little dark. If the fleece be entirely destitute of oil, the wool becomes harsh and wiry; on the other hand, if there is an excess, it must be at the expense of the fleece, as well as carcass; being made from the same materials, and causing the fleece to be thin and light after being cleansed, and the sheep hard to keep. Both extremes, particularly the latter, should be avoided.—W. D. DICKINSON, *in Wool Grower*.

A smart boy that, who asked his father what kind of wood the board of health was made of.

Hereditary Spavin in Horses.

THE predisposition to Spavin and other Ossific Enlargements, may be either constitutional or local: they are composed of the earthy matters of bone, chiefly invading the tissues low in the scale of organization, such as cartilage and fibrous cartilaginous substances, injuring the structure and functions of the parts, by rendering them rigid and inelastic, and causing partial or complete lameness, depending on the situation and extent of the deposition.

It is perfectly well ascertained that the progeny of some horses inherit a constitutional tendency to splints, spavins, ring-bones, and other bony deposits, without exhibiting any peculiar conformation of limbs or joints to account for it. There are instances of an *ossific diathesis*, transmitted from parent to offspring; but, on the other hand, this hereditary predisposition more commonly depends on faulty or peculiar conformation.

Thus horses most disposed to *spavins* are those possessing short pointed hocks, deficient in width and breadth below, and disproportionately small, compared with the upper portion of the joint. These most disposed to *ring-bones* are horses with upright pasterns and high action; and those liable to *ossified cartilages* are the heavy draught breeds; so much so that it is no uncommon case to find the cartilages of the feet of horses of this character changed into bone at four and five years old. The reason of this is evident enough; concussion is easily produced in the joints of the character of horses described; inflammation of a slow chronic kind follows as a natural consequence, and osseous effusion is the result.

There is no difficulty in establishing the hereditary character of those diseases. Taking spavin as an example, we have numerous and unquestionable cases to produce. Some ten or a dozen years since a spavined thorough-bred stallion served mares in the neighborhood of Truro, and in a few years afterwards it was really astonishing to see the number of his stock that were similarly diseased. One striking circumstance connected with this horse is much to the purpose. A half-bred mare, one of the stock, exhibited spavins at four years old, and becoming unfit for fast work, was kept for breeding purposes and occasional work on

the farm. Two of the mare's stock also exhibited spavins in a short time after the breaking.

There is a curious case recorded in the Veterinarian, by Mr. Percivall, of a thorough-bred horse, called Dominie Samson, that had run very successful on the English turf, and, although fired in both hocks, was inconsiderately purchased for the East India Company, and was sent out as a covering stallion to the stud at Buxar, where for years he had forty mares annually, and the whole which generally proved with foal, but were effected either with curbs or spavins, and only *one* of his stock was passed into the cavalry; consequently he was discharged from the stud.

Curbs are frequently found in horses exhibiting the character of hock described in the last example, and are generally caused by injury of the annular ligament from over exertion, producing swelling and inflammation about three inches below the point of the hock formed by the *os calcis*. The peculiar form of this bone appears to be connected with the cause of the disease. Its chief purpose is to act as a lever for the action of very powerful muscles, the tendons of which are inserted into its extremity, and in proportion to the projection of this bone will the muscular energy be increased by which the joint is moved. On this account its length is a matter of considerable importance. It is supposed also to assist indirectly in supporting the superincumbent weight with the other bones of the hock, and materially assist in preserving these parts from the effects of concussion. But when the *os calcis* is short, forming a pointed hock, the leverage or mechanical power is injuriously diminished, leaving too much for the other parts of the joint to perform, and concussion is the common consequence, followed by inflammation and lameness, sometimes connected with curbs, at other times spavins or thorough pins; and it is not an uncommon case to see all three of these diseases in the hock at one time. There are other formed hocks, which even more dispose to curbs than the one just mentioned; such are the "sickle-hock" or "cow hock."—We can scarcely name any disease of the horse which affords stronger evidence of a hereditary tendency derived from peculiarity of structure than the one we have been considering.—*London Farmer's Magazine.*

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON,.....EDITOR.

Work for the Month.

Finish up grafting in the orchard the first half of the month.

Transplanting may be continued, if the weather is favorable, until trees are in leaf.

Strawberry plantations may be made during the month, if not done in April. Plantations made early will return a good crop next year. The large Early Scarlet is the most reliable.—Plant this, and, if inclined, experiment with other varieties.

Plow the orchard thoroughly, but do not leave the earth piled about your trees. Work into the soil, about the trees, a compost made of 10 loads swamp muck to 1 load dry wood ashes, or 3 of leached ashes, and, if convenient, one bushel salt.

Strawberry beds should receive a top dressing before the blows appear, of fine, well-rotted yard manure, followed by a light coat of decaying forest leaves, and watered twice a week if the weather is dry.

All fruit trees should have a scrubbing this month, with soap-suds and sand or ashes, to remove the moss and scurf—one part soap to 3 parts water. The first shower will wash off the sand or ashes.

Newly transplanted and young orchard trees are greatly injured by a fat, light green worm, which feeds upon the foliage the last of this month and in June. Go through the orchard two or three times a week, jar off with the hand and kill all that fall. Do not neglect to perform this service for the young orchard.—Young, newly transplanted trees are frequently defoliated, and sometimes killed, by neglect of this worm in its season.

A kind of canker worm (measure worm) is frequently found in company with the foregoing. Do not spare him, he is equally guilty of the same offence.

Do not forget to mulch young trees now before the ground becomes heated and dry.

Dig up all perennial weeds early, in the orchard and garden. They grow rapidly if not taken care of in May. In strawberry beds, these are quite troublesome, and greatly injure the crop. Animals do little harm before the crop is gathered.

The Bark Louse.

Of the numerous insect enemies of the Orchardist and Fruit Gardener, none is, perhaps, more formidable than this, in the West. Being in his dormant or incipient state, closely shielded by the water-proof scale, and only being vulnerable after trees have become covered with flowers, young fruit and foliage, great care is requisite to enable us to rid infested trees of this coccid, without damage to the young crop and foliage.

Mr. Elliott, in his book, called "*The Western Fruit Book*," has spoken very briefly of this increasing pest, partly as follows:—"A species of coccus or scale insect; is of a brown color, about one-tenth of an inch in length, of oblong, oval form, attaching itself to the branches, and injuring the tree by sucking the sap." If Mr. E. had given the subject a close examination, he would have known the brown scale to be only the covering for a nest of eggs, and not the insect which lives by sucking sap. This scale contains, according to our count here, with the aid of a small microscope, about three dozen eggs—varying to four or five less, or more, in different scales examined. Here, last year, their hatching time was from the 6th to 25th of June. During this period, the cultivator having infested trees should be on the alert, as they are then sensible and active, though too small to be visible to the unassisted eye, except with the aid of a strong sun-light, with a perfectly still atmosphere. Our opinion is, that the young brood feed upon the young foliage and new wood, like the green Aphis; but of this we are not certain. Will cultivators, having time, make careful examinations the coming month to determine this point? Dr. Harris thinks this insect is an imported one, and has been known East since 1794. This opinion may be correct; but we have found the *scale* on wild crabs and thorns, some 7 years ago, in this vicinity, before noticing it on cultivated trees.

Dr. Kennicott, Horticultural editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, who has had much to do with this insect, recommends the following treatment at the time when the larvæ (eggs) commence hatching—about the 25th of May in his region (near Chicago), 5th of June here:—"Have ready a suitable tin vessel, with the bottom and sides perforated with holes like a cullinder; attach this to a light pole, by ball and swivel, and the moment you find the coccids are beginning to hatch, commence dusting the trees with strong wood ashes, while the dew is on or

after a shower. Several dustings may be necessary to insure success, as the whole brood does not come out on the same day; but it is highly probable that two or three dustings at intervals of a few days, will finish most of the batch, not only without danger, but with a positive benefit to the open foliage." We would recommend once a week, for three successive weeks, from the commencement of the hatching season—varying about one week for each degree of latitude, and at the same point by the backwardness or forwardness of the season.—An eye-glass, such as is used by merchants and others for detecting counterfeit notes, costing 25 cents, will be found useful in determining the first issuing of the young brood, with this instrument the eggs may be seen filling the cap or under side of the scale. When any scales are found empty of eggs, the dusting should be commenced forthwith.

With small trees partially infested, we have found a thorough ley washing, early in May, sufficient. Take strong ley which will float a fresh egg—add as much water; with this scrub the whole trunk and branches as far up as any scales are visible. A coarse rag tied to a stick, or held in the hand, should be used, which should be frequently sanded during the operation, to aid the work of loosening the scales and cleaning the trunk. It will benefit the tree otherwise, as well as destroy the larvæ of this insect.

The best preventive of the attacks of this insect consists in keeping up a constant, thrifty growth, by thorough and seasonable culture, by frequent stirrings of the soil in early summer and by thoroughly draining all wet sub-soils and the biennial application of such manures and composts as will tend to husband in your soil abundant resources which trees may draw upon as wanted for the perfect development of sap wood, heart wood, bark, foliage and fruit, so that the trees never come to a stand still, or go into a state of decline. This coccid seldom attacks a perfectly healthy growing subject.

The Apple Worm.

Eastern orchards have been more or less infested with this plague, which has for a few years past, been rapidly on the increase. This last season this, or some closely allied species, has committed extensive depredations upon the scanty product of our young Western orchards, which has stirred a spirit of inquiry among cultivators, as to means of preventing his ravages in future. We give the following from Mr. Bar-

ry's book—the "*Fruit Garden*"—as being apparently the best which we have in hand upon the subject, should our worm prove to be the same species as their's:

"The Apple Moth (miller) deposits its eggs in the eye or calyx of the young fruit; the grub is there hatched, and eats its way into the fruit, leaving behind it a brownish powder.—Sometimes the apples drop before they are half grown, and occasionally remain until they have acquired a premature ripeness. When the fruit falls, the grub immediately leaves, prepares itself a place in some crevice of the bark of the tree and spins a thin paper like cocoon, in which it spends the winter, to come out the following spring and re-produce itself. There are but two ways of destroying them: one is, at pruning time in March to search carefully for the cocoons and destroy them; and the other is, to pick up promptly all fallen fruits and destroy them. These two means, industriously followed, will greatly diminish the amount of wormy fruit, the increase of which is exciting alarm." J. J. Thomas, in *Fruit Culturist*, recommends letting swine run in the orchard, to eat the fallen fruit, thus destroying the grubs. He says nothing of the insects ascending the trees in autumn and spinning a cocoon. Mr. Elliott agrees with Mr. Barry as to its *cocooning* habit through fall and winter.

We have found our worm exceedingly irregular in his habits, some having escaped from the fallen fruit early in August, others remaining in the fruit at picking time in October, and others found alive and apparently in good health, in our winter apples in December. When and where these unseasonable specimens, or, in fact, any of ours, make their cocoons, remains to be known, having made thorough and careful examinations among the crevices of rough bark and branches of our trees, without finding a single cocoon. These examinations were made the last days of February and first of March. We are inclined to believe that our's harbors in mother earth—*finding it, perhaps, more comfortable than a paper house, exposed to our north-west winter winds.*

We are almost confirmed in this opinion from having observed the past summer, that orchards plowed early in May, planted to corn and potatoes, and well cultivated afterwards, have almost entirely escaped its ravages; while those in grass or neglected early in the season, in the same neighborhood, had a worm in every second specimen; which fact seems to confirm the above expressed opinion, and suggests the

following theory: That this grub, like the curculio, burrows in the earth through winter, and until after the blossoming season, (but slightly buried, of course, as the moth could not bear the pressure or overcome the resistance of an inch or two of heavy soil,) when the perfect insect, having undergone its transformation, wings its way upward and deposits her eggs in the eye or calyx of the expanding fruit.

This theory true, and the remedy suggests itself: Plow thoroughly early in May, turning with the spade the soil around the tree, which cannot be reached with the plow; plant and cultivate well—hoeing once, or, at least, using the cultivator just before the young fruit is fairly set, to cover those which have the only chance of emerging—those which the first plowing left near the surface; and pick up every morning the fallen fruit, in which search for and destroy the grubs.

Will cultivators notice the habits of this moth, during the coming season, and give the results of their investigations to the readers of the FARMER.

The Orchard Catterpillar—(*Clisocampa Americana*.)

We have two species of "Tent Makers," which damage the foliage of our orchards.—This, the early Tent Maker, must be attended to in May or early in June. The eggs, 200 or 300 in number, are deposited under a hard, glutinous substance, projecting from and encircling the branches. They begin to hatch with the appearance of the young foliage, and are about an eighth of an inch in length, when the young colony become visible in the sun's rays from the white web covering or tent, which they immediately construct—small at first, and enlarging as the colony expand in size.

Examine all trees in the sunlight. While the dew is on the tent is most readily seen. Remove and bruise or crush in time the entire colony. If undisturbed, they feed upon the foliage most convenient, returning when satisfied to the common tent, until they are 2 inches in length—about the last of June—when they separate, each individual spinning a cocoon, and passing into the paper state. In August or September it comes out a yellowish brown miller, lays its 200 to 300 eggs, and dies.

Six majestic elm trees, in front of a dwelling in Marlborough, Mass., have been insured by their owners in the sum of five hundred dollars, against loss by lightning or fire.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Cultivation of Fruit.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose to make a few remarks to the fruit growers and farmers of this region, hoping they will return the favor by giving us the result of their experience. I may be rather enthusiastic on the subject of Pomology, as most young converts are apt to be on any subject whatever.

In the course of my medical practice I discovered, that one barrel of good, ripe fruit would do more towards preventing bilious diseases, than a ship-load of pills. But the fruit is not to be had in any adequate quantity, or at any christian price. Why are we so behind the times in cultivating fruit—many families using native crab apples, after living on the same farm for 15 years? Not so with many other business enterprises; for instance, the iron rails are laid in the receding foot-prints of the Indian pony; and

"Behind the squaw's frail birch canoe
The steamer raves and smokes."

Simply and solely because the all-absorbing wish of man is to become "suddenly rich."—Yet the most promising prospects of wealth are not always the most lucrative in the end. Had some of the first settlers here (15 years ago) put out 40 acres of good grafted fruit trees—at the rate of 85 to the acre—and taken care of them afterwards, they would now be worth more than a seat in Congress, besides doing a permanent good to community.

Believing there will yet be a great demand for fruit, I, last spring, set out 1000 trees, and intend to set out 1000 annually, until I think I have got enough. And, I hope no one who owns 50 seedlings will be frightened about the business being run into ground. If any are, I propose the State donate them an auger to bore out their business caliber with.

My trees were set according to the advice of such fruit growers as Downing, Thomas, Cole, &c. And I would here remark, that any man who has 10 trees, would do well to purchase a standard work upon the subject, and read it, too.

Though the weather was very dry in April and August, yet I lost only 6 of the 1000, and would not have lost them had not the roots been cut unmercifully short in digging; and here is the great trouble about transplanting. Nurserymen know that good roots are necessary, and are generally anxious to give them; but one

man cannot dig, label and pack 500 trees in a day. Alas! I pity the man who has got to do anything with hired help in Wisconsin. But hire he must. That help very soon discover, that the sooner they get up what trees are needed for the day, the more leisure time they will have.

I shall hereafter buy 3 year old trees, as there is a better chance of getting a root in proportion to the top.

My Plums and Standard Pears did well—the latter making a growth of 4 feet after transplanting. I planted corn in my apple plot, and got it too near the trees. It won't do to attempt to raise a full crop of grain and a full crop of trees on the same ground at the same time; and I hope Assessors will hereafter understand, that a piece of land is not worth its full value as a wheat field, and its full value as an orchard, at the same time.

I have adopted the low heads—many of them being less than two feet; but, if they are much less than two feet, the rabbits are apt to bite the small limbs off. My soil is high prairie; sub-soil, clay and sand, rather compact.

I hope, in the course of a few years, to give something more practical than the foregoing embodies.

JOHN TINKER.

Clinton, Rock co., Wis., April, 1855.

REMARKS.—We regret the foregoing suggestions were not received in time for the April number. Many of our Western farmers are quite too fearful of getting an overstock of fruit trees. Of good sorts, the market has never been supplied.

In cultivating corn in the orchard, the trees should have a wide row to themselves; or, at least, young trees should stand five feet from the nearest hill of corn.

If Mr. T. can find something occasionally as practical as this communication, we hope he will not wait a "few years" before letting us hear from him again.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Remedy for Bark Lice.

MR. EDITOR.—There has been a great deal said and done to rid apple trees of bark lice. I will give you my experience, after trying many remedies: I put equal parts of tar and linseed oil, melted them together, and applied to the tree with a paint brush, going over the whole trunk and limbs, (with the exception of the wood that grew after the first of July, as

there will be no lice on wood grown after that time). The application will kill many of the buds. I tried three trees last spring which were all in bearing. I thought I might as well have a dead tree as a lousy one. They all bore fruit last season, and threw out more growth of wood than they had done for the last three years altogether, and there is no appearance of lice on the new wood, and the old ones are all dead. But, I think this remedy will be of no use to trees standing in grass, any more than it would to put snuff on a lousy calf and stone him.

This preparation should be applied in the spring before there is any appearance of the buds starting.

O. S. RATHBURN.

Brookfield, Wis., April, 1855.

REMARKS.—We would recommend caution in the use of Mr. Rathburn's application. The buds were killed by being encased in an air-proof case.

Trees perspire through the bark as well as men and animals through their skin; and this perspiration through the pores of the bark is believed to be essential to a healthy existence. The composition, perhaps, peels off in time to save the tree.

THE GREENING ON A SWEET STOCK.—

Those who have had experience in grafting, are aware that the stock has some influence on the fruit of the scion which is put in, but some varieties are more influenced than others. We have noticed that the Rhode Island Greening is often changed more or less in this way.

In looking over the report of the doings of the American Pomological Society, just published, we met with the following statement made by John B. Eaton, one of the N. York committee, respecting the Greening.

I have observed, says he, the Rhode Island Greening to change its character much when worked on a sweet stock. It becomes highly colored, being often a beautiful yellow, with a red cheek, and loses much of its acidity, becoming, however, more tasteless when kept late, than is usual. The difference is so marked that it has been considered a distinct variety. It is, however, beyond a doubt, occasioned by the influenced of the stock, as has been proved by experiment.—*Maine Farmer.*

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

TO PROTECT TREES FROM RABBITS.—*Mr. Editor*:—The time for Rabbits peeling young apple trees is over for this season, but I will send you the best preventative that I know, except a box. Take old lard or grease—the older the better, and stew some tobacco in it, and once in three or four weeks rub the trees with it as high or a little higher than a rabbit can reach, and I think they wont hurt many. I had three or four peeled a little this winter in an orchard of fifty or sixty, and that for the want of being properly greased I think, (for the boys done it.) If you think proper to give this an insertion, and if you or any of the readers of the FARMER know anything better, or have ever tried it, let's know your success.

S. A. W.

Massonville, Iowa, April, 1855.

IMPORTANCE OF FOREST TREES.—The following is an extract from a paper read by Dr. Hawks, before the Geographical Society of New York.

"Civilization uses a vast amount of wood, although for many purposes it is being fast superseded: but it is not the necessary us of wood that is sweeping away the forests of the United States so much as us wanton destruction. We should look to the consequences of this. Palestine, once well-wooded and cultivated like a garden, is now a desert—the haunt of Bedouins; Greece, in her palmy days the land of laurel forests, is now a desolate waiste; Persia and Babylon, in the cradles of civilization, are now covered beneath the sand of deserts produced by the eradication of their forests. It is comparatively easy to eradicate the forests of the North, as they are of a gregarious order—one class succeeding another; but the tropical forests, composed of innumerable varieties, growing together in the most democratic union and equality, are never eradicated. Even in Hindostan all its many millions of population have never been able to conquer the phoenix-life of its tropical vegetation. Forests acts as regulators, preserving snow and rain from melting and evaporation, and producing a regularity in the flow of the rivers draining them. When they disappear, thunder-storms become less frequent and heavier, the snow melts in the first warm days of spring, causing freshets, and in the fall the rivers dry up and cease to be navigable. These freshets and droughts also produce the malaria which is the scourge of Western bottom lands. Forests, although they are first an obstacle to civilization, soon become necessary to its continuance. Our rivers, not having their sources above the snow line, are dependent on forests for their supply of water, and it is essential to the future prosperity of the country that they should be preserved.

SEXUALITY OF PLANTS.—The doctrine that plants are of different sexes, and which constitutes the foundation of the Linnean system, though but lately established upon the basis of logical induction, is by no means a novel doctrine. It appears to have been entertained even among the original Greeks, from the antiquity of their mode of cultivating figs and palms. Aristotle and Theophrastus maintained the doctrine of the sexuality of vegetables; and Pliny, Dioscorides, and Gaden adopted the division by which plants were distributed into male and female; but chiefly upon the erroneous principle of habit or aspect, and without any reference to a distinction absolutely sexual. Pliny seems to admit the distinction of sex in all plants whatever, and quotes the case of a palm tree, as exhibiting the most striking example. Linnæus, reviewing with his usual sagacity the evidence on which the doctrine rested, and perceiving it was supported by a multiplicity of the most incontrovertible facts, resolved to devote his labors peculiarly to the investigation of the subject, and to prosecute his inquiries throughout the whole system of the vegetable kingdom: which great and arduous enterprise he not only undertook, but accomplished with a success equal to the unexampled industry with which he pursued it; so that by collecting into one body all the evidence of former discovery or experiment, and by adding much that was original of his own, he found himself at length authorized to draw the important conclusion "that no seed is perfected without the previous agency of the pollen; that the doctrine of the sexes of plants is, consequently, founded on facts."—*London Farmer's Magazine.*

GAS TAR FOR INSECTS.—The Michigan Farmer throws out some suggestions upon this point worthy of trial—The use of gas tar, to preserve plants from insects, appears to be attracting general attention. We have noticed several statements, where, accidentally, the odor of this substance had the effect of keeping plants free from insects. In one instance the plants were wattered from casks in which this gas tar had been previously kept; in another, the rafters of a green-house had been painted with the tar to preserve them; and in another, the tar, in a diluted state, was applied with a swab, fastened to a pole, to destroy caterpillars' nests which it did effectually. Why would this gas water not have the effect of preventing the ravages of the curculio, if sprinkled over the trees at the proper season. If it has such an effect in green-houses, it may be supposed that it would be as effectual out of doors. Is it not worth a trial? It should only be tried by the water of the tar, and not the tar it-

self, which would be apt to kill both tree and insect at the same time.

The Wren, vs. Cherry Birds.

The common house wren, which is known to everybody on account of his lively song and his pugnacious habits, is found in all parts of the United States, and is an indefatigable destroyer of insects, "The immense number of insects (says Alex. Wilson,) which this little sociable bird removes from the garden and fruit trees, ought to endear him to every cultivator, even if he had nothing else to recommend him. But his notes, loud, sprightly, tremulous, and repeated every few seconds with great animation, are extremely agreeable." It feeds on insects and caterpillars, and while supplying the wants of its young, it destroys, on a moderate calculation, many hundreds a day, and greatly circumscribes the ravages of these vermin. The wrens are not confined to the country. They are to be heard on the tops of houses, in the central parts of our cities, singing with energy. Scarcely a house or a cottage in the country is without at least a pair of them. It is said by a friend to this little bird, that the esculent vegetables of a whole garden might, perhaps, be preserved from the depredations of insects by a few pairs of these small birds.

The wren is often seen running over the fences and stone walls like a little squirrel, creeping in and out of holes and the crevices of wood-piles, hunting for various kinds of insects, particularly for spiders and moths, that lie concealed in these retreats. It is curious to observe the celerity with which he moves about on these hunting expeditions, running so unlike a bird that he is often mistaken for a mouse. The wren is very pugnacious, and will drive away all other birds that intrude upon what he regards as his own premises. This trait in his character may be made to serve a useful purpose, rendering him guardian of our cherry trees during the ripening of their fruit. Place a wren box upon the cherry tree you wish to protect, in May, and it will seldom fail to be occupied by a pair of wrens.—These little birds, from that time regarding the cherry tree as their own property, will not only devour all the insects that infest its leaves and branches, but will also drive away every bird that alights upon

the tree. When the fruit is ripe, no robin or any other bird that comes there to eat the cherries is allowed one moment's peace, and, by the pugnacity of the little pair who have built their nest upon the tree, the fruit is saved.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

Peeling the Basket Willow.

MR. BROWN :—I have lately witnessed the trial of a machine, invented by GEORGE J. COLBY, of Jonesville, Vt., for peeling the *basket willow*, which is destined to become of great importance in this country. It does the work in the most perfect manner, is operated by one horse-power, and with two men, will peel one ton per day.

It has been fully proved, within a few years, that the European Osier will thrive as well in this as in the old country, and those cultivated here are sought after by the manufacturer in preference to the imported. There are annually imported to the United States over *five million dollars* worth, besides the manufactured article, which amount is very large, all of which might be cultivated in this country to great advantage.

The only objection to the cultivation of the willow in this country, has been the scarcity of labor required to peel it for market, as it must be done in the spring, during the short period that the bark will strip, and in many localities the required labor cannot be had. The estimated cost for peeling by hand, is about \$40 per ton. That objection is now removed by the invention of a machine for the purpose. I doubt if there is any business that will yield the husbandman as large a profit as the cultivation of the willow, by those who have suitable soils. It will thrive well on most of our soils, or any that are rich and moist, or what is termed good grass land; but that is best adapted which is natural to our native willow, and will yield an average of two tons per acre. The present price for the willow is 6 cents per pound, with an increasing demand, and much larger than the supply.

The best willow for cultivation of which I am acquainted, is the *salix viminalis*; it grows in this locality from eight to ten feet high, is very smooth, free from knots, and never branches. There are other varieties that are valuable for hedges, or live fences, which will yield an annual profit for Osiers.—J. R. JEWELL, in the *N. E. Farmer.*

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

Most of the sowing and planting for the present season, have by this time been done. Corn, and some of the less hardy garden vegetables excepted. We believe about the 20th of May, in this latitude, is the best time to plant corn, unless the soil be light and dry, and even then, the 15th is safer than earlier. A cold wet storm is more to be feared than frost. Corn will lay in a cold wet soil but a short time before the germ is destroyed. The practice is too common to plant corn before potatoes, and worked well enough before the rot made its appearance; but since, it has become a pretty well established fact, that early planting does the best. Corn ground, if plowed in the fall, or even ten or fifteen days previous to planting, should be thoroughly harrowed the last thing before planting, especially when the ground is foul. It will thoroughly tear up all weeds that have started, and you will not be compelled to enter the field with the cultivator so soon after the corn is up, by a week or ten days, when the rows can be distinctly seen. Besides this, the corn being up first will overspread and keep down all weeds in and about the stalks and which cannot be reached by the cultivator without endangering the corn. We regard the cultivator as the best implement for use among corn—we think flat culture the best, and would never disturb the ground after planting, at a depth of over four inches, and even less—after the crop has attained fifteen or twenty inches in height.

The garden and orchard will both require strict attention by the middle and last of this month. Transplanting, trimming and hoeing must now be attended to. Cabbage and Tomatoes should be transplanted out—beets, carrots, onions, &c., partially thinned out—cleaned of weeds, and the soil between the rows stirred up &c. The hoe should be freely used all over the garden; all unprofitable vegetation should be kept down, and never allow a worthless weed to mature its seed.

From the 10th to the 15th is the best time to plant cucumbers, squashes, beans, and &c., that are liable to be injured by light frosts.

The cattle and other stock have now been turned out for the season, see that they are often salted, clean out the stables and yards and all other neglected places about the premises.—Attend to your cellars, see that they are well cleansed if you wish to preserve the health of

your household. There is too much neglect about this business. A foul cellar is the most fruitful source of disease that can be about the premises, and nothing will contribute so much to make it foul as the decaying refuse vegetables that are generally left after planting. Every thing of the kind should be gathered up and carried out to the manure heap. All boxes, barrels, and cubboards usually kept in a cellar, should be taken out, cleansed and aired, and in the meantime the bottom scraped, dusted with a little air-slacked lime, and the walls thoroughly whitewashed. Then, if properly ventilated, the air will be pure and healthy,—the meat, butter, milk and other fixins always fresh and sweet.

Look out for the caterpillars and other insects that infest your trees and shrubs. There are various ways to rid trees of caterpillars nests. Some shute them off, more however for the sport it afforded than any particular desire to see them exterminated. But the best and most economical plan to dispose of them is, to take a pole long enough to reach the nest with, the top end made a little rough, insert it in the nest (after the insects are farly developed,) and by turning it in the hands, wind the whole colony—nest and all—up into a swab which should be burned. You can't destroy them by pounding and stamping them in the ground.

"SCRAPPLE."—I observe a call for a receipt for making "Scrapple," and some other homely dishes. Here is one that has been a favorite, with two generations.

Boil two or three pig's "faces," a liver, chine-bone, &c., (or omit the liver, if you choose,) till the meat comes off the bones and will pick to pieces readily: Take out the meat, and half thicken the liquid with indian meal, which allow to boil, whilst you pick the meat off the bones, and chop the liver fine; then return the meat &c., into the pot, and stir in buckwheat flour, till it is thick as thick mush. This done, season the mixture with pepper, salt and powdered sage, and put it into pans to cool. Next morning, fry it brown in slices, and see if your children will not decide that the "waiste is the best after all."—*Correspondent of R. N. Yorker*

A VERY NICE PLAIN RICE PUDDING.—Take half a teacupful of the best rice, put it in a small pie-dish with three tablespoonfuls of moist sugar. Fill up the dish with milk and water in equal proportions, and bake very slowly. It is eaten cold.

WASHING BUTTER WITH NEW MILK.—A writer in the *Boston Cultivator*, over the signature of "Many," says he finds in a French work the following remark, and asks if any of the butter-markets in this country have ever tried it, and if so with what result. The remark is as follows:—To procure butter of an excellent flavor and extreme delicacy, it must be washed finally with new milk. The cream of the milk is incorporated with the butter and communicates to its sweetness and delicacy.—*Ex.*

The practice of washing butter with new milk is not new, or common only to France; a large trade is carried on in and about London, in very choice fresh butter. The dealers purchase in the country butter that has been salted, but is otherwise sweet. This is churned in sweet new milk, and comes out in due time a very delicious article, which is sold daily at a very high figure. It is a capital process for renovating butter.

CLEANSING WINDOW BLINDS.—Soap or strong soapsuds will destroy green paint more readily than any other color; the lye has the same effect on oil paints that it has with grease, many painted rooms are spoiled by carelessness or ignorance of washwomen, in the application of soap or strong soap-water; when it does not destroy the paint, it may affect the lustre.

PLEASANT PERFUME AND MOTH PREVENTIVE.—Take cloves, caraway seeds, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, of each one ounce; then add as much Florentine orris-root as will equal the other ingredients put together. Grind the whole well to powder, and then put it in bags, among your clothes, &c.

CUP CAKE.—One cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar; rub them together, add one cup of milk, 4 eggs, 4 cups of flour; stir in the flour and eggs alternately, without previously beating the eggs, and just as it goes into the oven, 2 teaspoonsful cream tartar and one of soda, dissolved in a little milk.—*Am. Ag.*

LIGHT SUPPERS.—One of the great secrets of health is a light supper, and yet it is a great self-denial, when one is hungry and tired at the close of the day, to eat little or nothing; Let such a one take leisurely a single cup of tea and a piece of cold bread with butter, and he will leave the table as fully pleased with himself and all the world, as if he had eaten a heavy meal and be tenfold the better for it the next morning. Take any two men under similar circumstances, strong hard-working men,

of twenty-five years; let one take his bread and butter with a cup of tea, and the other a hearty meal of meat, bread, potatoes, and the ordinary etceteras, as the last meal of the day; and I will venture to affirm, that the tea-drinker will out-live the other by thirty years.

WASHINGTON CAKE.—One cup of butter, 3 of sugar, 5 of flour, 5 eggs, the yolks and whites to be beaten separately, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 tea-spoonful of soda, 2 of cream tartar.

TO MAKE LEMON DROPS.—Grate three large lemons with a large piece of loaf-sugar; then scrape the sugar into a plate, and add half a teaspoonful of flour; mix well, and beat it into a light paste, with the white of an egg; drop it upon white paper, and put in a moderate oven, on a tin plate.

BEANS FOR SOUP.—To provide an excellent dinner—healthful, palatable and nutritious—take a pint of beans, with one gallon of water, and the beef bones we are accustomed to throw in the street. Boil all together, (adding a few potatoes, if convenient,) until the beans become soft—add salt and pepper to suit the taste, and the dinner is ready. Such a dinner costs next to nothing; and will rest easier upon the stomach than venison steaks, quail or partridge, washed down with champagne.

A piece of fat beef thrown into the pot, will give a pretty good flavor to soups, porridge, or such a dish as I have named. But if you want the genuine flavor, use bones, such bones as are usually thrown away. There is a flavor obtained from the bones which is not given from solid meat.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

ROSE DROPS.—One pound of flour, 10 oz. white sugar, 8 oz. butter, 6 eggs, beat yolks and whites separately, 3 table-spoonful of sweet cream, 2 table-spoonful of rose-water 1 tea-spoonful of cream tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ tea spoonful of soda; drop on tins, and sift sugar over them before baking.

TO IMPROVE TEA.—M. Soyer recommends house keepers to place the tea-pot with the dry tea in it upon the hob for a little while before making. This plan certainly improves both strength and flavor. Rain-water, when pure, is the best for making all infusions, including tea of course; since the solvent powers of water are in proportion to its freedom from earthly salts.

SQUASH PIES WITHOUT EGGS.—To make the best of squash pies (when eggs are 25 to 50 cents per dozen) use none, but put in the place of them soft crackers powdered fine.

Editors Table.

EXPLANATION.—All articles written by the Horticultural Editor and published in any other department of the FARMER, will be known by the signature B. And those of the general Editor, under the Horticultural head, by the signature M.

JANUARY NUMBER.—We have been out of the January No. for six or eight weeks, hence those who have not and do not hereafter receive it, will understand the cause. We can furnish no more subscribers with this No. for the present year. All who have ordered the paper since it run out, and also all who subscribe hereafter, must commence with the February number.—The January number for 1856 will be sent to all such to complete the 12 numbers.

We printed a larger edition by 1000 copies of the January number than we expected would be required for subscribers—calculating to distribute 400 or 500 gratuitously, and have about the same number of full vols. for binding at the close of the year—but not 20 copies have been distributed as samples, nor are we able to make out 15 complete sets from January.

PREMIUM SEEDS.—Instead of sending Jersey squash seed to some of the 2d and 3d class clubs entitled to them, we have sent to 2d class clubs the Husk Tomato, and to 3d class clubs the Gherkin. We suppose the substitution of these rare and choice seeds in place of the squash will be very satisfactory. The change was made because we had not squash seeds enough to supply all. It has taken double the amount of seeds to square off premiums to clubs that we calculated when the prospectus for the current volume was sent out, for we did not at the time, anticipate half the number of subscribers that we now have. We have not sold twenty packages of any kind of seeds. We have returned over two hundred letters containing money and ordering seeds, because we could not spare them. Our arrangements for raising seeds this season are on a much larger scale, and if ordinary luck attends our efforts, we shall be able to supply 30,000 subscribers next season and in larger quantities.

THE HUSK TOMATO.—A great many suppose this fruit nothing more than what is called the ground cherry—found growing wild in many places, and which is about the size of a common red cherry, of a light straw color, and enveloped in a thin light colored husk. But there

is no more similarity, either in taste or looks, between the two, than there is between the common red cherry and the peach. The Husk Tomato is a tomato distinctly, and nothing else. In taste, it has more the flavor of a pleasant acid apple than the common tomato.

CARROTS, CORN, &c.—There is yet time to sow Carrots, Beets, and Parsnips, also to plant the Old Colony Corn. We find in referring to our garden diary for 1853, that we sowed carrots, beets and parsnips, and planted old colony corn between the 25th and 29th days of May and all ripened well. We harvested 154 bushels of carrots from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre. The seeds were prepared for sowing as directed in the April No. except the corn which was planted dry.

ED. FARMER:—Would it be possible to place your "WORK FOR THE MONTH" one number in advance—i. e., the "work" of June in the number for May?

The FARMER does not reach us till the middle or latter end of the month whose name it bears, and consequently your valuable articles are practically useless. On the other hand the proposed arrangement would give us a week or two to arrange our business, so as to take full advantage of your valued teachings. Thus we may,

"In every month, ere in aught begun,
Read over that month what avails to be done,
So neither this travel may seem to be lost,
Nor we to repent of this trifling cost."

ALEX. ORR MCGOWAN.

Willow Creek, Wis., April, 1855.

REMARKS.—You shall have the paper hereafter in time to profit by the suggestions under the head of "Work for the Month."

Some one (incog) has sent us a poem in manuscript, purporting to have been written by James Barlow. We think it much behind his namesake, "Poor Billy's." We decline publishing it.

STATE SHOWS, 1855.—

New Hampshire,.....	Sept. 12 13 14
New York,.....	Oct. 2 to 5
Virginia, at Richmond,	
Maryland, at Baltimore,	Last week in Oct.
Canada West, at Coburg,	Oct. 9 to 12
Canada East, at Sherbrook,	Sept. 11 to 14.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—Mr. Brodhead, the Chief Engineer of this road, advertises for proposals for the building of the extension of this road from Watertown to Columbus, a distance of 18 miles.

COMING WEST.—From what we can learn from private letters of inquiry and from other sources, the tide of immigration from the New England States this season, to the west, will be astonishingly large. A late number of the Peterboro, N. H., *Transcript* commences an article upon this subject thus:

"Westward Ho!"—Several of our citizens, and among them some of our more prosperous farmers intend to go west in the spring.

A feeling of discouragement seems to pervade this farming community. The pasture lands are becoming nearly worthless. They are so rough and rocky that it is difficult to improve them, and the general belief would appear to be that it is folly to attempt it. The drouths, for several seasons past, have cut short the hay and other crops, and the mowing and tillage lands generally are becoming less productive. Farms in this town, and as far as we know, in the adjoining towns, are cultivated by persons on the down-hill side of life. These are the men who propose to leave their homes, —whether they can sell them or not,—and the graves of their fathers—which a Yankee don't care a straw about—and try their fortunes in the prairies of the West."

INTERESTING TO EMIGRANTS.—The Council Bluffs *Bugle* says:—"Corn, for the last few weeks has had a decidedly downward tendency. It is now selling from wagons at 25 cts.—There is a great amount in the hands of farmers who fear prices may rule lower. Wheat is worth \$1, Oats 30 cts., Potatoes 75 cts., Butter 25 cts., Eggs 20 cts., Pork fresh \$4, Bacon 7 to 10 cts. Hay \$5 @ \$6 per ton; Chicken per dozen, prairie dressed \$1.20, tame \$2. Stock ranges medium prices; Cows \$25, Oxen \$75, Horses \$60 to \$100. There is an abundance of provisions in market for all the demands of emigrants and citizens. Those who come here to settle, or who intend crossing the plains need have no fear of a scarcity of outfits, for our prospects were never half as good for plenty and low prices. "If you're coming why don't you come."

RURAL VILLAGE, WAUPACA Co—This is the name of a new village just laid out near Junction Lake, in the south west part of Waupaca County, and preparations are being made to erect a grist mill, and other important improvements. The proprietors offer inducements to mechanics and any others wishing to settle here. The water-power is abundant and uniform, never falling and never freezing, and does

not rise and fall, never disturbed by freshets. —*Waupaca Spirit*.

THE WINTER AND THE SPRING IN THE BARRABOO VALLEY.—A correspondent writes from Reedsburgh to the Sauk County Standard:

"The deep snow has injured slightly, the lumber interests on the Lemonweir, as considerable impediments took place in sleighing, but notwithstanding this drawback sufficient logs have been thrown into the river, to make four millions of feet; parties are now occupied in floating them to the different mills.

"The prospects of the farmers look cheeringly in the Lemonweir valley, large quantities of wheat have been sown, and the snow remaining on the soil so late has tended much to preserve the crops from being winter killed.

"Millions of pigeons are hovering all over the valley."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS:—

We would call attention to the advertisement of Palmer & Williams' self raking Reaper. We have witnessed the operation of this machine in the field, and feel in duty bound to say that it performed its work well.

SHANGHAI EGGS AND CHICKENS.—Chas. Smith, of Waupun, tells you where to get them. We have seen some of Mr. Smith's fowls, and can recommend them to those who may wish to purchase.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.—Emery Brothers, Albany, N. Y., tell you where to get all kinds of seeds and Agricultural implements. They also call attention to their Rail Road Horse Power and Thresher. We have heard these implements well spoken of by persons who have used them.

WHEELER, MELICK & Co., tell you where to get your Threshing Machines and fixtures.—Their Machines are too well known to require any commendation from us.

CURIOUS DISEASE.—At the last advices from the Cape of Good Hope, an epidemic disease was raging amongst horses, hundreds dying daily. In some localities not a horse was left alive.

AN EASTERN CITY.—The editor of a paper in Manchester, New Hampshire, says, "Sixteen years ago our city was a sand-bank. Concord square was a swamp for rabbits. Now, each day, it manufactures ninety miles of cloth, sheetings, shirtings, tickings, delaines, etc., 5000 seamless bags, and six tons of news and book paper, besides innumerable articles that we will not particularize."

WINNEBAGO Co. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An Agricultural Society has just been organized in Winnebago Co.

FOOD FOR THE REFLECTIVE FARMER.—An axe costing two dollars, with which a laborer may cut fifty cords a month, is a cheaper tool than an axe costing but one dollar, and with which he can cut only forty cords.

A "cheap plow" at five dollars, costing in one season three dollars in repairs, and three more in lost time to teams and men and by retarding crops, is a dearer plow than one at ten dollars requiring no repairs.

A cow bought for ten dollars, whose milk but just pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at thirty dollars, giving double the value of milk afforded by the former.

A common dasher-churn at two dollars, used one hundred times a year, is not so economical a purchase as a Kendall churn at four dollars, requiring but half the labor to work it.

A ten-acre field, costing fifty dollars per acre, and ditched, manured and improved at fifty dollars more, so as to give double crops, is much more valuable than twenty acres unimproved, costing the same money.

The laborer who wastes half his strength in working all day with a dull saw, because he cannot give a shilling or afford half an hour to have it sharpened, will waste at least twenty-five cents per day, or \$6 or \$7 per month.

☞ The Legislature of Iowa at its last session, appropriated \$1000 annually to the State Agricultural Society.

THE BELL BIRD.—Few persons probably have ever heard of the Campanero, or bell bird of Demerara. It is of snowy whiteness and about the size of a jay. A tube nearly three inches long, rises from its forehead, and his feathery spine the bird can fill with air at pleasure. Every four or five minutes, in the depths of the forests, its call may be heard for three miles, making a tolling noise like that of a convent bell.

THE SUGAR TRADE.—The New York Shipping List publishes its annual statement of the sugar trade of the United States, which shows that the receipts into the country of foreign unrefined sugar, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1854, were 165,925 tons, and the consumption was 150,854 tons. The total consumption of foreign and domestic cane sugar in 1854 was 385,268 tons, being an increase of about 2½ per cent. over 1853. Prices have generally ruled

low, but purchasers bought sparingly—hence it is concluded that the stocks in the hands of city and country dealers are small. The demand from Europe will probably be increased the present year, and large shipments will probably be made thither from Cuba. The total crop of Louisiana sugar for the year was 449,324 hhds. The average value of this article for the past four years is stated as follows: 1851, \$5.49; 1852, \$4.24; 1853, \$5.45; 1854, \$4.99.

Farmers' Girls.

Up in the morning early just at the peep of day,

Straining the milk in the dairy, turning the cows away.

Sweeping the floor in the kitchen, making the beds up stairs,

Washing the breakfast dishes, dusting the parlor chairs;

Brushing the crumbs from the pantrys, hunting for eggs in the barn,

Cleaning the turnips for dinner, spinning the stocking yarn,

Spreading the whitening linen down on the bushes below,

Ransacking every meadow, where the red strawberries grow.

Starching the "fixins" for Sunday, churning the snowy cream,

Rinsing the pails and strainer down in the running stream,

Feeding the geese and turkies, making the pumpkin pies.

Jogging the little one's cradle, driving away the flies.

Grace in every motion, music in every tone,
Beauty of form and feature thousands might covet to own,

Cheeks that rival spring roses, teeth the whitest of pearls—

One of our country maids is worth a score of city girls.

PRESERVING SWEET POTATOES.—A convenient mode of preserving small quantities of Sweet Potatoes for family use is to pack them in hogsheads or boxes with dry leaves, straw or pine trash. They keep better if dug before the vines are killed by frost. Those which are injured in digging by being bruised or cut should be used up first, as they will not keep. Let the others dry a week in small piles under cover, then put a layer of leaves at the bottom of your box, then a layer of potatoes, and so on, alternately, until your box is full, closing with a good coat of leaves. Keep the box in a dry place and free from frost. In this manner they keep perfectly well and are always accessible when wanted.—*Southern Cultivator.*

The Dover Gazette says a farmer in that neighborhood, suspecting that some one milked one of his cows in the night, kept watch and detected two hogs in the act of sucking her.

CONSUMPTION BAFLED.—Since the days of Esculapius, medical men have striven in vain to conquer that arch enemy of mankind, consumption. Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., has, we have every reason to believe, succeeded in attaining this object, nearer than any predecessor or contemporary. He calls his remedy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, by which name it has been favorably known for many years in all parts of the world. It is recommended by numerous eminent persons as the best remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs extant. Dr. Ayer, recently received a letter from Hon. Daniel Webster, in which that statesman speaks of the Pectoral in the highest terms, and mentions that he is personally knowing to the usefulness of this article in both America and Europe.—*New York Sunday Times.*

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The New York Board of Emigration estimates that \$20,000,000 have been brought into this country, in the last year, by German emigrants.

**PURE BLOOD
SHANGHAI FOWLS.**

THOSE desiring to procure eggs of this truly valuable Fowl, are informed that I shall be able to furnish them during the summer, at rates much below the ordinary prices. I offer them delivered at my residence at **One Dollar** per dozen; packed securely and sent as directed—at the risk of the purchaser—\$1.50 per dozen. I shall have some choice Chickens for sale this fall; those desirous to know any thing about my Fowls, will please write to **MARK MILLER, Esq.,** the Editor of this Journal.—Orders must be accompanied with the **CASH,** and will be filled as they are received.

N. B. I keep but one variety of Fowls.
CHARLES SMITH.
Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.



**Wright, Merrill & Co.,
BELOIT BOOK-STORE,**

Dealers in Standard, Classical, Theological, Medical, Law, School, Miscellaneous, Blank Books, and all the new Publications furnished as soon as out; Publications of American Tract Society, American S. S. Union, and Mass. S. S. Society; Stationery, Paper Hangings, Drawing Paper, Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils, Inks, Ink Stands, together with a complete assortment of Musical Instruments, Melodeons, Violins, &c. &c.

☞ Paper Rags taken in exchange for Books.
Beloit, March, 1854. ly

JAMES LANGLOIS,

GENERAL DEALER IN

**PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
CAMPHINE, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, VARNISHES, ARTISTS'
BRUSHES, COLORS & MATERIALS.**

Wall Paper and Window Shades
of every variety and style, always on hand.

*Ship Chandlery; all sizes of Ropes;
Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c. &c.*

Mixed Paints always on hand.

JAMES LANGLOIS,
Sept., 1854 137 Main st., Racine, Wis.

SUFFOLK & ESSEX PIGS.

S. B. EDWARDS, of Troy, offers for sale a choice lot of **SUFFOLK** and **ESSEX** PIGS, bred from stock imported by **Lewis G. Morris,** of Morrisiana, N. Y. They will be delivered, if requested, at **Eagle Centre Depot** free of charge.

All communications addressed to him at **East Troy, Wis.,** will be promptly attended to.
East Troy, June, 1854. jy

ALBANY
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

On Hamilton, Liberty and Union Streets ;

WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE

Removed to 52 State Street,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The Proprietors of the above named establishment being the sole owners and manufacturers of

EMERY'S PATENT HORSE-POWER,

& C.—ALL ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER PARTIES FOR THEIR MANUFACTURE HAVING EXPIRED—have formed a new co-partnership, under the firm of

EMERY BROTHERS,

And will continue the sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, as heretofore, at the old stands of EMERY & Co. By this arrangement the united efforts and interest of the Brothers, long known to the public, are secured, and no exertion will be spared to meet the wishes of those dealing in and using the class of implements they manufacture—their leading branch being the manufacture of the justly celebrated

Emery's Patent Changeable Geered

RAIL-ROAD HORSE POWERS,

with the machines to be propelled by it, as Threshing Machines, Saw Mills, and Machinery generally.

These Powers having been submitted repeatedly to the most severe tests and trials to determine their relative merit and utility with those of every known manufacturer, have without exception been awarded the highest prizes for superiority—among which were the following:

New York State Agricultural Society, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851.

Michigan State Agricultural Society, 1853, 1852, 1851.

Indiana State Agricultural Society, 1853.

Illinois State Agricultural Society, 1853.

Pennsylvania State Ag. Society, 1853

Maryland State Agricultural Society, 1853.

Missouri State Agricultural Society, 1853.

American Institute, 1852, 1851.

New York Crystal Palace, 1853.

Canada Provincial Society, 1852, 1851.

Connecticut State Agricultural Fair, 1854.

Warranty, Capacity, Economy, &c.

The Two HORSE POWER and THRESHER, is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, and the ONE HORSE POWER from 75 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye; or both kinds of power, &c.,

are capable of threshing double that amount of oats, barley or buckwheat, per day, of ordinary fair yield. If the crops be extraordinarily heavy or light, greater or less results will follow.

These Powers, Threshers, &c. are warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and to operate as represented by this Circular, to the satisfaction of the purchaser, together, with a full right of using them in any territory of the United States, subject to be returned within three months, and home transportation and full purchase money refunded if not found acceptable to purchasers.

The public may rest assured the reputation heretofore earned for our manufactures, shall be fully sustained, by using none but the best material and workmanship; and by a strict attention to business, they hope to merit and enjoy a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, which we respectfully solicit.

N. B. All articles bear the name of "EMERY" in raised letters upon the cast iron parts, and however much others may resemble them, none are genuine without this mark.

Full descriptive illustrated price Catalogues sent gratis on application.

EMERY BROTHERS

Albany, N. Y., April, 1855.

W. W. MACOMBER'S

PRIZE POULTRY!

Notice to the Poultry Breeders and fanciers at the West.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish Chicks of all the different Asiatic breeds, comprising Brahma Pootras, Hong Kongs, Imperial Chinese, Canton Chinas, White, Brown, Buff, Black Dominique and Red Shanghais, Cochin Chinas and Chittagongs, and Sumatra Ebon Games; all WARRANTED PURE, and of the best stock in the Union—bred from my fowls which received FIRST PREMIUMS at the Michigan State Fair in September last, and other exhibitions.

All orders to be accompanied with the cash, and all Fowls sent warranted to be good, or the money refunded. Orders will be filled at the shortest notice.

Address, W. W. MACOMBER,
Nov, 1854. Barcelona, N. Y.

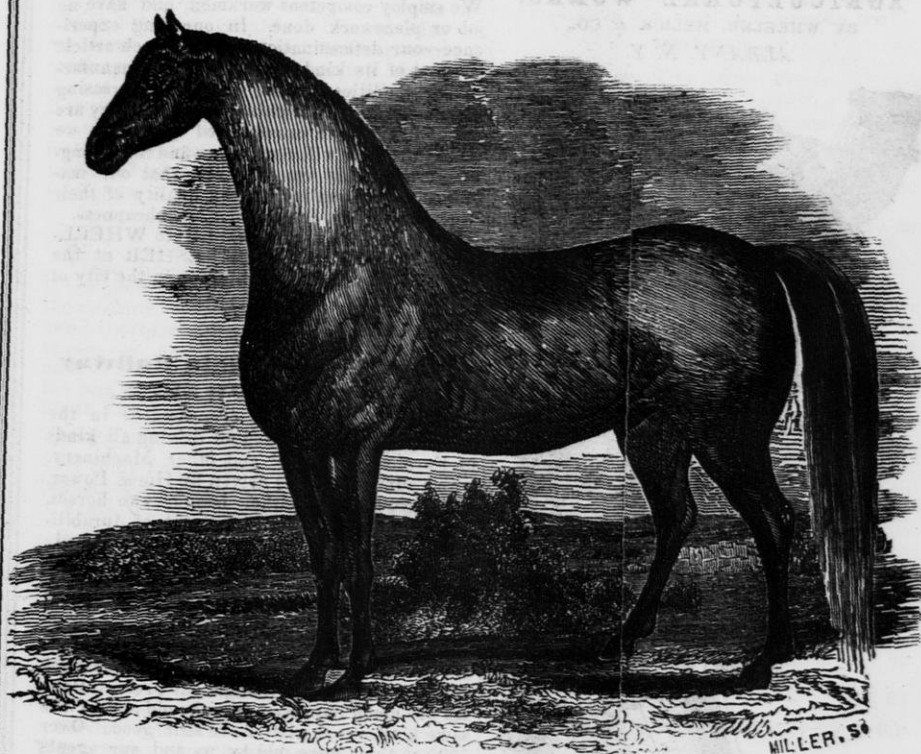
Dr. L. ARNOLD, DENTIST,

EXCHANGE BLOCK, MILWAUKEE ST.

WEST END OF THE UPPER BRIDGE.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

EVERYTHING in the line of Dentistry attended to. All Jobs warranted. Dr. A. flatters himself that he has no small share of ingenuity, which being connected with eleven years practice enables him to feel confident in pleasing all who may favor him with a call.
Janesville, Jan. 1855.



HAMBLETONIAN

Will stand this season at JANESVILLE on FRIDAY and SATURDAY of each week, through the season. For his other stations, see bills.

Janesville, April, 1855.

R. M. WHEELER.

ATKIN'S SELF RAKING REAPER AND MOWER.

THREE SEASONS' use of this ingenious, beautiful and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. **THREE HUNDRED** scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction—cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reaper, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

✂ Pamphlets giving ALL THE OBJECTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES, as well as commendations,

sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT,

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago.
Jan. 1st, 1855.

"GET THE BEST."

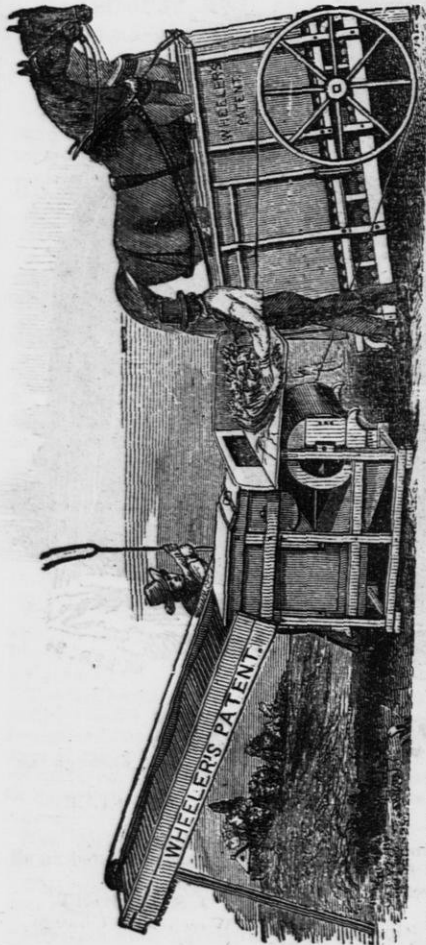
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED 4TO. DICTIONARY.

What more essential to every family, counting-room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED is now the recognized Standard: "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

Can I make a better investment?

NEW YORK STATE
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
 BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.,
 ALBANY, N. Y.



Encouraged by the preference which has been given to our Machines wherever they have been introduced, we take pleasure in announcing to the Farmers and Planters of the United States, and to Dealers in Agricultural Machines generally, that our arrangements for the year 1855, are on a scale sufficiently extensive to enable us to fill our increasing orders, with promptness and despatch. We shall continue to adopt every alteration that experience suggests, and thorough test proves to be valuable. Our manufacturing facilities, including steam labor-saving machinery and tools, are unequalled in extent and completeness, by any similar establishment in the world; and each branch—Iron, Wood, Foundry Work, and Finishing, is under the immediate superintendence of a

competent and experienced partner, who personally inspects materials and workmanship.— We employ competent workmen, and have no job or piecework done. In our long experience—our determination to make each article the best of its kind—in our superior manufacturing facilities—in the regularly increasing popularity of our Machines wherever they are used, and in our unrestricted warranty, we trust the public will continue to find the strongest guaranty that can be given, that our machines are unequalled in the quality of their work, durability, convenience and cheapness.

A MEDAL was awarded to WHEELER'S POWER AND THRESHER at the recent Crystal Palace Exhibition in the city of New York.

WHEELER'S
**Patent Endless-Chain Railway
 HORSE POWER.**

These Horse Powers, (represented in the above cut,) are unrivalled for driving all kinds of Farmer's, Planters' and other Machinery, which admits of being driven by Horse Power. They are made for either one or two horses, and their superior merits, in point of durability and ease of running, are fully established; while their compactness and simplicity, lightness, and greater length and width of Treading Floor and Stall, give them advantages over other Powers, which are highly appreciated by those who have tried them. Several thousands are in use, some of which have threshed over 100,000 bushels, and though our present Powers are much improved over the old ones of the same kind, yet the latter are still good. Over 1000 of them were sold by us and our agents the past season, (a larger number than in any previous year,) thus proving their increasing popularity.

WHEELER'S PATENT
Combined Thresher & Winnower

This Machine, (also represented in the cut,) is a late invention. It was got three years ago, after a long series of experiments resulting in a machine which performs the three operations of Threshing, Separating and Winnowing, with as much dispatch, and as few hands and horses as are required to thresh and separate only with other machines, and although designed for so complicated work, it is yet a model of simplicity and compactness. The entire running parts are driven by the main belt and one small band. We have no doubt it is the most perfect machine in use for Threshing and Winnowing. Driven by two horses, they thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat, or twice that quantity of oats per day.

We give a notice of it from the *Valley Farmer*, published at St. Louis, Mo., and also two letters from gentlemen, who have the machines in use, showing the estimation in which they are held, premising that these two are about an average of many other similar letters, which we can show:

[From the Valley Farmer of August, 1853.]

"WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER AND WINNOWER.—We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from a letter just received by us from a very respectable individual in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., to whom we sold one of these machines about a week ago, with the understanding that if it did not work to his satisfaction he could return it to St. Louis at our expense. It will be recollected that the manufacturers warrant these machines to thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat per day, or twice that quantity of oats."

"APPLE CREEK, MO., July 18, 1853.

"MR. E. ABBOTT:

"Dear Sir,—I have tried my Winnower and it has given entire satisfaction. I have moved the machine one mile, set it up, and threshed two hundred and forty-two bushels of wheat in *one day*, and have threshed forty bushels an hour. It works finely, and is considered the best machine to thresh and save grain in South-East Missouri.

IT CAN'T GO BACK TO ST. LOUIS.

"I think I shall thresh from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat this season
Yours, truly, JAMES F. COLYER."

Another gentleman to whom we sold our Double Power and Combined Thresher and Winnower, writing to us from Orange county, N. Y., under date of Dec. 9th, 1853, says:

"I have received the Machine and used it gives the very best of satisfaction that could be expected. Yours, truly,

HENRY J. HOWE."

Having sold between 300 and 400 of the Winnowers during the past season, we could, if space permitted, give many other testimonials to their utility, but the above must suffice.

WHEELER'S

Overshot Thresher with Vibrating Separator.

This Machine is also our own invention, and has been in use 13 or 14 years, and its many advantages are appreciated by other Manufacturers, as well as the farming public. Driven by our double Power, it threshes and separates from the straw from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat or twice as much oats per day.

For the Single or 1 Horse Power we make a smaller Thresher and Separator, which threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of wheat per day. The small Machine is adapted to moderate sized farms, and as the Single Power is sufficient for sawing wood, churning, cutting stalks, straw, &c., and driving almost every kind of Machine used by Farmers, and is capable, by changing Horses and elevating the Power, property, of threshing much faster than we stated above, it is a very popular Machine in some sections. We would also call especial attention to our Clover Huller, Portable Saw Mills, and Stalk

and Straw Cutters, either of which are adapted to both our Double and Single Powers.

☞ All our Machine are Warranted to give entire satisfaction, or they may be returned at the expiration of a reasonable time for trial.

PRICES.

For Double or Two horse Power, Thresher and Separator including belt, wrenches, and oil-cans, complete,	\$160 00
Double power alone, including belt, Do without belt,	120 00 115 00
Double Thresher and Separator, alone,	40 00
Single, or One Horse Power, Thresher and Separator, including belts, oil-cans and wrenches, complete,	128 00
Single Power, alone, including belt, Do without belt,	90 00 55 00
Single Thresher and Separator, alone,	38 00
Clover Hullers	32 00
Straw and Stalk Cutters, for Horse Power,	32 00
Circular Saw Mill, with 24 inch Saw,	38 00
One Horse Power, without band wheel,	80 00
Churn Gearing,	13 00
Band Wheel,	5 00
Band for Power,	5 00
Double Power, with combined Thresher and Winnower, including belts, wrenches, &c.,	245 00
Combined Thresher and Winnower, alone,	125 00

Orders are solicited and will be promptly filled.

Address

WHEELER, MELICK & Co.
May, 1855. ALBANY, N. Y.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE.

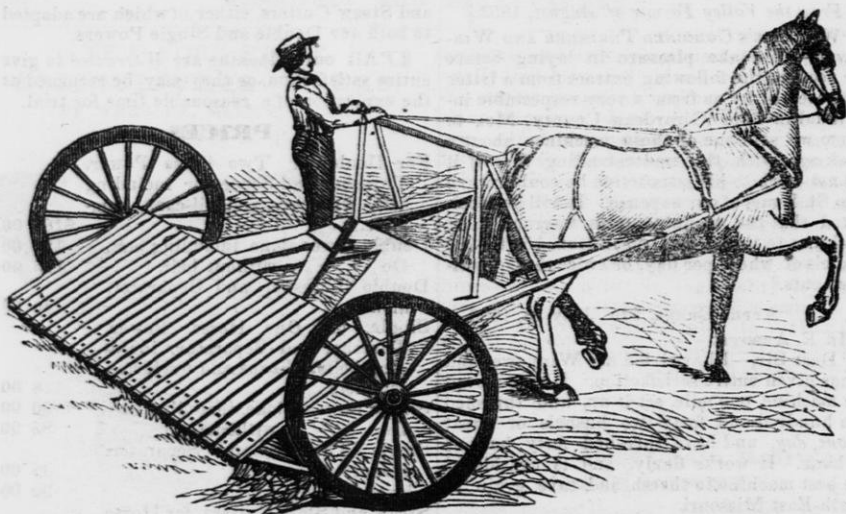
Etherton Farms, West Needham, Norfolk county, Mass., 12 miles from Boston, by Worcester Railroad.

THE animals for sale in our catalogue for 1854, have been sold to gentlemen throughout the United States, whose names will appear in a descriptive catalogue just issued. It is illustrated by our prize animals, consisting in part of Jersey or miscalled Alderney cattle, and Suffolk swine, which we imported from England, and took the first prizes for in 1854 and 1855, at the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK PIGS, 3 to 5 months old, \$30 per pair; or delivered to any part of the United States, free of charge, for \$40.

Address as above,

JAMES MORTON & SON.
or GEORGE H. P. FLAGG,
April, 1855—2m Boston, Massachusetts.



DELANO'S INDEPENDENT
HORSE RAKE.

The above Rake is made and for sale at Fond du Lac, Wis.

This Rake was patented in 1849, and has been extensively used in the Eastern States, and proved to be far superior to any Horse Rake that has ever been used. Where it has been used it has superceded all others for the ease and perfect manner that it does the work. The Rake is fitted to the hind-wheels of a single-horse wagon; each tooth acts separately and independently, as the keys of a piano—its head being suspended by a rod or hinge over the axle-tree, and one tooth only being attached to each head.

H. CONKLIN,
 B. SPENCER.

Fond du Lac, April 1, 1855 3m

ENGLISH CATTLE,

IMPORTED ON COMMISSION BY

Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BROTHERS,

Bishops Stortford, Herts, England.

Being much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best Stock, without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America. The firm having had forty years experience, they feel confident of giving satisfaction, both as regards price and selecting the stock from the best herds in England.

*Thorough Bred Horses, Hampshire South Down,
 Short Horned Cattle, Cotswold,
 Devons, Leicester,
 Herefords, Suffolk Pigs,
 Ayrshire, Essex
 Alderney Cows from the Berkshire "
 Islands of Jersey and Merino Sheep from Spain
 Guernsey, Mules do
 Pure South Down Sheep.*

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have appointed one of the most experienced men in England entirely for purchasing

THOROUGH BRED HORSES,

And they have also an Agent in Spain for purchasing

Mules, Merino Sheep, etc.

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have purchased a valuable Patent, which will prevent accidents occurring to Cattle across the Atlantic—they can now safely be imported any time during the year. The Cattle will be insured from Liverpool to New York, by charging a small per centage.

A Steamer will leave Liverpool with Cattle about the first of every month.

The Stock will be delivered at New York in about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

Orders received, or for circulars containing all information, apply to Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BRO., or J. M. MILLER, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorized to act as our Agent.

New York, Jan. 1, 1855. 1y

PALMER & WILLIAMS'
Patent Premium
SELF-RAKING REAPER!
Greatly Improved for the Harvest of '55.

GANSON, HUNTLEY & Co.,
 BROCKPORT, N. Y..

Are now manufacturing a large number of these superior reapers for the next harvest.—They are using the very best material, employing the best workmen, and adding such improvements as three years experience in their use—and watching their operation in the hands of hundreds of practical farmers—have suggested.

The advantages of this Reaper are: 1st. It has the least possible amount of gearing to do the work of a man in raking; in this it

Cannot be Equalled.

2d. It is strongly made and durable. 3d. Ease of draft—the main wheel being four feet in diameter. 4th. Adjustability—requiring but a few minutes to raise or lower the cut from 5 to 15 inches high, or to raise or lower the reel. 5th. Width of cut is six feet. 6th. Doing the work WELL by slow or fast motion. 7th. Ease of turning square corners, and having little, if any, side draft. 8th. The reel being overhung, and having no reel-posts next the standing grain, enables this machine to cut and rake off lodged and tangled Grain better than any other REAPER.

It is warranted to be well and substantially made of

GOOD MATERIALS;

to cut any grain that can be cut by any Reaper, and rake it off as well or better than by hand. The economy of using a reaper to secure the harvest is no longer a question—the only question is, which is the BEST REAPER.

When it is considered that in one or two harvests the wages of a man to rake will pay the entire cost of a Self-Raker, it is easy to decide which is the cheapest; self interest must cause all to decide in favor of the SUPERIORITY OF SELF-RAKING REAPERS,

This machine has taken many premiums at Fairs, but as the harvest field is the best place to test the value of a reaper, it is deemed only necessary to convince any one of the SUPERIORITY of this REAPER, to say that at the most thorough and severe test of reapers ever held in America, a trial of about one week, from morning till night, in heavy and light grain, some of it so heavy and lodged that the owner was cutting it with hand sickles, a trial appointed and held by the Illinois State Agricultural Society, at Bloomington, in July last, the

FIRST AND HIGHEST PREMIUM,

was awarded this reaper. Any number of certificates can be furnished in favor of this reaper, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the result

of the trial at Bloomington ought to satisfy any one of the value of this machine. Below will be found a few

TESTIMONIALS:

CHATHAM, Ill., July, 4, 1854.

I have purchased and am using one of Palmer & Williams' Self-raking Reapers. I have already cut 100 acres of grain with it. I consider it a perfect self-raker, doing its work better than can be done by hand on ordinary reaping machines.

S. M. PARSONS,
 President Sangamon co. Ag. Soc., Ill.

WHITE ROCK, Ogle co., Ill., Jan. 28, 1855.

We purchased and used one of Palmer & Williams' Self-raking Reapers last harvest.—We cut over 100 acres of grain with it, about one-third of which lay as flat on the ground as it could have done had a log rolled over it.—The machine cut it and raked it off in good sheaves, better than any man could have done it by hand.

RALPH CHANEY,
 OSBURN CHANEY,

From Weekly Dem. Press, Chicago, Oct. 14, '54.

The Self-raker of Palmer & Williams, N. Y., which competed with Atkins' Self-raker, at Bloomington, is a specimen of substantial workmanship and durability; it cuts six feet in width. It may well be called "Old Shark Mouth," for the way it pounces on the unsuspecting bundle and sweeps it from the platform. Mr. Smith, a farmer of Morgan Co., assured us that he cut 100 acres heavy wheat in five consecutive days, with one of these machines, and the work was done in the most perfect manner.

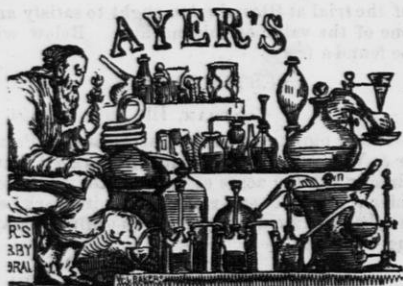
VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 6, 1854.

I bought one of Palmer & Williams' Self-raking Reapers, for last harvest, I cut about 150 acres of grain with it. The machine cut well, and raked it off better than it can be done by hand. My grain was harvested cleaner than I ever had it done before. I think it saved me \$1.00 per acre over any other harvesting I ever had done, with reapers, my repairs did not amount to 50 cents. I can cut 20 acres per day. I believe it to be the best reaper in use.

JOHN L. MORRELL

The undersigned, one of the inventors, having the exclusive sale of the above reapers for the Western States, is prepared to furnish to all who order in time. Those wanting reapers and not called on by his traveling agents, can secure them by addressing him by mail. It is desired that orders be sent in early, as they will be filled according to priority.

S. G. WILLIAMS.
 Janesville, Wis., May, 1855. 1m



CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.**

We invite the attention of the public to the certificates appended below, and bespeak for them that candid consideration which their honest frankness deserves.

Men in such stations as many who voluntarily bear witness to the efficacy and value of CHERRY PECTORAL, do not wantonly trifle with, or distort facts, nor overstate their convictions. Judge then, whether this is not the medicine to trust when you must have relief for the throat and lungs; judge, too, whether every family ought not to have it by them as a safeguard against the everywhere prevailing enemy, which steals with fatal frequency upon almost every flock, and carries off the lamb from many a home?

Jackson, C. H. Jackson City, O., }
20th November, 1852. }

DR. J. C. AYER,

Sir—The CHERRY PECTORAL is much inquired after. Several of our best Physicians have used it, three of them in their own case, and always with the happiest effects. The numerous patent medicines always before them, lead to incredulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after undoubted evidence of value in any article, that anything like a general confidence can be excited.

The unrivalled excellence of this combination of agents, (in the Cherry Pectoral,) proved beyond cavil by repeated trial under their own observation, has compelled medical men to proclaim abroad its usefulness. It is beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for the Pulmonary Affections of this climate, at the same time sedative and expectorant—a rare combination of properties.

In the hope that it will prove its own reward, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
JAS. H. C. MILLER, M. D.

Allegan, Mich., 10th Jan., 1853.

Dear Sir—No one, no, not one—man woman, or child—can be found to deny that the CHERRY PECTORAL is all that it claims to be. There is much used in this vicinity, although not known until recently. The community should know its virtues.

Yours truly,
JOHN R. KELLOGG, M. D.

Let Gentlemen of the Legal Profession mark this case.

Williamsburg, L. I., Sept. 3, 1853.

DR. J. C. AYER,

Dear Sir—Over application for the past three years to my duties as an advocate brought on some eight months ago a severe irritation of the bronchial tubes, which was a constant annoyance to me, and fast becoming a source of great apprehension. Every remedy tried, failed even to relieve me, till I used your CHERRY PECTORAL. This has not only relieved me, but, as I trust, wholly cured me. I care nothing for the reputation of advocating Patent Medicines, and this is at your service. I shall recommend it to members of the bar, and others whom I may meet, laboring under similar indispositions.

Yours truly,
R. F. JONES.

What yet remains to convince the most incredulous, that the Cherry Pectoral is all that it purports to be, viz.: an unequalled remedial agent for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The experience of years has proven it to be such, and we submit to the people, believing that its virtues will fully maintain its reputation.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER,
CHEMIST, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Carey & Gordon, Beloit; Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville; J. K. Eilert, Monroe; John Wright, Madison; E. R. & F. A. Utter, Elkhorn; T. Mason, Dubuque, Iowa; E. E. Gay, Burlington, Iowa; and by all Druggists everywhere.

v6n8:ly:c11

**The New Edition of
LAPHAM'S POCKET MAP**

OF WISCONSIN, showing the surveys of the Menomonee Lands, &c., may now be had at the bookstores, or by application (accompanied by the cash) to the undersigned. It will be sent by mail to any address upon the receipt of one dollar. A liberal discount made to dealers.

I. A. LAPHAM.

Milwaukee, January, 1853.

L Moses,

MANUFACTURER of Cabinet Ware — Ready Made Coffins constantly on hand Metallic do. furnished to order Shop on the west side of the River, Janesville.

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1855.

J. H. MANNY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED!
 AND
SINGLE MOWER.

Secured to John H. Manny by Nine Patents in the U. S.; also Patented in Europe.

MANUFACTURED BY MANNY & CO., ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

These valuable Machines are constantly being manufactured. A large number are being made for the coming harvest. Over TWO THOUSAND were constructed during the past season, and used with ENTIRE SUCCESS, yet the demand was not half supplied. FORTY FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS have been awarded to Mr. Manny for the superiority of his Machine over all others, in the frequent trials it has had with them, including every machine that has any claim to reputation.

A Warranty is given to each purchaser that the Machine is well built, and of good materials; and that it will Mow as well as can be done with the Scythe, and Reap as well as can be done with the Cradle. The Machine can be drawn by two horses, and managed by one person for Mowing, and two persons for Reaping; and is also warranted to cut from ten to fifteen acres per day.

The NINE PATENTS of John H. Manny for Reaping and Mowing Machines embrace Adjustability, the Guard Fingers, Dividers, Arrangement of Wheels, of Platforms, Trucks, Levers, Braces, Frame Work, Gathering Wings, Oblique Platform, Joints, Positions for Attendants, etc., etc.—all these being exceedingly valuable features, and in most successful operation.

The only successful and perfect Combination of Reaper and Mower in the World, as well as being the best Single Machine for either purpose!

All the various kinds of Reapers and Mowers have endeavored to compete with this machine; the result in every instance has shown its superiority, and though the Self-Raker came up with boasted ingenuity and boasted labor-saving advantages, yet it is unable to win A PRIZE OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, but is decided by an honorable Committee (AS A REAPER ONLY,) to be inferior to the best hand-raking machine; to say nothing about their additional price, nor their not being adapted to mowing. But their complication of machinery, wasting the grain, and irregularity of the gavel, far more than neutralizes their claims to labor-saving. While **MANNY'S MACHINE** excels all others in simplicity of construction, in facility of management, in lightness of draught, (requiring only two horses,) in having no side draught, in its adjustability to uneven ground, and in being readily adjustable to any height from the ground when reaping, by means of a LEVER extending to the driver's seat, and under his control. It also excels every other implement in cutting lodged or tangled grain or grass, and also in cutting all kinds of grain or grass, whether wet or dry, without clogging. It will cut flax close to the ground, or gather the seed, and will also gather timothy and clover seed. TWO KNIVES—once a sickle, the other a smooth edge—are furnished with each machine, either of which may be used as required.

THE COMBINED MACHINE is converted from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, by simply removing or inserting a loose platform, which may be done in less than one minute.

NUMEROUS CERTIFICATES, Recommendations, and Testimonials to the great value of Manny's Machine, has been received from all parts of the country, and are published, together with a large amount of other information, in a pamphlet, which will be promptly sent by mail to all applicants.

TERMS SAME AS HERETOFORE. Machines delivered where ordered, with transportation added!

For Two Horse Eachine, of about 4 feet cut, Cash Price,	- - -	\$125 00
Half Cash and the other half on 1st December,	- - -	135 00
For Four Horse Machine, of about 6 feet cut, Cash Price,	- - -	135 00
Half Cash and the other half on the 1st of December,	- - -	145 00

Orders should be sent in season to secure Machines. To meet the wants of those who have on hand certain kinds of Reapers that will not Mow; or who may only want a MOWING MACHINE, we will furnish our Machine adapted simply and exclusively for Mowing, at a Cash Price of \$110; half Cash, and the other half on the first of December following, \$120.

DEALERS SUPPLIED BY WHOLESALE. Farmers within reach of Waddam's grove, Ill., can be supplied by P. MANNY, of that place.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

MANNY & CO.

Premiums Awarded this Machine, and Medal at the World's Fair!

Chrystal Palace, N. Y., BRONZE MEDAL. Trial at Geneva, N. Y., with eleven other Machines, \$50,00 as the best Mower, and \$30,00 for Reaping, over McCormick and others. Ohio State Fair, a SILVER MEDAL. Chicago Mechanics Institute Fair, a GOLD MEDAL, over McCormick and others. Illinois State Fair, \$10,00, over eight other Machines. Indiana State Fair, SILVER CUP, over six other Machines. Trial at Louisville, Ky., \$20,00. Missouri State Fair, \$10,00.— Trial at Mt. Holly, N. J., \$20,00 for Reaping over McCormick and others. McHenry County Fair, Ill., 1853, \$10,00, and 1854, \$10,00.— Putnam County Fair, Ill., \$10,00. Louisville Mechanics Association, DIPLOMA for best Mower, DIPLOMA for best Reaper, DIPLOMA for best Reaper and Mower combined, DIPLOMA, with special recommend. Trial in New Jersey, 1854, \$10,00 for best Mower, \$10 for best Reaper, and \$10 for best Reaper and Mower combined, in competition with numerous other Machines. Rock County Fair, Wis., DIPLOMA for best Reaper and Mower. DuPage County Fair, Ill., \$3 for best Reaper and Mower. Winnebago County Fair, Ill., FIRST PREMITE for best Reaper and Mower.— Stephenson County Fair, Ill., Post Office Report for best Reaper and Mower. Muscatine County Fair, Iowa. Certificate for best Reaper and Mower. Michigan State Fair, \$10 for best Reaper and \$5 for best Mower. DeKalb County Fair, Ill., \$10 for best Reaper and Mower, and \$5 for best Mower. Cambridge County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM. Fulton County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM.— Montgomery County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM. Pennsylvania State Fair, \$10 for best Reaper and Mower, and \$10 for Reaper, and \$10 for Mower. Middlebury County Fair, Vt., FIRST PREMIUM, and many others not necessary to enumerate.

SPECIAL NOTICE

is hereby given to C. H. McCormick, that I shall hold him accountable for all his infringements of my rights. He says in the Albany Cultivator, of December, 1852, "Satisfied from the experience of the past harvest of the IMPOSSIBILITY of constructing the same Machine, both for Mowing and Reaping to the best advantage, a SEPARATE Mowing apparatus for the next harvest will be sold with my Reaper." Now, my dear sir, make your separate Mowing apparatus, but do not infringe my claims, as I shall hold you strictly accountable for so doing. JOHN H. MANNY.

Rockford, Ill., March, 1855.

BOOK, CARD, AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this Office. All orders promptly attended to. Terms, CASH.

Office on King Street, opposite the "Madison House," Madison, Wis.

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT HORNED CATTLE!

South Down Sheep and Suffolk Hogs.

I WILL sell by Auction, at my residence, on Wednesday, 20th June next, my entire Herd of SHORT HORNED CATTLE—consisting of about twenty-five (25) head of my choice animals. Nearly the whole of them are imported and their direct descendants.

Also, about seventy-five SOUTH DOWN SHEEP. These are imported from the flock of Jonas Wells, Esq., of England, and their descendants.

Also, a few SUFFOLK HOGS, bred from the importation of J. C. Jackson, Esq.

CATALOGUES, with the pedigrees and further particulars, will be ready about the 20th of April, and can be had at the offices of the different Agricultural papers in this State, and Ohio Cultivator and Indiana Farmer, and by application to me.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums under \$100, cash; over \$100 to \$150, three months; over \$150 to \$300, six months; and all over \$300, six and twelve months' credit, on approved notes with interest.

J. M. SHERWOOD,

April, 1855—3m.

Auburn, N. Y.

BUTTER MAKERS, ATTENTION!!

Davis' Patent Adjustable Churn

AND

BUTTER WORKER

COMBINED.

The construction of this Churn is such that butter can be made with it of better quality, and with one tenth the labor, than by any other mode. It is truly a labor-saving machine, performing all the operations of churning, gathing the butter, working out the butter-mild completely, and salting it, the butter being ready for the table, market or packing, before taken from the churn, thereby wholly dispensing with the use of the hand ladle.

In the New England States, New York and Ohio, or wherever introduced, the Adjustable Churn has taken the place of all others. Being extremely simple in its construction, having no gearing attached—strong and durable and easily kept clean. The best recommendation that can be given, is the use of it, and it is warranted to give satisfaction.

Persons wishing to purchase or engage in the manufacture of churns, should not fail to examine the merits of the Adjustable Churn.

Manufactured by the subscriber at Berlin, Marquette county, Wis. The article can be seen at the store of O. W. NORTON, in Janesville

For testimonials of its merits, see circulars and bills. Agents wanted in every county in the State.

Berlin, February, 1855.

G. N. SMITH.

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER, AND NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII.

MADISON, WIS., JUNE, 1855.

NO. 6.

MARK MILLER, Editor and Proprietor.
J. C. BRAYTON, Horticultural Editor.

TERMS.—50 Cents a Year in Advance; Five copies for \$2, if directed to one Post Office, and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume and back numbers supplied.

ADVERTISING.—One page, first insertion, \$6; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first insertion, \$4; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$3; one page per year, \$50; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$18; eighth page, \$10; one square, (twelve lines or less,) per year, \$6,50; less than one year, first insertion, \$2,00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

☐ Bills for Advertising to be paid quarterly.

Osage Orange Hedges.

We are well aware that considerable prejudice exists against this species of live fence, as not being adapted to our climate and soil; and that this prejudice is entertained by many who are supposed to have experience enough in such matters to give their opinions good authority. We have never felt certain of the value of this hedge-plant until of late, and have therefore recommended a trial of it more as a proper experiment, than as a certain and valuable investment. Now, however, we have become well satisfied that this plant is well suited to the climate and soil of Wisconsin and Iowa, and we will give our reasons why.

A few weeks since we happened to call at the house of Mr. Wm. TRUESDELL, in the city of Janesville, and were shown a young Osage Orange hedge, three years from the seed, and having stood two years in its present position. It had stood uninjured the two last very hard winters—not one plant in fifty having died either winter, except where some plants were exposed on the edge of a high wall, with little soil to guard them. The plants were alive to the very bud below where they had been pruned, which was about twelve to fifteen inches above the ground. If these plants, then, can thus stand two such winters, and grow thrifty and rapidly, they can stand every effect of our climate. We are well aware that others have not been so fortunate as Mr. Truesdell, but they have not used the pruning shears as liberally as he has. They have attempted to raise walking-sticks, while he has tried to raise a hedge. They may have

been unsuccessful in their attempts; he has been successful in his. You can succeed as well as he did, if you will do thus:—

There is yet time to transplant and sow the seed this season—though rather late for the former. We are told the last of May is the best time for transplanting—perhaps the lateness of this spring will allow it to be done early in June, hence we will give some directions how to commence:

Prepare the line of your hedge by deep plowing (trenching with a spade is of course still better), three feet, or even four feet wide. Set your plants either in one row or two, according to your fancy. If in one, 8 inches apart.—If in two, a foot apart, breaking joints, thus—

* * * * *

the two parallel rows being about 4 or 6 in. apart. Cut down your plants early in the season (in August,) to three buds. Again, in the fall, cut them down, not to any particular height, but so that the lateral branches of one plant may interlace with those of another, and form an impenetrable mass, so that you cannot thrust your open hand through. As the base, close to the ground, becomes dense, allow the plant to rise, still keeping lateral branches running out and interlacing. After they have been set two years they will run up the height of an ordinary fence in six or eight weeks after pruning. We think, in one year more, a very insufficient fence will, with the aid of the hedge, be sufficient protection; and, in two years more, you may take away all fence, and leave the hedge as a protection, that will last half a century.

In pruning down as closely as we have recommended, you lose nothing, for the upright stems will instantly grow up to a sufficient height for protection, and the tops will not be winter-killed. Remember, however, that the line of your hedge is to be kept perfectly clean and free from weeds. This will require very little labor after the first year, as the plants overshadow the ground too much to allow any great growth of weeds.

THE COST.—A gentleman in Janesville, desirous of forming such a hedge, told Mr. Trues-

dell that an offer had been made him, to set out and raise for four years, at *seventy-five cents* per rod. Mr. T. insisted, that by buying the plants at four dollars per thousand, and paying cash for all the labor, it could be done at twenty-five cents the rod. This may appear low, but by raising the plants from seed, it could certainly be done for that sum, if not for less.

If you get the seed, get that that has been raised as far north as it can be well ripened.—The colder the climate the seed is raised in, the better it will fit a cold climate; but with close pruning seed will do well, even if brought from Texas. Plant immediately.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

New and Valuable Clay.

MR. MILLER:—I have for a long time been desirous of communicating on the subject of a very singular kind of clay which it appears to me—judging from what I have learned of it—ought to be publicly known. It is situated in Township 13, Range 1, East, close by a small branch of the Baraboo River. Though I am a resident of the same township, I have not examined the clay on the ground. It is made into pipes by the lady who owns the land, and her neighbors smoke tobacco in them without being burned. I have heard the opinion expressed, that when burned, the vessels made of it will be capable of enduring more heat than iron, and that oar might be smelted in them.—I have a couple of cups made of this clay—one is burned. The unburnt cup is handsomely green, the other is white. The green is much the handsomer cup. There are layers of clay of different colors; the upper strata to the depth penetrated by water is green. The supposed value of this clay has induced me to exhibit this much interest in bringing it into notice. This township is in the deep woods, penetrated only by the State Road from Winnebago to Prairie La Cross. Eighteen months ago there were only two families here, now there are about twenty, and they are coming in faster than ever. I am under the impression that there is an abundance of iron and copper oar here.

JOSEPH M. MARTIE.

Township 13, Bad Ax Co, May, 1855.

REMARKS:—The letter we give above announces a new locality of a valuable kind of clay, which must be something like the sacred and much celebrated "pipe stone" of the Indians from the Coteau de Prairie, in the interior of Minnesota. Specimens of the clay should

be sent to different Manufacturers to be tested, before its value can be settled with certainty. The mineral resources of Wisconsin are but little known. We are constantly hearing of new discoveries of mineral wealth; and hope the difficulties about the appointment of a State Geologist will not delay the survey and consequent developement of this vast storehouse of future wealth now hidden beneath the soil.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Preparation of Soil for Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw an article in your paper headed "FARMERS AND MECHANICS—WHEAT CULTURE," in which the writer asks: First, "What condition should the soil be in for sowing wheat?" I answer—for fall wheat, to prevent it from winter-kill, summer fallow and plow the ground in June; then sow the wheat in August, and plow it in, and level it down with a harrow and roll the ground.

Fourth, he asks,—"*What is the cause of smut in wheat?*" I answer—sowing wheat when the weather is lowery and wet, there is a fair prospect of a good crop of smut; or when the ground is wet. I have tried putting blue vitrol on wheat to prevent smut, and it had the desired effect.

Fifth, "*What is the cause of Chess?*" I answer this question from experience. It is produced by the ground heaving up, and loosening the roots of the wheat, when it will turn to chess. To satisfy yourself, go into the wheat field this spring and mark the spot, so that you can find it the next harvest. Take hold of the spears of wheat, and start the roots a little, and see the next harvest if you don't find chess. I saw chess and good wheat *all in one head* in the State of Michigan.

The *Rio Grand Spring Wheat* is the best that we have here. I have raised it three years, and it has yielded from 30 to 33 bushels per acre.

A. H.

Bad Ax, March, 1855.

Timber should be cut while the tree is in its most rapid season of growth, and near the close of the growing season, when the terminal bud of each limb is fully formed. Saw-logs cut in winter always decay on the outside more or less if left over, while summer cut logs keep sound for years. Hickory cut in winter soon suffers with "powder post." If cut in August it will keep for ever.

The Wheel Hoe.

An inquiry is made in regard to this implement—"What kind of an implement—how worked—by hand or horse power," &c. The cut given above, and the remarks which follow, will explain the whole thing:

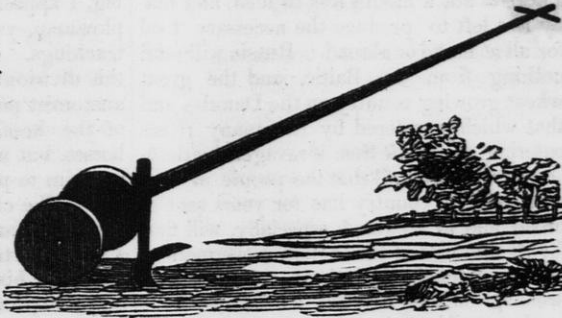
"This is an implement of which we can speak from a practical experience, having used it personally for two or three years, with the most satisfactory results. In good hands it will perform five times as much service in a given period, and, where every thing is favorable, do it nearly as well as the hand hoe.

"It is an implement which, after long and thorough trial, we unhesitatingly recommend to the farmer and gardener, as one which will save a great deal of unpleasant labor in weeding, and enable him to raise *ten* bushels of carrots as easily with it, as he could *five* without it. In order to give the operator perfect control of it, there should be a cross-piece at the end of the handle, about eighteen inches long.—*N. E. Farmer.*

They are manufactured and sold by Nourse & Co., 9 and 13 Commercial street, Boston, at \$1.25 each.

HISTORY OF THE MELON.—The history of the *watermelon*, so much esteemed for its sweet, delicious and cooling juice, as well as that of the *muskmelon*, or *cantaloup*, which is equally prized for its rich aromatic pulp, may be traced back to remote antiquity. The former, which is generally considered as the melon of the Jews, mentioned in various places in the Bible, is believed to have originated in Egypt, or Southern India, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial. It would appear that it was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans, as no definite information respecting it can be gleaned from their authors. The muskmelon, which is represented to have been a native of Asia, was known to the Greek and Roman physicians, and its properties and uses described by them at length.

The kind of muskmelon most esteemed among amateurs in various parts of Europe, and described, is the "Cantaloup," so called from a place about fourteen miles from Rome, the country seat of the Pope,



where this fruit has long been cultivated. This variety is stated to have been brought thither from that part of Armenia which borders on Persia, where it grows in the greatest perfection and abundance. The flesh of this melon, when fully matured, is delicious, and may be eaten with safety, without injury to the dyspeptic or those of the weakest stomachs. The form of the canteloupe is generally roundish, with a rough, warty, or netted outer rind or skin. The size of the plant is rather small, and the flesh for the most part of a yellowish color, though with some it is green.—*Patent Office Report.*

Advice about this Year's Crops.

A correspondent of the *Richmond Enquirer*, writing from Liverpool, gives American farmers some advice, predicated on the continuance of the war with Russia. He says the spirit of the English nation is unanimous for its prosecution, and that men and money will be voted for its continuance. The rumored alliance of Austria had not, at the date of his letter, transpired. There are those, however, who think that the effect of the Austrian union with England and France will be to drive Prussia over to the Russian interest, and that thereby the war will be more probably continued and made European, than stayed.—We subjoin what the *Enquirer* correspondent says to American farmers.—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

"Yet when England is drained of her men, when so many thousands now engaged in peaceful pursuits are taken away, and the labor of the country thus manifestly lessened, who, I pray, are to furnish meat and bread for these vast armies, and the population that yet remains at home?"

There is not a mouth less to feed, and many less left to produce the necessary food for all at home or abroad. Russia will send nothing from the Baltic, and the great wheat growing country on the Danube, and that which is watered by the many rivers entering the Black Sea, is ravaged by desolating war; and all that the people of that vast and rich country has for years sent abroad, and to England especially, will find for its diminished production consumers at home. Already are these considerations pressing on the English wheat and flour market, and keep up the prices, even after a good crop, which has been secured in most admirable condition. Let our people make less tobacco and less cotton the next year, and millions of wealth will be drawn hence to us, if for these now staple articles, wheat, corn and provisions be substituted."

Why the Farmer should give Heed to the Man of Science.

The following judicious remarks form the conclusion of an able lecture by Prof. Tuomey, upon Chemistry as applied to Agriculture:

In conclusion, allow me to say one word upon the apparent indifference with which agriculturists, as a body, listen to the teachings of science.

Rural pursuits are far less favorable to speculative states of mind than those of the manufacturer, and hence whilst the latter has pressed chemistry into his service, the cultivator of the soil is too often contented to pursue his own chance-directed processes, unaided by the light of science.

This unnatural divorcement of science and agriculture has often arisen from not distinguishing between agriculture as a science and agriculture as an art. The man of science investigates one department, and the cultivator of the soil practices the other. Odium is often brought upon what is called scientific farming, by the failure of men of science when they attempt the practice of agriculture. Now, I believe that, in general, it will be found that it was not the science but the common sense of such men that was at fault. The practice requires a different training, and however sound his principles, the mere man of science fails for want of it when he attempts to try his own principles practically. Lie-

big, I apprehend, would make but a sorry plowman, yet the world has listened to his teachings. In all the arts of civilization this division of labor is recognized. The anatomist points out, from his knowledge of the hoof, the best mode of shoeing horses, but no one would think of employing him to put his own principles in practice. The chemist informs the tanner of those substances that contain the largest amount of tannin, and explains the rationale of all his processes, yet the chemist is rarely expected to be able to produce leather from the raw hide, nor is the utility of knowledge called in question on this account.

Now, let this but be properly understood amongst us, and there will be an end to the sneers at "book-farming," nor shall there be any longer cause to complain of the proverbial tardiness with which practical agriculturists avail themselves of the discoveries of chemical science.

It only remains for me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to bid you God speed in the great work that you have commenced, of constructing for the South a Southern system of agriculture; everything around you calls for it—your climate, not less than your staple productions, calls for it. You can scarcely apply to your soils the experience of any other country. You must conduct experimental researches for yourselves, and upon those, guided by the willing hand of science, you may erect a system that will elevate the agriculture of our country to the position that nature has plainly indicated the South should occupy.

ABOUT BEE MOTHS, WHEAT WEEVIL, POTATOE ROT &c.—DEAR SIR: I sent you a pamphlet, last winter, and am in hopes that you have had some of the statements it contained tried, so as to reward me for the same; and I will now give you some more particulars, &c.

In the first place, if people would take a large tub full of water at night, and set it near the bee hive, then set a glass lamp in the tub of water, so as to have the light beaming a little above the water, the millers and roaches will fly for the light, and hit the glass and fall in the water and drown, and in a little time they will be destroyed. We didn't know that roaches could fly, before.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Who shall Decide when Doctors Disagree.

MR. EDITOR:—I have lived more than half a century, and have just commenced farming. I am a mechanic, and find myself ignorant in many things; and when I ask my neighbors how to do, one says, do this by all means; another says, if you do you will be sorry, and a third says something else. Now as I wish to take the best course, I have concluded to go to the fountain head, (Editors are expected to know everything,) and get advice from the Wisconsin FARMER, and then "obey orders if it breaks the owners." My trouble is this:—I have a piece of last year's breaking on opening which I wish to put in to wheat. Shall I cross it—back set it—or drag in the seed without either?

Will draining spoil my marsh? Will Timothy, red top, or any other tame-grass catch and grow on the marsh without my first killing the wild grass?

When the snow went off I found the mice had girdled one of my apple trees more than a foot in length. The tree is about two inches in diameter. Can it be saved? and in what way? I have tried an experiment on it, and when I know the result I will tell you.

Luzerne, May, 1855.

A READER.

REMARKS:—If your ground is intended for fall sowing, we should drag after the weeds and grass have got fairly up—cross plow when they are completely started the second time—drag and sow early in Sept. No weeds should be allowed to seed.

Draining will greatly benefit your marsh if it has a good depth of soil—but if shallow, and lying on a tenacious sub-soil, we should try it only as an experiment at first. Timothy and redtop may be worked into marshy land if it be not too wet. Burn off the old grass as soon as it can be done in the fall—sow your seed and drag in thoroughly. We have seen excellent meadows of tame grass made in three years by this treatment—scarcely a vestige of the native grass remaining.

The Hort. Ed. will answer the remaining inquiry.

By a recent decree of the French government, 100,000 francs, about \$20,000, are devoted to encourage the manufacture of draining tiles for agricultural purposes.

Drainage.

There are several beneficial effects resulting from a judicious system of drainage, the principal of which I shall enumerate:

1. It prevents an accumulation of water in the soil, whether rising from below, or falling from the clouds.

2. The surface-soil of drained lands acts as a filter and retains any nutritious matter that may be contained in the surface water, when passing to the drains.

3. Drains carry off any noxious matter, such as oxyd of Iron, etc., which water rising from below, may hold in solution.

4. It induces a regular circulation of air through the soil, which acts upon the sulphates, carbonates, silicates and phosphates of lime, potash and magnesia, and thereby renders them fit to become the food of plants.

5. Excess of water in the soil prevents the decomposition of the organic matter contained in it, which produces carbonic acid, ammonia and other nutritious substances.

6. Draining renders a soil more easily worked, and enables the farmer to pursue his avocations immediately after the rain ceases to fall; the crops can be put in earlier, and will, consequently ripen earlier.

7. It has the effect of warming the soil, by removing the water, and thereby lessening the amount of evaporation.

8. The removal of an excess of water is equal to an actual deepening of the soil, as the absence of superfluous water from the sub-soil, enables the roots of plants to penetrate deeper in search of food, when some of the fertilizing matters may have been deposited by the rains.

9. Wetness prevents the action of manure, by excluding air and heat; without which those changes, so essentially necessary to produce food for plants, cannot take place.

10. On moorland districts, the sub-soil is rendered hard by the deposition of ferruginous matter, which is easily broken up by draining and sub-soiling.

11. The general health of the country is benefitted by lessening the amount of evaporation, which produces fogs, mildews and malaria of different kinds.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

How to Make One Farm Equal to Three.

In a recent address by G. T. Stewart, Esq., before the Ohio Agricultural Society, he thus speaks on this subject:

Many farmers are destroying the productiveness of their farms by shallow work. As they find that their crops are diminishing, they think only of extending their acres of surface, as if they supposed their title deeds only gave them a right to six inches deep of earth. If they will take those deeds, study their meaning, and apply the lesson to their fields, they will soon realize in three-fold crops, the fact that the law has given them three farms where they supposed they had only one; in other words, that the sub-soil, brought up and combined with the top soil, and enriched with the atmospheric influences, and those other elements which agricultural science will teach them to apply to their ground, will increase three-fold the measure of its productiveness.

To show to what extent the fertility of the soil can be increased, I refer to a statement in the last Patent Office Report. In the year 1850, there were nine competitors for the premium corn crops of Kentucky, each of whom cultivated ten acres. Their average crop was about 122 bushels per acre. At that time, the average crop of wheat per acre in the harvest of Great Britain, on soil cultivated for centuries, about double that produced on the virgin soil of Ohio. Why is this? Simply because British farmers are educated men and apply work wisely. They pay back to the earth what they borrow; they endeavor by every means in their power to enrich their ground, and in turn it enriches them. If our farmers, instead of laboring to double their acres, would labor to double their crops, they would find it a vast saving of time and soil, and an increase of profits.

Many of them never think of digging 10 inches into the soil, unless they have dreamed about a crock of gold hidden in the earth; but if they would set about the work of digging in earnest, every man would find his crock of gold without the aid of dreams or divination.

We have great advantage over British farmers in the fact that our farmers nearly all hold the lands which they cultivate, in fee simple, while in England they are chiefly tenants, hiring the land of the no-

bility, paying enormous rents to the proprietors, besides heavy taxes to the government. Taxes here are comparatively light, and our farmers are their own landlords. Hence they have been able to pay three-fold wages for labor to those in Europe, and pay the cost of transportation; and yet undersell the British farmers in their own market.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—About ten years ago, my father had, in one of his fields half an acre of Canada thistles, in the form of a half circle, and he adopted the following method of destroying them:

Early in June, the whole field was plowed and harrowed. As soon as the thistles appeared above ground, the thistle-patch was plowed again. During the hot weather of July and August, this piece of thistle ground was plowed carefully six times, each furrow raked or shoveled out, exposing to the sun every particle of root as deep as the plow was permitted to run. About the middle of September, the field was sown with wheat. The next harvest, the thistle ground, which had been plowed so often, was not harvested, for it produced nothing but chaff. (It had previously borne a heavy crop of thistles and clean wheat.) The remainder of the field produced a heavy crop of clean wheat.

The exact dimensions of the thistle ground could be marked by the chaff. Not a single thistle has since ventured to adorn the old spot, nor has it ever since produced a good crop of wheat—it is usually one-half or two-thirds chaff.

I am now convinced, from this and from more recent occurrences, that in some instances, wheat will produce chaff.—B. PARKER, in Mich. Farmer.

DROPPED EGG.—For a person recovering from sickness, and not able to take meat, this is an excellent article, and much lighter for the stomach than eggs cooked in any way. Put a saucepan of water with some salt in it, upon some coals, as it boils up, drop in a fresh egg, not beaten; as soon as the white is hardened, take it up carefully with a skimmer, so as not to break the yolk. Have a slice of toasted bread ready, dip it into the water in which the egg was boiled, put it upon a plate, spread it with a little butter, and lay the egg upon it.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
 —At their late meeting in Washington, elected the following officers for the current year: M. P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, President, and a Vice President from each State and Territory. The Executive Com. is composed of Messrs. Kirg, of New York; Calvert, of Maryland; Poole, of Mass.; Watts, of Ohio; Jones, of Delaware; Elroy, of Penn.; and Wentworth, of Illinois; W. S. King, of Boston, Secretary; B. B. French, of Washington, Treasurer. After a warm debate the association passed resolutions objecting to the doctrine of free trade for agriculture and protection of other interests.

Poultry Dung.

Save this;—if not quite as good as guano, it is nearly so; if properly saved and kept out of the weather, 600 lbs. of it will manure an acre of ground so as to raise 20 or more bushels of wheat, or 50 bushels of corn, besides carrying the soil through a rotation of crops.

According to the analysis of M. Girardin, the excrement of the domestic fowl consists of

Water,	72,00
Anytized (nitrogeous) vegetable matter	16,20
Saline, or mineral matter,	5,24
Insoluble matter, sand, &c.,	5,66
	<hr/>
	99, 10.

It should not be exposed to moisture, but packed away in barrels mixed with pulverized charcoal, or plaster, and kept in a dry place.

Upon the value of *hen dung*, Dana has the following remarks:

"The dung of all domestic fowls, and of birds in general, contains salts similar to those in guano, and while this subject is under consideration, the fact may be mentioned, that it has experimentally been proved, that the dung of pigeons is 27lbs. stronger than horse manure. And for stored mulberries, vines, peaches and other plants, the droppings of the barn-yard fowls, 1 part, to from 4 to 10 of water, have been found to produce excellent results; the trees having, at the end of two years the most healthy and luxuriant appearance imaginable. The poultry yard is, to a careful farmer, a rich source of vegetable food. How much a single hen can contri-

bute to increase the crops, may be seen from the following account from Vanquelin:

In ten days a hen ate 7474 grains of oats which contained of Phosphate of lime, 91,8348 grains, Silica, 141,8616

During this time four eggs were laid, whose shells weighed 308,814

And contained phosphate of lime, 17,595
 Gluten, 98,725

The excrements during the same time gave of ashes, 348,521
 Compost of carbonate of lime, 39,3511
 Phosphate of lime, 184,5348
 Silica, 124,6351

Thus voiding in eggs and excrements:
 Carbonate of lime, 315,0606
 Phosphate of lime, 202,1323

Now this is 172,257 grains of silica less; and in round numbers 110 grains of phosphate, and 316 grains of carbonate of lime more than the food eaten contained. Probably in all such experiments, where confined to food different from usual, and deprived of their customary habits, all animals draw upon, and in such cases may be said to eat themselves. The *daily* amount of bone dust, however, which one hen thus produces in her various droppings, is about 18½ grains, and of carbonate of lime, 39, or an *annual* amount in round numbers, of these two salts, of 1 pound 3 ounces. Estimating the salts only, it is found that the agricultural value of a single hen per annum, equals the salts contained in several bushels of wheat.

CORN COBS.—Permit us to advise you not to sell your corn on the cob, but have it shelled, and keep the cobs for your cattle. By crushing and steaming the cobs, when mixed with cut straw or hay, they make an admirable mess for dry cattle, and if a quart of meal be added to each mess given, and made into slop, a milk cow will thrive well, and contribute generously to the pail.—*American Farmer.*

Plaster, when used in the spring, should be sown on the crops just as soon as there is the least sign of growth. The earlier the better.

Stock Register.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

American Native Cows—No. 1.

THEIR VALUE FOR THE DAIRY AS COMPARED WITH
THE IMPROVED BREEDS OF THE DAY.

The great length of time which has elapsed since the first introduction of neat cattle into this country, together with the absence of all records, make it quite impossible to give a reliable account of the pedigree of any native breed brought into this country by the first settlers. Each family bringing with them some favorites of their own herd, or from that of his neighbors—as many different breeds of cattle were introduced, as there were different kinds of people from different localities. Some writers have attempted to trace the origin of our common cattle—particularly those of the Northern and Middle States—chiefly to the English Devon; and it is, at least, highly probable that this breed did mingle largely in the first importations, from the fact that many of the first emigrants were from the south of England, or took ship from ports in that district where the Devon at that period was the more popular breed, also many of the peculiarities of this variety, such as horns, white nose, color, etc., have always been the favorite ones among the people of the northern states. The Dutch in New York, and the Swedes on the Delaware brought with them the cattle of their respective countries; also our black and polled cattle give good evidence of their Welch and Galway ancestry. The above different varieties with others, no doubt, soon became intermixed, the product of which is our native cow. The mode of breeding pursued by many of the first settlers, and many of their descendants was such and still is, in many parts of our Western States, that it is quite uncertain that we have improved them as a race to any great extent; but that they can (and have in a few instances) by a judicious course of breeding and feeding to compare favorably with any other breed of cattle; none, I think, can deny. But we must acknowledge that but a small portion of the cows of our western dairies can boast of superior excellence. No doubt in almost every neighborhood, a small dairy might be selected that would compete with good herds of improved stock in point of butter and cheese, but in size and beauty the former would be sure to

fall much below the latter. This view may seem absurd and very wide of the mark by some of the breeders of improved stock, but facts however, will, we think fully confirm it; and as the proof of the pudding is in eating it, we will lay before you some facts where fare trials of both have been had. In the year '45 the New York State Agricultural Society offered a premium to the best five cows without regard to breed—selected from the same dairy. This attracted the attention of that celebrated breeder of short horns, E. P. Prentice, of Troy, who selected five from a herd of twenty full blood short horns, on the one hand, and E. R. Evans, of Marcy, Oneida Co., with the same number of native cows on the other. The results as reported to the Society, were as follows: Mr. Prentice's cows produced in thirty successive days 202 lbs of butter. They gave in one day 102½ qts of milk, weighing 213 lbs 7oz. Mr. Evans' Cows produced in the same time 217 lbs of butter; they gave in one day 77½ qts of milk weighing 137½ lbs. As these trials were both made in competition for the premium of the State, it is but reasonable to suppose that each party did their best; and it may also be regarded as a fair comparison between our best native cows and the best improved short horns; and here let me add, that the native cows of Oneida Co. are, as a class, very much superior to those of our Western States, that have come under my observation.
Darien, April, 1855. JOHN JEFFERS.

It is a fact that all domestic animals can be improved in size and value. One hundred and fifty years ago, the average weight of cattle at the Smithfield Market was not over 370 pounds, and that of sheep 26 pounds. Now, the average weight of the former is over 800 pounds, and of the latter 80 pounds.

The average weight of cattle, properly termed beeves, in the New York market, is about 700 pounds, and sheep fifty pounds.

The average live weight of the heaviest drove of beeves of 100 in number ever brought to this market was 1,097 pounds, weighed from dry feeding, in Illinois, last spring.—*Whig Almanac.*

ANOTHER SHEEP STORY.—We learn from Mr. T. C. Dousman, that the sheep of his which we spoke of last week as having five lambs, has given birth to eleven lambs in three years.—This is the largest "issue of stock" that we have heard of for a long time.—*Wau. Plaindealer.*

Blackwood on Sheep.

We copy, from a review of a French work on "The Rural Economy of Great Britain and Ireland," in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, the following paragraphs:

England has ever attached the greatest importance to the rearing of sheep. Its importance is symbolically expressed in the "woolsack," upon which the Lord-Chancellor sits in the House of Lords. Mutton has been so esteemed for ages, that in the foundation statutes of some of our great public schools, as Winchester, it is specified as the scholars' food, and so continues to this day. It is not known where the origin of the race is to be found. But we have reason to believe that it has been so altered by the cultivating care of man as almost to be considered as his creation. In all its varieties, it is, an animal of seeming contradictions of instinctive character. Proverbially harmless and inoffensive, it has both courage and skill in protecting itself. They have been a byword for stupidity, yet few animals are more sagacious, whether in the selection of their food or in foreseeing and providing against the inclemency of the weather. They are hardy, able to endure the severities of climates, yet subject to diseases which require the constant care of man.

We have somewhere met with a curious remark, that the two creations, wheat and sheep, seem more than any other to have been purposed for the use of man, and to be perfected, each in its kind, solely by his care and industry,—that, in fact, neither can exist without continual human attention. It has been said, that if any given country were sown with wheat, and left—and so with flocks of sheep, and they were left entirely to themselves,—after not very many years, neither a grain of wheat nor a sheep would be found in that country.

There is another noticeable peculiarity in the sheep which fits it for man's use. The wool, which in cold countries supplies the human race with clothing, ceases and becomes a rough hair in hot climates,

Although England has for many hundred years been celebrated for its sheep, and chiefly for the production of the wool, for a century past the object has changed; and while in France the principal product

is still the wool, in England it has become the accessory, and meat is the object of greatest consideration.

The Blind Stagers.

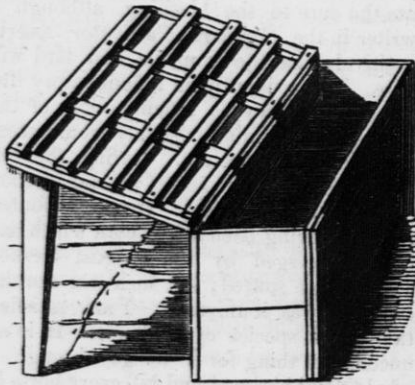
There are so many things in the last number worth noting, that I am doubtful where to begin. But as I have opened at "Blind Stagers," I'll give my views on that dreadful malady. Last year I had a very valuable young mule suddenly taken with Blind Stagers. I held her as long as she could stand; blistered between the ears; cut an X in her forehead about the curl; put in garlic and salt, and took a stitch on it; gave one ounce of ammonia (Hartshorn) with a pint of lard. The mule recovered, but was not able to do any work for some months.

It is an old saying, that "every body knows a cure for a sick horse"; and generally in our ignorance and anxiety to cure, we try so many things, that it is next to impossible to tell what effected the cure.—In this case I am rather disposed to attribute the cure to the bleeding, although a writer in the *Southern Cultivator* asserts positively, that the ammonia and lard will cure. It is evidently an inflammatory disease—a tendency to inflammation of the brain—and bleeding certainly would seem to be the most effectual. During the last year, a great many horses in my section died of Blind Stagers. It was attributed to their having been fed on corn which had been submerged by the August freshet, and become soured; but such was not my case, nor was it universal. I am satisfied that it is a species of epidemic. It is no uncommon thing for it to go through a whole neighborhood and kill every horse in it. Many persons have lost every horse they owned, in a neighborhood not far from me, this spring. "An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure," is a trite old saying with a good deal of truth in it. After my mule's attack last spring, I bled every horse and mule on the plantation, two gallons, measured—(never bleed without a measure—*stick a pin there*)—then gave a table-spoonful of saltpetre, and a day or two afterwards one-quarter pound sulphur to each, mixed in a little bran. In addition to this, I always give salt and ashes, or salt and lime once a week to my stock of all

kinds. I have never lost but three horses: one from a kick, one from old age, and another from cholera; and I attributed much of my success to the salt and ashes. "The fatality among horses," described by Mr. Bibb in the same number, I have no doubt is of the Blind Stagger class. The symptoms are identical with cases known to us.—*Cor. American Cotton Planter.*

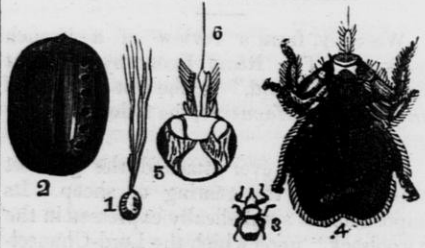
How to Destroy Ticks.

Ticks, when very numerous, greatly annoy and enfeeble sheep in the winter, and should be kept entirely out of the flock. After shearing, the heat and cold, the rubbing and biting of the sheep soon drive off the tick, and it takes refuge in the long wool of the lamb. Wait a fortnight after shearing to allow all to make this transfer of residence. Then boil refuse tobacco leaves until the decoction is strong enough to kill ticks beyond a peradventure.—This may be readily tested by experiment.—Five or six pounds of cheap plug tobacco, or an equivalent in stems, &c., may be made to answer for 100 lambs.



DIPPING BOX.

The decoction is poured into a deep, narrow box, kept for this purpose, and which has an inclined shelf one side, covered with a wooden grate, as shown in the cut. One man holds the lamb by the hind legs, another clasps the fore legs in one hand, and shuts the other around the nostrils, to prevent the liquid entering them, and then the lamb is entirely immersed. It is immediately lifted out, laid on one side on the grate, and the water squeezed out of its wool. It is then turned over and squeezed on the other side. The grate conducts the fluid back into the box. If the lambs are annually dipped, ticks will never trouble the flock.—*Randall.*

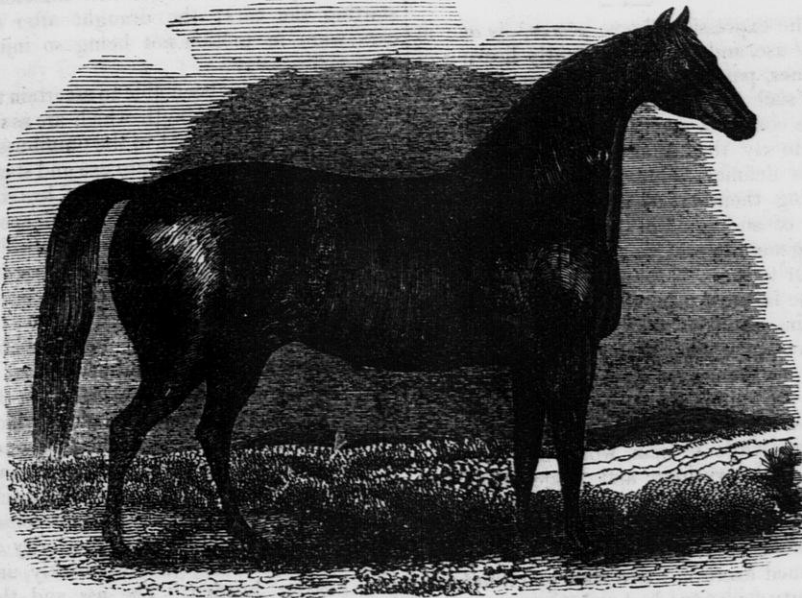


The above are magnified figures of the different stages of the Sheep Tick. Figs. 1 and 2 show the pupæ attached to the wool, which are laid by the female. Fig. 4 shows the Tick perfected, and the other figures the intermediate stages of its growth.

TURNING OUT STOCK EARLY.—Most farmers greatly injure their pastures by turning their stock out upon them too early.—They ought to wait till the ground has become so firm and compact that the cattle will not poach it; and the grass should be sufficiently high to give them a good bite, without being obliged to gnaw down to the roots. Woodland pastures are the only exception to this rule. On these it is no matter how early stock is turned. The grass here is not so valuable as on open lands, and the leaves still upon the ground of the previous year's forest growth, are generally sufficient to prevent its being poached: besides it is necessary to turn out early on such pastures, in order to give the stock the benefit of the browse.

When the early grass is eaten off too soon, it leaves the roots exposed to spring frosts; and if dry weather follows, the pasture will scarcely recover all summer. But let the grass get a good thick start and then if not overstocked, it will keep growing till late in autumn, unless it happens to be particularly dry.

Sufficient attention is not paid to our pastures. They ought to be harrowed every spring, with a fine, sharp-tooth harrow, all the manure droppings beat fine, and grass seed sown over all bare or thin spots. After this a heavy roller may advantageously follow. Good pastures pay as large an interest as meadow or mowing lands, and equally good care should be taken of them. Mowing lands should never be pastured in the spring; the hay crops suffers sadly if they are.—*American Agriculturist.*



THOROUGH BRED HORSE "ST. PATRICK."

The above cut is a correct representation of this horse—formerly owned by Mr. G. S. RUBLE, of Beloit, but now owned by a gentleman in Iowa. He has been a great favorite with many in this State, and his absence will be regretted by his admirers.

This horse received the first premium for thorough bred horses, at the Rock County Fair in 1853; also the sweep-stake premium. He has a finely set on neck; deep, fine shoulders; short back, flat legs, short from the knee downwards; a beautiful muscular development, with lightness of step and exceeding gracefulness of movements.

PEDIGREE.—St. Patrick was got by the celebrated imported horse St. Patrick, grandson of the English Elipse, who was the best horse of his day, and produced more winners than any other horse. Eclipse was bred by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland, and was got by the White Turk, son of the great Godolphin Arabian. Therefore, by the sire side, no horse can be of purer blood. St. Patrick's Dam was by the imported horse Scipio, out of the famous Eclipse mare, owned by Judge Morgan, of Virginia.

☞ The first cattle brought to America from Europe were imported by Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493.

FOUNDER IN HORSES.—*Mr. Tucker:*—I send you a recipe for founder in horses, which I have never seen in print. I have used and recommended it for fifteen years, and so far as my experience goes, it is a *sure and speedy remedy*. Take a table-spoonful of pulverized alum, pull the horse's tongue out of his mouth as far as possible, and throw the alum down his throat; let go of his tongue and hold up his head until he swallows. In six hours time (no matter how bad the founder) he will be fit for moderate service. I have seen this remedy tested so often with perfect success, that I would not make five dollars difference in a horse foundered (if done recently) and one that was not.—E. L. PERHAM, in *Alb. Cultivator*.

FEED LIBERALLY.—It is generally acknowledged that cattle of any kind, when well fed and looked after, repay much more fully the judicious outlay incurred in keeping them alive. Profit is derived only from the excess above that which is absolutely necessary; the quantity of nourishment which just keeps an animal alive, is to a certain extent lost. This we say is generally acknowledged, but, we are sorry to say, not so generally practiced upon.—*Rural New Yorker*.

NEW YORK CATTLE TRADE.—During 1854 there were sold in New York, 154,796 calves, 41,086 cows and calves, and 470,817 sheep and lambs, whose aggregate value was about eleven and a half millions of dollars.

Animal Strength.

The expression 'horse power,' is one in daily use, and we are constantly hearing of engines, particularly steam engines, of such and such horse power. The term has become common, and yet it is perfectly correct to say that after all it is not one of much definite value. Engineers prefer making their calculations of the effective force of an engine in another way. But as it so generally prevails, we may as well endeavor to show its meaning.

The labor of a horse is usually reckoned as being equal to that of five men. In a previous article we have shown at what the labor of a man may be estimated. Yet even then, the rule is not a perfect one; for a horse is always considered as an eight hours worker, while a man works but ten. A horse can carry more and longer than he can draw, and yet a good pedestrian can easily beat a horse in a long journey. It is calculated that a horse cannot draw by continued exertion more than one hundred and forty-four pounds, but he can carry on his back six times that amount. For example, the pack horses of Yorkshire, England, carry over a hilly country four hundred and twenty pounds with ease; in many parts of England the mill horses of the country carry nine hundred pounds at a time! The formula which is adopted as authoritative, is a simple one, and yet rarely considered. 'The most advantageous load for a horse is that where his speed can be greatest in proportion to the weight he carried.'

The common estimate of horse power is entirely hypothetical. It is considered to be his ability to raise 33,000 lbs., the height of one foot a minute; or in other words, raising one hundred pounds a minute, at the rate of four miles an hour.

The destruction of the life of horses is very certain in cases where the load they draw and the work they perform is above this rate. We hear of coach-horses doing their work for more than twenty years.—The writer of this article knew of a pair that worked until they were twelve years old without having their speed or condition in the least affected by their daily work, during that period. The horses used on the Harlem Railroad do not last beyond two years. One of the conductors informed us that he considered the great difficulty

was in the overstrain of the muscles in starting the cars; the draught after the cars were in motion not being so injurious.

We have never been able to ascertain the limits of efficient strength which are as significant to the horses used in the omnibusses. As railroads are coming into use and stage-coaches are going out, it is now of less consequence to know the results of their speed on the turnpikes. A splendid article which appeared some years since in the *Quarterly Review*, gave the rationale of the whole system.

The horse is not the only animal whose strength has been made tributary to that of man. The ass is cousin at least to the horse in usefulness. He is a machine which costs but little in keeping, and in this country can travel twenty miles a day, with two hundred and twenty pounds upon his back. In warmer climates, as in Spain, his consequence is increased by his superiority of condition. There he will move briskly, under a heavier burden. The ass and the mule are also the favorite subjects of the Spanish romance writers.

Dogs, which are a fortune in Kamtskatka and other of the frozen regions of the north, are worthy of our notice. Here they are a nuisance, generally considered, and the sovereignty of the people is invoked for the annual extirpation.

Now and then we see a dog in a picture, as in that last painted by Mount, whose venerable appearance, sleek body, and well spread legs, (with a view to maintaining the centre of gravity while the artist is making a hundred and fifty dollars out of his "counterfeit resemblance,") may excite our respect. The spaniel and the pointer also have their uses, and their intelligence makes them agreeable companions in the season of shooting. The noble Newfoundland, who seems to know the value of human life, and plunges in after the drowning child, has our deep sympathy. The little terrier, whose untiring industry in pursuit of the vermin of the cellars and pantries, discovers a zeal in the cause of housewifery which gives him a strong hold upon our common sense and regard.

But we know nothing of the feelings which possess the Laplander, who has an entire fortune in a train of dogs. It is strange that our friends down east have not made shipments to the icy regions of An-

tarectic, where dogs are so highly esteemed. We presume they would have done so, if there were any thing else but ice and snow to pay for them. The dogs of these northerners are a noble race. Harnessed in a line of sometimes eight or ten, they move over the snow or ice with a speed, a steadiness, a perseverance almost surpassing belief. Capt Lyon, one of the Arctic discoverers, had a team of nine dogs, which dragged a load of 1610 pounds at the rate of a mile in nine minutes for seven hours on a stretch; and with a less weight they would perform thirteen miles an hour.—*True Sun.*

HOW TO DETERMINE THE HEIGHT A COLT WILL ATTAIN WHEN FULL GROWN.—Mr. Jas. R. Martin, of Lexington, Kentucky, gives out the following upon this point:

"I can tell you how any man may know, within half an inch, the height a colt will attain to when full grown. The rule may not hold good in every instance, but in nine out of ten it will. When the colt gets to be three weeks old, or as soon as it is perfectly straightened in its limbs, measure from the edge of the hair on the hoofs to the middle of the first joint, and for every inch, it will grow to the height of a hand of four inches when its growth is matured. Thus, if this distance be found sixteen inches it will make a horse sixteen hands high. By this means a man may know something of what sort of a horse, with proper care, he is to expect from his colt. Three years ago I bought two very shabby looking colts for twenty dollars each, and sold them recently for three hundred dollars. So much for knowing how to guess properly at a colt."

FOOT ROT.—The "Country Gentleman" states that the following remedy for the foot rot in sheep, has been used with great success by H. Howland, of Aurora, Cayuga Co., for the last thirty years:


Mix flour of sulphur with the salt given to the sheep, in a proportion just sufficient to discolor perceptibly the salt, or about one-eight part. Sulphur may be had at a wholesale price at a cost of not over two cents. Where local applications are necessary, we should much prefer a solution of chloride of lime, to any other application.

Jacob, as a Sheep Breeder.

The first, and, indeed, only improvement in sheep breeding which the Sacred Book informs us, is relative to the fleece, the color of which, it is generally believed, was originally tawny, or dingy-black. Although the fleece is now so generally white, yet instances are not uncommon in some of the best-bred flocks, which indicates the tendency to return to the original color. This is perceptible in the legs and faces of the distinguished South-down, (but from no intermixture of blood has become a permanent characteristic of that breed,) more so in the Norfolks and black-faced sheep of the Scottish Highlands, and especially so in the African and Asiatic breeds.

The motive which prompted Jacob to attempt a change of the color, originated in a bargain between himself and Laban, that the former should have in future the speckled or ring-streaked sheep and goats, as a compensation for his services. These could hitherto have been very few—and were of course accidental—or the selfish and avaricious father-in-law would not have consented to the proposal. It was clearly Jacob's wish to increase the number which would fall to his share, by art, and the principle upon which he acted was drawn from the experience of the female of the human species as exhibited in instances where the imagination of the mother caused deformities, or peculiar external marks on her offspring, before its birth. The ingenious device he adopted is set forth in Genesis, 30th chapter, and 37 and 38 verses. Jacob's scheme was crowned with success, which probably induced others to follow his shrewd example; and subsequently, by selections in breeding from male and female of such as possessed the largest proportion of white in the fleece, in process of time, it became wholly so. In David's time, he likens it to snow; and Solomon speaks of the teeth of his mistress, as resembling a flock of sheep just come up from the washing.

Jacob's policy inculcates a lesson to breeders of all kinds of domestic animals which should not be neglected. It establishes the supremacy of art, and the ease with which both the form and coat can be moulded to the will of man.—*American Shepherd.*

 Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm.

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON,.....EDITOR.

The Season.

Winter lingered doggedly in spring's lap, this year; but she cast the hoary old fellow away about the middle of April. When young spring had things all her own way for a time, she breathed so warmly and lovingly upon her children, who, being overjoyed at her presence, would fain dress themselves quickly to return her greeting. In green, rose tints, and white, stood Cherry, Plum, Pear, and Apple, early in May, looking lovely indeed, tossing gaily their tresses as fanned by the warm breath of spring. The grape, less assuming, seeing the others arrayed, as spring breathed upon her, too, shot forth a little cautiously, but tenderly, her summer arms—all forgetting that winter left unwillingly, when their mother spring looked so joyful. But winter did come back, growling hoarsely, and for three days and nights held undisputed sway, destroying as many of Spring's children as his license permitted him. Cherry suffered intensely, as she was all clothed in white; Plum had not put on all of her summer clothes, she suffered less; while Pear and Apple braved his shocks as well as manly hearts could do, and we think with some success; but Grape fell overpowered, a victim—what she may do in the way of recovering remains to be seen. Now she's singed, helpless—apparently dead.

While we write (May 12th), the prospect for a medium fruit crop looks any thing but promising. Had the frost held off one week longer, all would have been lost; but blossoms, unopened, will endure very hard frost without injury. Here the Apple was not half bloomed when the three severe frosts of this week came upon them; and the hope is now, that we may have a fair crop of this fruit; but a degree south of this they must have been fully expanded, if so, they are gone, nearly, unless the frost has been much lighter than here. The second frosty night (Tuesday) the mercury, at sunrise, stood at 26°.

The Plums, we think, are not all gone, as they were partly protected by the blossom.—Had this covering been cast off, as it would have been with one week more of warm weather, not one would have survived 6° of frost.

Strawberries are injured, but our prospect is good for half a crop. An orchard planted on a north side hill, would doubtless have escaped unscathed.

These untimely severe frosts are frequently fatal to young orchards and newly transplanted trees, especially the Pear—causing what is usually termed *blight*, or, *fire blight*. Many trees were thus lost last year, and we should not be surprised if many more of the different kinds of fruit trees, especially newly transplanted ones, had received a shock from this frost, which would result in their death during the coming summer.

These unseasonable frosts, in connection with badly drained soils, are the principal cause of blighting or killing down of the extremities of nursery and orchard trees—usually termed *blight* or *winter-killing*;—called the latter when the result is sudden death, and the former when it produces disease resulting in death. It is not necessary that the foliage should be expanded; the result often happens when the sap commences to flow, before the bursting of the buds, when the winter takes the *blame*. In other cases the leaves shrivel in mid-summer, when it is called *fire blight*.

Thorough Cultivation.

Thorough cultivation should be attended to during this month in orchard and garden. Keep the surface stirred around trees and plants, which will allow the air access to the roots.—Air is as essential as water. Exclude that element, by pouring on water daily, causing the surface to bake, and keeping the roots steeped therein, and the roots will as certainly perish as if dried in the sun. Many kill their trees in this way, especially those newly transplanted, who do not divine the cause. Mulching is much better than water. Stir the surface once per month, and coat the surface around newly transplanted trees, for a distance of two or three feet from the trunk, and the roots will get all the water they need, even during severe drouth. Try it this season, and mark the result.

Strawberry beds should be cleaned of weeds as soon as the crop is gathered; and, where practical, a border prepared by deep cultivation and manuring for the vines to extend upon for next year's crop. The Large Early Scarlet will thus cover 5 or 6 feet of space, on either side of the bed, in July and August; thus permitting the cultivator to plow or spade under the old vines in September, which in time should be enriched and prepared for the extension of the vines by runners the next season.

New plats for strawberries should be prepared now, deeply cultivated and enriched, for the vines in August. Lay out long strips of

land, where practical, with two rows 4 feet apart, with an addition of 4 or 6 feet on each side for the ultimate extension and renewal of the bed, as above indicated.

Strawberries may be raised as cheaply as any other fruit or vegetable, if people will go at it in the right way, and procure plants of a prolific sort. Leave out the pistillates, which require another sort planted in connexion as fertilizers. This is business, legitimate only to those who have little else to attend to.

Retrospective.

On page 52, February number, is a short article on the time for pruning trees, which the reader has doubtless attributed to us, as he had a right to, appearing in our department as it does, without designation to show its authorship. Not wishing the public mislead on a point of such vital importance, and in justice to the author, as well as ourself, we notice the fact that we did not write the article in question, and were ignorant of it until our eye caught it in the February number. Will the writer consent to enlighten the public further upon the subject of late summer pruning, if he please, over his signature—or, at least give his latitude and longitude within a degree or so. Our own opinion is decidedly against late summer pruning in this latitude and longitude, as exposing the heart-wood to cold, and the introduction of water into the cracks made in seasoning, producing corruption of the heart-wood, ending in bark-blight, and ultimately in premature decay and death. If wrong we have an interest in being set right. The month of September is not a busy time with us Nurserymen. If we should be employed in pruning, let us know the fact, by all means.

THE PLUM ON THE WILD STOCK, PAGE 82.—But few sorts will live long enough to produce fruit, if grafted high on the wild stock. Worked low, and transplanted in one year, covering the place of union, ensures the emission of roots from the scion—making as healthy trees as can be produced upon the European stock, in our opinion. Avoid high working—they will all be out the way in a few years.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.—On the same page is an article from Mr. Geo. P. Peffer, which we heartily commend to all who wish to try their hand in the cultivation of Cranberries. This plant will not flourish on dry land—*Eastern humbugs* to the contrary, notwithstanding.—Give them their native soil, where the roots may

reach and immerse themselves in muddy water, and the tops encased in ice and water during winter, and the result will be, a good crop—if Mr. Peffer's directions are followed in destroying the natural grass to give them place.

GRAVENSTEIN APPLE, PAGE 113.—Glad to find it praised by one Western man. We have not yet been able to find a specimen grown west of Lake Michigan equal in flavor to other varieties of the same season. The *St. Lawrence* we have found superior to it.

Is Mr. Matthews sure he has the true variety? The stripes upon the *Gravenstein* are bright red; Mr. Matthews describes the stripes on his as "pale red."

The true variety is not difficult to propagate upon good stocks. We have had no experience in root-grafting it. False varieties have been extensively disseminated in the West. We received and cultivated the *Hoss Apple*, or *Fall Queen*, under the name for several years before the error was discovered. Will Mr. Matthews favor us with his presence and his apple, at our Fruit Growers' Fair, in September, at Milwaukee?

Cultivation of the Dahlia.

These splendid flowering plants require a deep, rich soil, and good cultivation, to ensure a profusion of perfect blooms. Plant four feet apart, with a strong stake on the north side, within three inches of the plant. The stakes should stand about 2½ feet above ground; to this tie the Dahlia about one foot above ground, and again near the top of the stake. Keep the soil loose about them, and perfectly clean of weeds. If the weather is dry, use water in the evening about the roots, first removing an inch or two of earth, replacing it immediately after the watering.

We have been requested to give directions for the cultivation of the Dahlia. The above contains all we can give which is seasonable. They should have been planted out in May; in the first days of June will do, if not previously done.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—West Indian oranges arrive in New York city in October, and are most abundant in January and February. Bananas and pineapples begin to arrive about the first of April, and are most plentiful during the three succeeding months. Cocoa-nuts arrive all the year around. Mediterranean oranges, which come in boxes, and are most extensively shipped to different parts of the United States, begin to be received in January, but not extensively until April or May.—*Selected.*

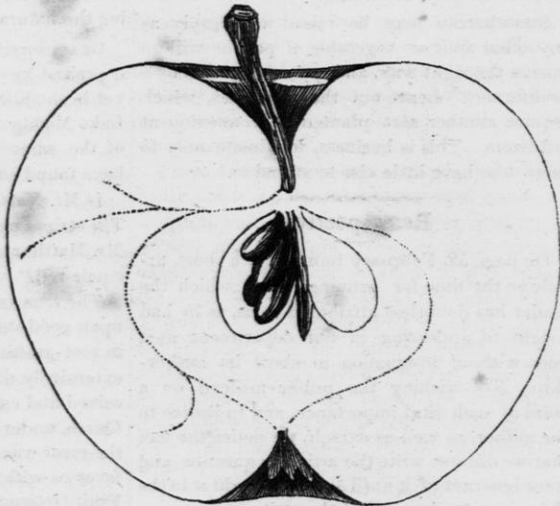
APPLE—THE BOURASSO.

SYNONYMS—*Roxbury Russet, Golden Russet, Whitney's Russet.*

This is likely to become a popular fruit in all Northern Wisconsin and about Milwaukee,—about which city we have seen it larger and fairer than any where else, except in the towns of Summit and Delafield, in Waukesha Co. This is the apple noticed in January number, as being identical with a stray, cultivated by A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois, and having been by him disseminated somewhat—in the absence of any other, it is known in connexion with his name. Though we are of opinion that E. Harkness, of Peoria county, had it in his orchard six years ago, and then thought to be *Pomme Gris*, which it resembles somewhat in the peculiar richness of its flavor, though much longer, as grown in Wisconsin, than that variety. *Fruit*, medium, round or ovate, conical, slightly ribbed, often irregular. *Color*, orange russet, tinged red on the sunny side. *Stem*, very long, rather slender, inclined. *Cavity*, deep. *Basin*, narrow, small. *Calix*, prominent, closed with reflexed segments. *Flesh*, yellowish white; fine grained; very rich, but in some specimens a little tough. *Season*, from Dec. to March.—*Tree*, a fine grower, rather upright at first, becomes spreading; shoots light brown, with large grey specks, polished; leaves large, crenate.

It may prove not to be the Bourasso; but we think it is, from such descriptions as we have at hand. Our's is taken from a specimen handed us by A. CHILDS, of Summit, and grown by him, and will be found to differ somewhat from the descriptions found in fruit books of that variety.

LAYING THE GRAPE AND CURRANT.—The last of this month and first of next is the right time to put down layers of these plants, and many others. The Grape and Currant strike root readily the first season, if the operation is properly performed. Our plan is simply to take a shoot or vine of this summer's growth; scoop out a semi-circular bed, with the bottom about 4 inches deep; lay the vine or shoot across this,



bringing the tip out of the ground in an upright direction; fill up and press down tightly, and the work is done.

A Transplanting Trowel is a convenient instrument in making layers. After culture should be thorough, the roots being formed in proportion to the growth above ground.

SET OUT TIMBER.—It is perhaps generally known that most, if not all kinds of timber will flourish well upon our prairies, if proper pains be taken to transplant them. A scarcity of fuel need never be apprehended if every prairie farmer would at once start a forest of 20 acres, which can easily be done. Witness the following from the *Whitewater Gazette*.

A SUGAR BUSH ON THE PRAIRIES.—An old Pioneer in this town, by the name of Samuel Pierce, has growing upon his farm, about a mile from our village, maple trees set out by him, that he has tapped this spring, obtaining sufficient sap to make quite an amount of maple sugar. Some of his maple trees are 6 inches in diameter, having been transplanted only about five years.

Let us grow our own fruits, and thus save the millions paid to foreign countries, now almost lost to our nation.



VICAR OF WINKFIELD.

This is a French Pear, said to have been discovered in the woods. It received its name from the fact of its having been introduced into England by Rev. Mr. RHAM, of Winkfield.—It has the following Synonyms, besides its common name: *Le Cure*, *Monsieur Le Cure*, *Clion Kumas* and *Bourgermester*.

This Pear ripens late—in the latter part of autumn—and continues in early winter. It is a good grower, productive, and excellent for

cooking. The specimen from which the above cut was taken, was grown by Col. M. P. Wilder, of Boston.

THE FRUIT TRADE.—Some thirty vessels are now engaged in the fruit trade between New York and the West Indies. A much larger trade in fruits is carried on with ports in the Mediterranean, which supply annually something like seventy or eighty cargoes—principally oranges.—*Selected.*

Errata.

We have had no opportunity of revising proof of our editorials for April or May, and must therefore beg the reader to bear this in mind, and supply words making sense, in place of some which appear, which are of the contrary description. Hereafter proof will be revised.

In April number, page 109, first line, for "sides," read *ridges*. Page 111, second paragraph, first and second lines, for "B, A, T," read *B, A, F*.

The cut on page 115, second column, is all right, only appears in an inverted position.

Other typographical errors occur in this and other numbers, which the reader will find no difficulty in correcting.

One other perhaps should be noticed. Page 116, second paragraph, 4th line, for "bud," read *bend*. Yet another:—page 112, second paragraph, 3d and 4th lines, for "cresiate seriate," read *crenate serrate*.

In May number, page 140, seventh paragraph, 2d line, for "fat," read *plump*. On same column, 2d line from bottom, for "Animals," read *Annals*, (weeds growing from seed).

Page 142, ORCHARD CATERPILLAR, 2d paragraph, 9th line, for "paper," read *pupa*. B.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

How to Make Fruit Trees Rear.

EDITOR FARMER:—In your February number is an article on "*Stocks and Grafting with a view of promoting Productiveness*;" and in addition to that article I would say that if your subscribers have apple trees which having been transplanted from a poor to a rich soil—grow too luxuriently to bear fruit, they can force the formation of fruit-buds by simply *tying a string around a branch*. This makes the branch swell above the string which disappears wholly in the bark.

It is only the second year I have practiced this, but I can show two trees in my garden which have each one branch bearing blossoms, and that is the one with the string tied around it.

I have noticed this mode of thwarting the growth of the trees and forcing them to make fruit buds on pear trees, and even on black and red currants—the former of which do not bear much with me, on account of the fat soil. If I do well recollect, I have read long ago that this method of binding strings around branches will make them bear larger fruit than they would do otherwise. I know very well, that when a man has a great orchard, this putting

strings around the branches of the trees might take too much time, and therefore this method will only be good for the owners of a few fruit trees, who can well attend them. I would suggest, then, to prune very little, but to put the strings around such branches as the trees can well spare, and leave free those branches which must form the shape of the tree.

I have not experienced yet whether a string which is embodied in the bark of the branch will ultimately kill it; but I don't consider that an objection, if we apply it only to branches which otherwise we would cut off.

I had one tree which had to be tied to a pole to keep it in a straight position. This tree shows more blossoms than its neighbors; and, I don't know but the strong string tied around had something to do with that. But if we adopt this method on the stem of a tree, we will have to be careful and cut the string loose as soon as we see it will get into the bark.

A. E. DUDOR BOUSQUET.

Pella, Iowa, May, 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Plum on Wild Stock—Pudding—Bark Louse.

MR. EDITOR:—Last spring I set a plum scion into a wild stock, which grew (measuring the branches) thirty-six feet; main stock six feet one inch in length, and four and three-fourths inches in circumference, at the bottom. Now, May 6th, said graft is nicely in blossom. Now beat that and I will try again or knock under.

In the Feb. number p. 53, you speak of a cheap and quick pudding; well, our worthy Post Master's wife says, if you will substitute corn meal for flour in said pudding, and if you do not like it much better, she will think you are no yankee.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is one thing I want you, or some of your correspondents sho'd tell us, and that is how to destroy the bark louse on apple trees? If you can't tell us how to do that, just give us the history and *human* nature of them (if you have it,) so that we farmers can study out some preventative or cure. Well I guess here is enough for the first grist.

R. L. BAGLEY.

Dodge's Corners May 6, 1855.

REMARKS:—We'll try the pudding by all means—and due attention will be paid to the bark louse.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Entomology.

We begin with this big word, for by the enlightened policy of our Legislature, every School District in Wisconsin is now supplied with a copy of Webster's American Dictionary, in which technical and scientific terms are defined as well as those of more common use. The subject is brought up just now by the receipt of the last volume of the Natural History of New York, containing descriptions of the more common and injurious species of insects, by E. Emmons, M. D. This is a very valuable publication, but rather carelessly printed; many of the references to the plates, &c., being wrong. Although it does not satisfy the expectations either of the farmer, or of the entomologist, yet it is, as said above, a very valuable work. We are informed that the special study of the insects of New York has now been committed to Dr. Asa Fitch, under the direction of the State Agricultural Society.

The following extract from the work of Dr. Emmons will be read with much interest by every intelligent farmer, gardener, and nurseryman: "There is, says M. Boisgiraud, a numerous family, composed of carnivorous species, most of them robust and very voracious, which may be multiplied with impunity and without fear in our gardens. They do not feed upon plants, which they are called to protect: on the contrary, they and their larvæ make great havoc of the herbivorous insects. Who would believe it? The greater part of the cultivators crush these powerful auxiliaries with a kind of avidity; while the butterfly, which is to give birth to numerous caterpillars, which afterwards devour their plants, is the object of their admiration, and frequently of their protection. A multitude of noxious insects, after having committed ravages upon our property, disappeared suddenly, without our being made acquainted with the cause. In looking more closely into these matters, one might be assured, that in most cases, an enemy of the insect which has disappeared, has produced the happy result. I can furnish some proofs in support of this opinion.

"A thick foliage of a fine avenue of poplar was all at once attacked by an immense quantity of caterpillars of *Bombax dispar*. I thought of giving them the *calosoma sycophanta* for company; as, like them, it passes its life upon the trees, feeding upon the caterpillars which it

meets, and even deposits its eggs in their nests, that its voracious progeny may procure nourishment more easily and in greater abundance. Well! this insect multiplied itself with a rapidity truly astonishing; and the caterpillars disappeared, without those who were witnesses to the destruction having the least idea of the causes which produced it. M. Boisgiraud then gives it as his opinion, that the neighborhood of the city of Toulouse is so little ravaged by the *Melolontha vulgaris* which is so destructive in other parts of France, because the *Carabus auratus* seizes and devours the *Melolontha* previous to the deposition of its eggs; and that it is more fond of these, than of any part of the insect. You see then that it is indispensable to study the manners and habits of destructive insects, that their instinct and address may be successfully employed for the destruction of the species able to do us injury. Then in place of barbarously crushing the useful species which have the misfortune to be not always ornamented with the rich colors of the butterfly or the *Buprestis*, we will endeavor to protect them and propagate their race. We will find auxiliaries in them the more valuable, as they increase with our adversaries, and as they alone are able to rival the cunning of these ingenious enemies."

This extract is sufficient to show how important is the careful study of insect life. If our young readers will begin a course of observation and study of those species that they find injuring the crops, fruits, and garden products, and will note down the results from day to day, we should soon be in possession of facts that might lead to important discoveries, and perhaps to certain remedies for their depredations. We are not quite sure that all our readers spend their leisure hours on things of more importance; and therefore have no hesitation in calling their attention to this matter of insects. Instead of spending the time listlessly at home, or in bad company abroad, the young people of Wisconsin would do well to turn their thoughts upon the beautiful and interesting products of nature around them. By so doing they will find an agreeable and useful way of occupying their spare time, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they are adding to the great sum of human knowledge by which the world has been so much advanced within the last fifty or one hundred years.

I. A. LAPHAM.

Milwaukee, May 10, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREES.—The work of ornamenting New England with shade trees, on an extensive scale, has begun. Some five years ago the first ornamental tree association was formed at Chelsea. Since then others have been formed at Boston, at South Boston, Haverhill, St. Albans, (Vt.) etc., for the purpose of planting trees on every street of the places. The results have been most happy. Take East Boston alone. Within three years 1250 forest trees have been planted, at an expense of about \$4000, or a little more than \$3 each. The change in that part of the city is wonderful, and the rise of the property on some streets has advanced five per cent. through the trees alone.

ANIMAL WEATHER PROPHETS.—By carefully noticing the changes in the conduct in certain animals, a person of ordinary sagacity will be able to form a tolerably correct opinion in relation to the state of the weather. It will be seen by the following extract from an English Meteorological Journal that those interesting animals, the spider and the leech, possess in a remarkable degree the property of predicting changes in the weather.

"Spiders generally alter their webs once in twenty-four hours; and a rule has been deduced from this, by an attentive observer of these natural prognostics, whereby to foretell the coming change. If they thus alter their web between six and seven in the evening, there will be a fine night; if in the morning, a fine day; if they work during rain, expect fine weather, and the more active and busy the spider is, the finer will be the weather. If spider's webs (gossamar) fly in the autumn with a south wind, expect an east wind and fine weather. If garden spiders break off and destroy their webs, and creep away, expect continued rain and showery weather.

The leech also possesses the peculiar property of indicating approaching changes of the weather in a most eminent degree. In fair and frosty weather it remains motionless and rolled up in a spiral form at the bottom of the vessel; previous however, to rain or snow, it will creep to the top, where, should the rain be heavy or of long continuance, it will remain for a considerable time—if trifling, it will descend. Should the rain or snow be accompanied with wind, it will dart about with great velocity, and seldom cease its evolutions until it blows hard. If a storm of thunder or lightning be approaching, it will be exceedingly agitated, and express its feelings in violent convulsive starts at the top of the glass. It is remarkable, that however fine and serene the weather may be, and to our senses no indication of a coming

change either from the sky, the barometer, or any other cause, be, if the leech shifts its position, or moves about sluggishly, the coincident results will undoubtedly occur within twenty-four hours."

GREAT PRODUCTS.—We copy the following from the Granite Farmer, in which they are found over the well known initials, J. W. P. Some of Mr. Brown's facilities for raising great crops, it is true, are not enjoyed by inland farmers, but it is well for us to see what others are doing, and to enquire to what extent we may do the like. Mr. B.'s results relate to the year just past.

In a statement made by Mr. Ephraim Brown, of Marblehead, to the trustees of the Essex Co. Agricultural Society—it is said by himself, and the foreman on his farm, which is situated on the Neck so called, nearly surrounded by the Ocean, that the following crops were grown the last season to the acre:

Cabbages,—1400 heads—some of which weighed 20 pounds or more.

Squashes,—13½ tons—sold for \$35 per ton.

Carrots,—34 tons—sold for \$10 per ton in Boston.

Onions,—400 barrels—sold for \$2 per barrel in Boston.

Turnips,—30 tons.

Potatoes,—260 bushels.

The entire sales of vegetable products from thirty acres cultivated, exceeds \$7,000.

Mr. B. employs 8 or 10 foreign laborers, through the season of cultivation, at an average cost of \$10 per month, and their living—no intoxicating drinks are permitted to be used on or about the farm.

Successful drainage, and abundance of sea manure, are the springs, that produce these crops.

There may be other farms more productive, but they have not come to my knowledge.

"Well, Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" "Ees, sah, he be berry good farmer; he make two crops in one year!" "How is that, Sambo?" "Why he sells his hay in the fall, and makes money once; den in the spring he sells all the hides of the cattle that die for want of hay and dus make money twice."

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—We are pleased to learn that this young and enterprising State has, at the present session of its Legislature, passed an act establishing a State Agricultural School.—When will the Empire State do the like for this great interest?

The provisions of the Michigan law authorize the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society to select a farm of not less than 500 acres, nor more than 1,000 acres, within ten miles of Lansing, the capital of the State, subject to the approval of the Board of Education. Twenty-two sections of salt spring lands, or the monies arising from the sale, are appropriated for the pay of the purchase, the erections, furniture, library, &c. The School is to be under the direction of the State Board of Education. From \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year appropriated to pay the teachers. Tuition to be forever free, to pupils from the State.

RAT PROOF CORN CRIB.—A friend has sent us the following directions for building a Rat Proof Corn Crib, a building that is much needed on every farm, especially where corn is so scarce and rats so plentiful. Try it:

"In framing let the sleepers into the side sills so that the top of the sleepers and sills will be level; joint your flooring, drive up tight, and nail down fast, and you have a floor that will neither loose your scattered corn, nor let in the rats or mice.

Neither use stone or brick for *under pinning*, for the rats will certainly undermine them, and your sills settle; but use good blocks, two feet long, brought to a square at the top of the size of your sill. Use these precautions, and I will guarantee you a complete riddance from the rat tribe, if you do not let them in at the door."—*Farmer and Planter.*

CLOVER AND ORCHARD GRASS.—All farmers know that Clover and Timothy do not ripen at the same time, and often the Clover is lost, i. e. its best qualities, in order to let the Timothy mature. Now I have had three years experience with a field sown with Clover and Orchard grass. I have found these to ripen together. I have found the Orchard grass yield a larger amount than Timothy, and I also find that my cattle prefer the hay, to that of Clover

and Timothy. For "soiling" the two grasses are admirably adapted, starting early in spring, and then immediately after sowing. Another thing in favor of Orchard grass is, that it will grow finely in the shade under orchard trees, and if sown in woods partially cleared, makes capital pasturage.—*QUERCUS, in Bucyrus Jour.*

FACTS ABOUT MILK.—Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time; it should be put into a deep narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dis, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy, 50 degrees Fahrenheit, all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 70 degrees it will perhaps rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather the milk is less rich than in dry and warm, and on this account more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be the best for drinking, and hence it would be best for calves; in summer it is best suited for cheese; and in autumn the butter keeping is better than that of summer—the cows less frequently milked, give richer milk and consequently more butter. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn, which is the poorest.

BOILED CUSTARD PUDDING.—Boil a pint of new milk with a little lemon-peel and a few laurel leaves; pour it (*boiling hot*) upon five eggs, well beaten; sweeten it to taste. When nearly cold, add a dessert-spoonful of French brandy. Butter a basin or mould, and boil it for half an hour.

Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

Now June, with all her sportive train,
In smiles and flowers array'd,
Spreads life o'er nature's vast domain,
In every varied grade.

No month in the whole twelve requires so much vigilance on the part of the farmer and gardener, as June. The labor will mainly consist in the tillage of the growing crops. The weeds will strive for the ascendancy, and timely exertion will only keep them under.

Corn, potatoes, and all other crops in drills or hills, must be attended to with the greatest care. Start the cultivator as soon as the rows of the growing crop can be followed—before the weeds are large enough to offer any resistance, or begin to sap the soil. Recollect, that one hour's work among the weeds, in a warm, sunny day, will do more to eradicate them, than half a day's work on a damp or cloudy day.—Ever remember the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine."

Sowing turnips for fall and winter use is frequently done too late—it should be done by the middle of this month, instead of the 20th or 25th of July. We have always failed with late sowing. Sown early they get the benefit of the wet and lowery weather more frequent in July and early August, than later.—Let the soil be deep, mellow and rich. The best way is to plant in drills—rows 15 inches apart. Carrots, which we regard very much superior to turnips for stock, will do well sown the early part of this month.

PEAS FOR SEED.—All who wish to avoid buggy peas for winter use or seed, will sow them about the 15th of this month. The *Pea Weevil*, which deposits its eggs in the blossom of the pea for propagation, is limited to a certain period—thus, late sown peas escape its attacks.—Peas sown after the 15th of June are safe.

The garden and orchard should now receive special attention. Wherever seeds have come up too thick, thin out and fill up vacant spaces by transplanting. Peas for succession should be sown. Beets and Carrots sown early this month will be better for winter use than earlier sown. Plant Cucumbers, for pickles. Transplant Cabbages for winter use. Cabbages are often destroyed by grubs, which eat them off just below the surface. Watch them—destroy the grub, and replace another plant. We know of no better protection than to encircle each

plant with oiled paper, descending into the soil about three inches.

Look out for the striped bugs. The most effectual way we have ever found to prevent their ravages is, to go among the hills with a couple of small flat sticks, and kill them. The best time to do it is just before dark and early in the morning—every one visible can then be caught. Remove all grass and weeds from about the roots of fruit trees.

Your pie-plant and grape vines should receive all the soap-suds, sink s'ops, &c.

EGGS AND SAUSAGES.—Boil four sausages for five minutes, when half cold cut them in half lengthways, put a little butter or fat in frying-pan and put the sausages in and fry gently, break four eggs into the pan, cook gently and serve. Raw sausages will do as well, only keep them whole, and cook slowly.

A VERY NICE RICE PUDDING.—Take half a teacupful of the best rice, put it in a small dish with three table-spoonfuls of moist sugar. Fill up the dish with milk and water in equal proportions, and bake very slowly. It is eaten cold.

WORTH KNOWING.—A young lady of this city, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were of course very great, and lock-jaw was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden, and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial.—Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by every body.—*Phil. Eve. Post.*

INVISIBLE CEMENT.—[singlass, boiled in spirits of wine, will produce a fine, transparent cement, which will unite broken glass so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible and perfectly secure.

TO MAKE FINE PAN-CAKES, FRIED WITHOUT BUTTER OR LARD.—Take a pint of cream and six new-laid eggs; beat them well together;—put in a quarter of a pound of sugar and one nutmeg or a little beaten mace—which you please, and so much as will thicken—almost as much as ordinary pan-cake flour batter; your pan must be heated reasonably hot, and wiped with a clean cloth; this done, spread your batter thin over it, and fry.

HINTS FOR A HOUSEHOLD.—For the greater proportion of households, throughout our whole country, are managed without the aid of much hired help, by the females of each family. The maxim, "If you would be well served, you must serve yourself, has considerable truth in it; at least those families who serve themselves, escape many vexations of spirit, because if the work be not very well done when we do it with our own hands, we are more apt to be satisfied. There are some sorts of domestic work, that of dairy work is one, which no hired help would be competent to discharge. This must be done by a wife or daughter, who feels a deep personal interest in the property of her husband or father. Many of our farmers' wives are among the best housekeepers in the land, possessing that good sense, vigor of mind, native delicacy of taste or tact, and firm conscientiousness, which gift the character with power to attempt anything that duty demands.—These are the "noble matronage" which our republic should honor. It is the sons of such mothers who have ever stood foremost to defend or serve their country—

"With word, or pen, or pointed steel."

One of the greatest defects in the present system of female education, is the almost total neglect of showing the young lady how to apply her learning so as to improve her domestic economy. It is true that necessity generally teaches, or rather obliges her to learn this science after she is married; but it would have saved her from many anxious hours, and troubles if she had learned how to make bread and coffee, and cook a dinner, before she left her father's house; and it would have been better still, if she had been instructed at school to regard this knowledge as an indispensable accomplishment in the education of a young lady.—*Mrs. Hale's Cook Book.*

TO COLOR NANKEEN.—Take a pail full of weak lye, and put into it a piece of copperas half the size of a hen's egg; boil it and it will produce a fine nankeen color that will neither wash or boil out. This is a good color for the linings of bed quilts, comforters, boys pants &c.

A GOOD SALVE.—A friend who has tried it gives us the following recipe:—Boil hemlock bark until you obtain its strength, then strain the liquor and evaporate down to the consistency of molasses; to this add an equal part of lard. This is valuable for chapped hands, lips, &c.—*Maine Far.*

HOMINY.—We know the value of this article as an economical, palatable, wholesome, nutritious food; and we wish we could induce every one of our readers to try it, as we do every morning for breakfast. Hominy is coming more and more into use in this city every year, but not half so much as it would if better known, and particularly if our cooks knew how to prepare it. Nothing can be more simple, and that perhaps is the reason, because it is so simple nobody can undestand it. We give the formula:

Wash the hominy, if you think you must—though we should as soon think of washing flour before using it—and put it in soak in three times as much water as you wish to cook of hominy, and set it where it will become a little warm—It should soak at least twelve hours. Boil it in the same water in a porcelain lined kettle, until it is soft, still leaving each grain quite whole.—Be very careful to keep sufficient water in the kettle to prevent the mass from sticking, or it will burn. When done, all the water will be absorbed. Never add salt, or butter, or meat to the hominy while cooking. Season it after it is done or leave every one to add salt, butter, or meat gravy to his liking.

The original way of making hominy, is with a wooden mortar and pestle,—the improved machine, a shaft armed with files, steam-driven, inside of a cylinder, where the corn is entirely freed of the hulls.

In this city, the article thus made is called samp, though very erroneously; and the name of hominy only given to the product of a grinding mill, which cracks the corn, which is afterwards winnowed of the hulls, and sifted into different degrees of coarseness. The coarsest is always the best. It costs at present about three cents a pound; it is cheaper and better than rice; it is a good substitute for potatoes; and \$3 worth of hominy will go farther than \$10 worth of potatoes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TO MAKE PRIME VINEGAR.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Cultivator* vouches for the merit of the following recipe for making vinegar. Take and mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of rain water, and one quart of yeast. Let it ferment and stand for four weeks, and you will have the best of vinegar.

TO MAKE PAN OR GRIDDLE CAKES.—To one quart of sour milk, add the yolks of four eggs, saleratus enough to sweeten the milk, put in flour to make a batter; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth and stir it in when you commence to bake; they are much better than the common way of making them.

Editors Table.

SALE OF SHORT HORNS.—We would invite the attention of western stock men to the sale of Short Horns, by J. M. SHERWOOD, of Auburn, N. Y., to take place on the 20th of the present month. We have no hesitation in saying, that Mr. Sherwood's stock is fully equal to any that can be found in this or any other country; and we regard Mr. Sherwood as one of the most honorable dealers that can be found. We speak understandingly—having dealt with Mr. S., and seen some of his stock.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We have often requested that correspondents write upon one side of the paper only. It is a bore to have a communication of four or five pages written upon both sides. If any *Greek* and *Latin*, or other "Know Nothing" words, be thrown in, write and spell them out plainly.

FIRST SALE OF NEW WHEAT.—Under this head the Rochester, N. Y., *Union* says, one of the most extensive farmers in an adjoining town has contracted his growing wheat crop at \$2 per bushel to a country miller.

If this was a bonafied transaction, why are not the names of the parties given? We are inclined to believe it a sham report for speculation.

HOPS.—What kind of soil is best for growing hops? An answer to this question in the Farmer might be interesting to many of your subscribers. E. F.

Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis.

REMARKS.—Hops will do well on any land suited to corn. A deep, rich, warm, loamy soil is the best. The land should be plowed from ten to twelve inches deep, and if not naturally rich and strong, should be made so by manuring.

THE CAROLINA CULTIVATOR is the title of a new monthly Agricultural Journal, of 32 pages, from Raleigh, N. C. The number before us is very handsomely done up, both mechanically and editorially—is filled with matter evincing the right taste on the part of the editor to make the enterprise successful. Let the agriculturalists of North Carolina and the South, bestow upon it the requisite support \$1 per year, Mr. D. Cook, Editor and Publisher.

☞ We live on one another. To keep the birds, Nature made worms.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.—From all parts we have the most flattering accounts of the growing wheat crop. The season, so far, has been better for this than any other crop.—The weather has been cool—causing the plant to set strong before making much growth above. With a moderate degree of wet; and a fair season for harvesting, we may anticipate the best crop that has been taken from the ground for many years. The prospects are that prices will rule high, but don't be too sanguine.—[ED FARMER.

Our spring is very forward up in these high latitudes, the forest is getting quite green, grass is coming forward with a rush, the most of our spring sowing is done, and the promise we have of a bounteous harvest of winter wheat is such as never was had in this part of the country these eight years, (that is since the sound of the woodman's ax was heard in this part of the land.)

JAMES STONE.

Winoski, Sheboygan Co., May 1855.

P. S. I would say the FARMER is well received in this community, and is highly spoken of by all that have formed acquaintance with it. It is just the thing for this part of the Western world, being, as it is, the experience of thousands of our western farmers. If well read, and its precepts carried out in practice, it will prove the best investment ever put out by the Wisconsin farmers. J. S.

CROPS.—Everything promises well for the coming crops. One thing we are happy in being able to state, and that is, a greater number of acres is being put under cultivation in this county this year, than ever before.—*Racine Democrat.*

THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.—The last number of the *Mark Lane Express* says that the prospects of the next wheat crop are good, thinks prices cannot go higher, and that the stock on hand will last till harvest.

☞ The Monroe *Sentinel* says that wheat never looked better in Green County than it does this season.

CROPS.—Never did winter wheat look any better than it does this spring, in this section of the country. There is every prospect now of the most abundant yield which there has ever been, and our farmers are feeling good in proportion to the prospects, as they have a right to.—*Montello Young American.*

THE GROWING WHEAT.—We believe there has not for many years been a spring when the

wheat throughout the country gave such promise of an abundant harvest as it does now.—From all quarters the accounts are of the most cheering character.

From all parts of our own state we have the same intelligence. The fields of Iowa and Missouri are also very promising, and we receive none but the most favorable accounts from Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and the wheat-growing portions of New York and Canada. The only exceptions to the unusually encouraging prospects which have come under our notice are in portions of Virginia and Tennessee. If the season continues as favorable as it has begun we shall have a most abundant harvest.—*Chicago Democratic Press.*

GRANT COUNTY.—The Grant Co. Herald thus sets forth some of the advantages which that county possesses for settlers:

"As to the Agricultural resources of Grant County, a region nearer perfection cannot be found in the West; we lack no part, whether of soil, climate, timber, water, rock or other essential.

"Mining is a permanent and substantial interest, from which an annual cash revenue is derived, equal in amount to about \$30 per head for each inhabitant of the county, or between 500 and 600 thousand dollars. The mines pay larger the more they are worked, and when a better system of mining is adopted they will pay much better. The lead product of Grant County will always keep money plenty, no difference if every bank breaks from Maine to Texas. Every kind of building material, stone, and clay for bricks included, are plenty and of perfect quality. We have any amount of blue limestone—said to be the best rock material in existence, except marble; also plenty of lime and sand.

PORK BRINE POISONOUS.—A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, writing from Dane County, gives some information which may be of interest to some of our readers:

"By inserting the following you may perhaps do a service to your numerous readers.

"A neighbor of mine, Mr. Henry Wightman, lost three cows by giving them old pork brine mixed with water, early in the winter. Another neighbor lost a calf from the same cause—another case of two or more cows, near Halena, in Richland county, came to my knowledge, where the cows sucked the brine from the ground where it had been thrown from the barrel, and died soon after."

MADISON.—Mechanics, of all kinds, are as busy as possible. Houses are going up as by magic; and the only difficulty is, that the lumber yards cannot supply the material half fast enough. A house, which may be built for 500 could be rented for 200 dollars. The population now exceeds 7000, and by next fall we confidently hope to have more than 10,000.—Much of the prosperity of Madison is owing to the public spirit and business tact of many of her citizens. Ex-Governor Farwell, whose name is familiar in almost every family in the State, is a thorough business man. He spares no expense nor pains in promoting the interests of Madison. His house and out-offices which are now in process of erection will not only be ornaments to this city, but will be models to the State.—*Capital Gazette.*

RETURNED.—Messrs. L. A. Cole, L. R. Cady, and J. S. Baily, have returned from their trip to Kansas. From what we have heard them say of their trip, we should judge that Kansas is the place to spend money not to make it.—*Chronicle.*

☞ To make a real experiment—an intelligent one—the nature of the soil must be understood; the nature of the crop proposed to be raised must be known; and the nature of the manure intended to be applied, and all adapted to each other. If there is no such mutual adaptation known to exist, the result will be an accident, instead of an intelligent gaining of an object. And then the produce must be carefully weighed and measured. And the thing must be so conducted, that it will be known, that the result must come from the means used, not from some accidental cause, or the operation is no experiment.—*Oxford Dem.*

☞ H. A. Wise says Virginia "has an iron chain of mountains running through her centre, which God has placed there to milk the clouds and be the source of her silver rivers." Milking the clouds to make silver rivers beats the Durhams.—*Bost. Post.*

Yes, the Durhams may be beat that way, but can the milk-men? In these parts they milk the clouds and sell the milk.—*Racine Dem.*

☞ Grasshoppers are eating up the crops in some parts of Texas, and flocks of plover on the prairies are eating up the grasshoppers.

So says an exchange paper. Why don't the plovers eat the grasshoppers first?

☞ The Reaper cases have been decided in the U. S. Court in favor of McCormick's Patent.

OUR NEW MASTERS—WHO ARE THEY?—At the ratio of emigration westward, now progressing, it is evident that Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota rule have their moral, industrial and political keeping in new hands before another year. But for the laws requiring of settlers a year's residence, the legislatures of the states and territory named, would be made by a new set next fall. What our new keepers are to do with us, is the next question.—What new elements will they introduce into the new compact of fun, fancy and fashion, and will they try to mend things at Madison by hoisting a new and better set of men into power? Are the new comers of a higher standard of principles and morals than the old set, and do they smoke pipes as the old ones do? We notice that all we see are well behaved, smoke good cigars and eschew rot-gut whisky. They all inquire for farms, and talk of living by work. Very few mechanics are coming in, and no professional men. The quality of persons arriving appears to be of the highest order.—*Grant Co. Herald.*

Mr. Cramer, of the Wisconsin, appends to our notice of the Governor's visit to our High School the following opinion of it:

"That School is one of the Institutions of Racine, and we do not wonder that her citizens feel proud of it. We were shown through it last autumn, and we then thought that not an Academy in the State of New York could compare with it; and yet, the Racine school is in a place which was a wilderness twenty years ago. Such is progress in Wisconsin."—*Racine Dem.*

SPARE THE BIRDS.—The *Fireside Journal* says:—Teach your children, in mercy to spare the nests of the harmless little birds, and if you have a heart to be thankful, it will rise up in unison with the little songster's carol, to think your lot is cast in such a vale of flowers and singing birds. These are some of the many things provided to lighten the toil of labor, and it is a vitiated taste acquired from a false system of education, that prevents us from deriving a great deal of happiness from such small accompaniments of the journey of life.

Hens and chickens should never be allowed to amuse themselves, as it always results in fowl play.

The *Baltimore American* says the cost of living in that city is fully one hundred per cent higher than it was ten years ago.

KANSAS.—The *St. Louis Republican* learns from Washington that the land offices in Kansas and Nebraska will not be opened yet for a year or more.

Two residents of this town, Messrs. Hubbard and Barney, returned from Kansas last week, disgusted with that country. They were unable to find a spot worth locating on. All the locations on which there is either timber or water, are in the hands of claimants or speculators. It is also a fact as stated by Missouri papers, that no rain has fallen there this season, and none of any consequence in a year.—Travellers find it very difficult to obtain water for their horses.—*Plain Dealer.*

Great country that. Our opinion has ever been that the man who leaves Wisconsin or any of her adjoining or neighboring States to find a home in Kansas will wish himself back again.—[ED. FARMER.]

Twenty-eight hundred and seventy-six dollars worth of butter, the product of Canada and Nova Scotia, were entered at the custom house, N. Y., per bark Halifax on last week.

TO GET RID OF GRAIN WEEVILS.—The simplest and most effective remedy is the salting of wheat at the time of housing it, say one pound of salt to every two bushels of wheat.—If this precaution be used, no fear need be entertained in relation to the insects referred to, for the effectiveness of the means spoken of has been proved by practical experiment, as to put beyond all doubt certainty of success.—J. PAYNE LOWE, in *Working Farmer.*

We are gratified to announce to our readers a CATHARTIC PILL, (of which see advertisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated Physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER. His Cherry Pectoral, every where known as the best remedy ever offered to the public for coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that any thing from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know, and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his crucibles, and consequently is well worthy a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—*Racine Com. Adv.*

Difficulties are whetstones to sharpen our fortitude.

ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.—Dr. Beeswax, in his admirable "Essay on Domestic Economy," talks to young ladies after this fashion: "Girls, do you want to get married—and do you want good husbands? If so, cease to act like fools. Don't take a pride in saying you never did house-work—never cooked a pair of chickens—never made a bed, and so on. Don't turn up your pretty noses at honest industry—never tell your friends that you are not obliged to work. When you go shopping never take your mother with you to carry the bundle. Don't be afraid to be seen in the kitchen cooking steak."

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Davis' Patent Adjustable Churn

BUTTER WORKER COMBINED.

BEING now in use in the northern counties of the State, it has in no case failed to give satisfaction. It is warranted to perform as follows:

- 1st. Produce the Butter as easily as any other churn.
- 2d. Gather the Butter after it is produced.
- 3d. Work the Butter into a roll, and expel the butter-milk therefrom completely.
- 4th. Salt the butter before taken from the Churn.

It is strong and durable, easily cleaned and kept in order—simple in its construction, and scientific in its operations,

The article will be introduced as far as possible into the different counties of the state, the present season, and on examination and trial if asked for it. Manufactured at Berlin, Marquette Co. The Rights of Counties for sale.

G. N. SMITH.

Berlin, Marquette Co., June, 1855.

SALE OF IMPORTED

SHORT HORNED CATTLE!

South Down Sheep and Suffolk Hogs.

I WILL sell by Auction, at my residence, on Wednesday, 20th June next, my entire Herd of **SHORT HORNED CATTLE**—consisting of about twenty-five (25) head of my choice animals. Nearly the whole of them are imported and their direct descendants.

Also, about seventy-five **SOUTH DOWN SHEEP**. These are imported from the flock of Jonas Wells, Esq., of England, and their descendants.

Also, a few **SUFFOLK HOGS**, bred from the importation of J. C. Jackson, Esq.

CATALOGUES, with the pedigrees and further particulars, will be ready about the 20th of April, and can be had at the offices of the different Agricultural papers in this State, and Ohio Cultivator and Indiana Farmer, and by application to me.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums under \$100, cash; over \$100 to \$150, three months; over \$150 to \$300, six months; and all over \$300, six and twelve months' credit, on approved notes with interest.

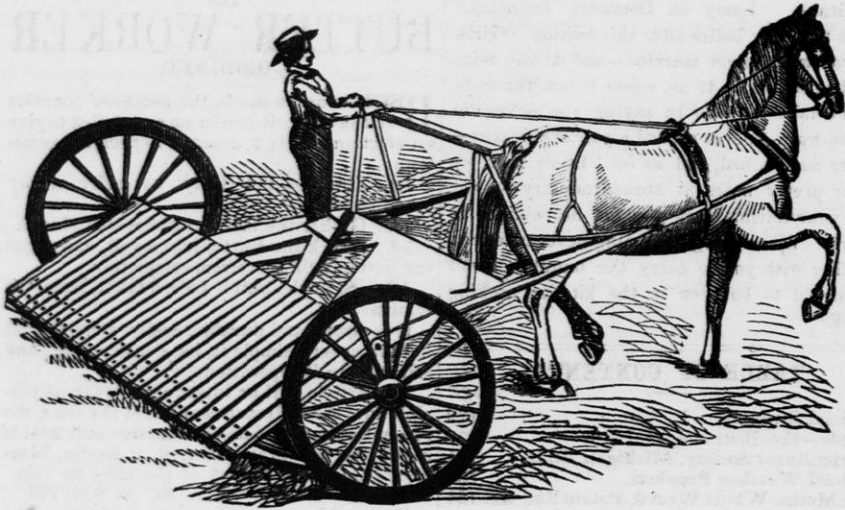
J. M. SHERWOOD,

April, 1855—3m. Auburn, N. Y.

SUFFOLK & ESSEX PIGS.

S. B. EDWARDS, of Troy, offers for sale a choice lot of **SUFFOLK** and **ESSEX PIGS**, bred from stock imported by Lewis G. Morris, of Morrisiana, N. Y. They will be delivered, if requested, at Eagle Centre Depot free of charge.

All communications addressed to him at East Troy, Wis., will be promptly attended to.
East Troy, June, 1854. jy



DELANO'S INDEPENDENT
HORSE RAKE.

The above Rake is made and for sale at Fond du Lac, Wis.

This Rake was patented in 1849, and has been extensively used in the Eastern States, and proved to be far superior to any Horse Rake that has ever been used. Where it has been used it has superceded all others for the ease and perfect manner that it does the work. The Rake is fitted to the hind-wheels of a single-horse wagon; each tooth acts separately and independently, as the keys of a piano—its head being suspended by a rod or hinge over the axle-tree, and one tooth only being attached to each head.

H CONKLIN,
B. SPENCER.

Fond du Lac, April 1, 1855 3m

ENGLISH CATTLE,

IMPORTED ON COMMISSION BY

Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BROTHERS,

Bishops Stortford, Herts, England.

Being much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best Stock, without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America. The firm having had forty years experience, they feel confident of giving satisfaction, both as regards price and selecting the stock from the best herds in England.

*Thorough Bred Horses, Hampshire South Down,
Short Horned Cattle, Cotswold,
Devons, Leicester,
Herefords, Suffolk Pigs,
Ayrshire, Essex
Alderney Cows from the Berkshire "
Islands of Jersey and Merino Sheep from Spain
Guernsey, Mules do
Pure South Down Sheep,*

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have appointed one of the most experienced men in England entirely for purchasing

THOROUGH BRED HORSES,

And they have also an Agent in Spain for purchasing

Mules, Merino Sheep, etc.

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have purchased a valuable Patent, which will prevent accidents occurring to Cattle across the Atlantic—they can now safely be imported any time during the year. The Cattle will be insured from Liverpool to New York, by charging a small per centage.

A Steamer will leave Liverpool with Cattle about the first of every month.

The Stock will be delivered at New York in about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

Orders received, or for circulars containing all information, apply to Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BRO., or J. M. MILLER, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorized to act as our Agent.

New York, Jan. 1, 1855: 1y

ALBANY

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,*On Hamilton, Liberty and Union Streets ;***WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE***Removed to 52 State Street,*

ALBANY, N. Y.

The Proprietors of the above named establishment being the sole owners and manufacturers of

EMERY'S PATENT HORSE-POWER,

& C.—ALL ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER PARTIES FOR THEIR MANUFACTURE HAVING EXPIRED—have formed a new co-partnership, under the firm of

EMERY BROTHERS,

And will continue the sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, as heretofore, at the old stands of EMERY & Co. By this arrangement the united efforts and interest of the Brothers, long known to the public, are secured, and no exertion will be spared to meet the wishes of those dealing in and using the class of implements they manufacture—their leading branch being the manufacture of the justly celebrated

*Emery's Patent Changeable Geered***RAIL-ROAD HORSE POWERS,**

with the machines to be propelled by it, as Threshing Machines, Saw Mills, and Machinery generally.

These Powers having been submitted repeatedly to the most severe tests and trials to determine their relative merit and utility with those of every known manufacturer, have without exception been awarded the highest prizes for superiority—among which were the following:

New York State Agricultural Society, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851.

Michigan State Agricultural Society, 1853, 1852, 1851.

Indiana State Agricultural Society, 1853.

Illinois State Agricultural Society, 1853.

Pennsylvania State Ag. Society, 1853

Maryland State Agricultural Society, 1853.

Missouri State Agricultural Society, 1853.

American Institute, 1852, 1851.

New York Crystal Palace, 1853.

Canada Provincial Society, 1852, 1851.

Connecticut State Agricultural Fair, 1854.

Warranty, Capacity, Economy, &c.

The Two Horse Power and THRESHER, is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, and the ONE HORSE POWER from 75 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye; or both kinds of power, &c.,

are capable of threshing double that amount of oats, barley or buckwheat, per day, of ordinary fair yield. If the crops be extraordinarily heavy or light, greater or less results will follow.

These Powers, Threshers, &c., are warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and to operate as represented by this Circular, to the satisfaction of the purchaser, together, with a full right of using them in any territory of the United States, subject to be returned within three months, and home transportation and full purchase money refunded if not found acceptable to purchasers.

The public may rest assured the reputation heretofore earned for our manufactures, shall be fully sustained, by using none but the best material and workmanship; and by a strict attention to business, they hope to merit and enjoy a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, which we respectfully solicit.

N. B. All articles bear the name of "EMERY" in raised letters upon the cast iron parts, and however much others may resemble them, none are genuine without this mark.

Full descriptive illustrated price Catalogues sent gratis on application.

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*Albany, N. Y., April, 1855.***H. FRIEND & BROTHERS,****MERCHANT TAILORS,**

Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Corner King and Morris Streets,**MADISON, WIS.**

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.

A Valuable DURHAM BULL, 3 years old, and a COW 6 years old, for sale at the farm of WM. H. JOHNSON, Kishwaukee—10 miles north of Rockford, Ill.

Said cattle will be sold for less than their intrinsic value. A good Horse, or a pair of 5 to 7 year old good Work Oxen, will be taken in exchange.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.—Florence, a red and white Bull, 3 years old March 29, 1855, and bred by Capt. A. Root, of Huron co. Ohio; sired by Corsair; dam, Artemesia, by St. Alban, (157); g. d. Lucy Ann, by Earl of Darlington, (1944); g. g. d. Ann Lee, by Nicanor (114); g. g. d. Brindle Shaker, bred by the Shakers in Southern Ohio.

Address the subscriber or call and see the stock on Mr. Johnson's farm.

ROB'T. E. GILLET, La Crosse, Wis.

June, 1855. 2m

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1855.

J. H. MANNY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED!
 AND
SINGLE MOWER.

Secured to John H. Manny by Nine Patents in the U. S.; also Patented in Europe.

MANUFACTURED BY MANNY & CO., ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

These valuable Machines are constantly being manufactured. A large number are being made for the coming harvest. Over TWO THOUSAND were constructed during the past season, and used with ENTIRE SUCCESS, yet the demand was not half supplied. FORTY FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS have been awarded to Mr. Manny for the superiority of his Machine over all others, in the frequent trials it has had with them, including every machine that has any claim to reputation.

A Warranty is given to each purchaser that the Machine is well built, and of good materials; and that it will Mow as well as can be done with the Scythe, and Reap as well as can be done with the Cradle. The Machine can be drawn by two horses, and managed by one person for Mowing, and two persons for Reaping; and is also warranted to cut from ten to fifteen acres per day.

The NINE PATENTS of John H. Manny for Reaping and Mowing Machines embrace Adjustability, the Guard Fingers, Dividers, Arrangement of Wheels, of Platforms, Trucks, Levers, Braces, Frame Work, Gathering Wings, Oblique Platform, Joints, Positions for Attendants, etc., etc.—all these being exceedingly valuable features, and in most successful operation.

*The only successful and perfect Combination of Reaper and Mower in the World,
 as well as being the best Single Machine for either purpose!*

All the various kinds of Reapers and Mowers have endeavored to compete with this machine; the result in every instance has shown its superiority, and though the Self-Raker came up with boasted ingenuity and boasted labor-saving advantages, yet it is unable to win A PRIZE OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, but is decided by an honorable Committee (AS A REAPER ONLY,) to be inferior to the best hand-raking machine; to say nothing about their additional price, nor their not being adapted to mowing. But their complication of machinery, wasting the grain, and irregularity of the gavels, far more than neutralizes their claims to labor-saving. While **MANNY'S MACHINE** excels all others in simplicity of construction, in facility of management, in lightness of draught, (requiring only two horses,) in having no side draught, in its adjustability to uneven ground, and in being readily adjustable to any height from the ground when reaping, by means of a LEVER extending to the driver's seat, and under his control. It also excels every other implement in cutting lodged or tangled grain or grass, and also in cutting all kinds of grain or grass, whether wet or dry, without clogging. It will cut flax close to the ground, or gather the seed, and will also gather timothy and clover seed. TWO KNIVES—one a sickle, the other a smooth edge—are furnished with each machine, either of which may be used as required.

THE COMBINED MACHINE is converted from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, by simply removing or inserting a loose platform, which may be done in less than one minute.

NUMEROUS CERTIFICATES, Recommendations, and Testimonials to the great value of Manny's Machine, has been received from all parts of the country, and are published, together with a large amount of other information, in a pamphlet, which will be promptly sent by mail to all applicants.

TERMS SAME AS HERETOFORE. Machines delivered where ordered, with transportation added!

For Two Horse Eachine, of about 4 feet cut, Cash Price,	\$125 00
Half Cash and the other half on 1st December,	135 00
For Four Horse Machine, of about 6 feet cut, Cash Price,	135 00
Half Cash and the other half on the 1st of December,	145 00

Orders should be sent in season to secure Machines. To meet the wants of those who have on hand certain kinds of Reapers that will not Mow; or who may only want a MOWING MACHINE, we will furnish our Machine adapted simply and exclusively for Mowing, at a Cash Price of \$110; half Cash, and the other half on the first of December following, \$120.

DEALERS SUPPLIED BY WHOLESALE. Farmers within reach of Waddam's grove, Ill., can be supplied by P. MANNY, of that place.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

MANNY & CO.

Premiums Awarded this Machine, and Medal at the World's Fair!

Chrystal Palace, N. Y., BRONZE MEDAL. Trial at Geneva, N. Y., with eleven other Machines, \$50.00 as the best Mower, and \$30.00 for Reaping, over McCormick and others. Ohio State Fair, a SILVER MEDAL. Chicago Mechanics Institute Fair, a GOLD MEDAL, over McCormick and others. Illinois State Fair, \$10.00, over eight other Machines. Indiana State Fair, SILVER CUP, over six other Machines. Trial at Louisville, Ky., \$20.00. Missouri State Fair, \$10.00.— Trial at Mt. Holly, N. J., \$20.00 for Reaping over McCormick and others. McHenry County Fair, Ill., 1853, \$10.00, and 1854, \$10.00.— Putnam County Fair, Ill., \$10.00. Louisville Mechanics Association, DIPLOMA for best Mower, DIPLOMA for best Reaper, DIPLOMA for best Reaper and Mower combined, DIPLOMA, with special recommend. Trial in New Jersey, 1854, \$10.00 for best Mower, \$10 for best Reaper, and \$10 for best Reaper and Mower combined, in competition with numerous other Machines. Rock County Fair, Wis., DIPLOMA for best Reaper and Mower. DuPage County Fair, Ill., \$3 for best Reaper and Mower. Winnebago County Fair, Ill., FIRST PREMIUM for best Reaper and Mower.— Stephenson County Fair, Ill., Post Office Report for best Reaper and Mower. Muscatine County Fair, Iowa, Certificate for best Reaper and Mower. Michigan State Fair, \$10 for best Reaper and \$5 for best Mower. DeKalb County Fair, Ill., \$10 for best Reaper and Mower, and \$5 for best Mower. Cambridge County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM. Fulton County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM.— Montgomery County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM. Pennsylvania State Fair, \$10 for best Reaper and Mower, and \$10 for Reaper, and \$10 for Mower. Middlebury County Fair, Vt., FIRST PREMIUM, and many others not necessary to enumerate.

SPECIAL NOTICE

is hereby given to C. H. McCORMICK, that I shall hold him accountable for all his infringements of my rights. He says in the Albany Cultivator, of December, 1852, "Satisfied from the experience of the past harvest of the IMPOSSIBILITY of constructing the same Machine, both for Mowing and Reaping to the best advantage, a SEPARATE Mowing apparatus for the next harvest will be sold with my Reaper." Now, my dear sir, make your separate Mowing apparatus, but do not infringe my claims, as I shall hold you strictly accountable for so doing. JOHN H. MANNY.

Rockford, Ill., March, 1855.

BOOK, CARD, AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this Office. All orders promptly attended to. Terms, CASH.

Office on King Street, opposite the "Madison House," Madison, Wis.

ATKIN'S SELF RAKING REAPER AND MOWER.

THREE SEASONS use of this ingenious, beautiful and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction—cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reaper, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving ALL THE OBJECTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT,

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago.
Jan. 1st, 1855.

"GET THE BEST."

WEBSTER'S 4TO. DICTIONARY.

What more essential to every family, counting-room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words; than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.

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is now the recognized Standard, "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

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March, 1855.—ly

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Wall Paper and Window Shades of every variety and style, always on hand.

Ship Chandlery; all sizes of Ropes; Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c. &c.

Mixed Paints always on hand.

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Sept., 1854 137 Main st., Racine, Wis.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of all Pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counter-balance the good to be derived from them.—These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement of the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously.—Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Billious Headache, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength

of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of cathartic medicine.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY

Dr. JAMES C. AYER,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR \$1.

Sold by Carey & Gordon, Beloit; Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville; J. K. Eilert, Monroe; John Wright, Madison; E. R. & F. A. Utter, Elkhorn; T. Mason, Dubuque, Iowa; E. E. Gay, Burlington, Iowa; and by all Druggists everywhere. v6n8:1y:c6

PURE BLOOD SHANGHAI FOWLS.

THOSE desiring to procure eggs of this truly valuable Fowl, are informed that I shall be able to furnish them during the summer, at rates much below the ordinary prices. I offer them delivered at my residence at **One Dollar** per dozen; packed securely and sent as directed—at the risk of the purchaser—\$1.50 per dozen. I shall have some choice Chickens for sale this fall; those desirous to know any thing about my Fowls, will please write to MARK MILLER, Esq., the Editor of this Journal.—Orders must be accompanied with the Cash, and will be filled as they are received.

N. B. I keep but *one* variety of Fowls.

CHARLES SMITH.

Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.



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BELOIT BOOK-STORE,

Dealers in Standard, Classical, Theological, Medical, Law, School, Miscellaneous, Blank Books, and all the new Publications furnished as soon as out; Publications of American Tract Society, American S. S. Union, and Mass. S. S. Society; Stationery, Paper Hangings, Drawing Paper, Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils, Inks, Ink Stands, together with a complete assortment of Musical Instruments, Melodeons, Violins, &c., &c.

☞ Paper Rags taken in exchange for Books.
Beloit, March, 1854.

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER, AND NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII.

MADISON, WIS., JULY, 1855.

NO. 7.

MARK MILLER, Editor and Proprietor.
J. C. BRAYTON, Horticultural Editor.

TERMS.—50 Cents a Year in Advance; Five copies for \$2, if directed to one Post Office, and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume and back numbers supplied.

ADVERTISING.—One page, first insertion, \$6; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first insertion, \$4; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$3; one page per year, \$30; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$18; eighth page, \$10; one square, (twelve lines or less,) per year, \$6.50; less than one year, first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

☐ Bills for Advertising to be paid quarterly.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

How to Swarm Bees at Leisure.

MR. EDITOR:—As the season for having bees swarm is at hand, I send you my plan of managing them. In the first place, I have two half bushels, a table-spoon, a wing or quill, a common table-cloth, and a pipe filled with tobacco; and a man to use it (for I do not use tobacco), and a clean empty hive for the reception of the young swarm. Now, all things are in readiness to commence operations. Light your pipe, and puff 12 or 13 good strong puffs of tobacco smoke into the bottom of your hive, which we will suppose is well filled with comb and bees. Now take your hive and turn it bottom up on the ground; place one of your half-bushels on the hive, bottom up; take your table-cloth and wind it around where the hive and half-bushel comes together and secure it so that none of the bees can come on the outside; take two sticks, one in each hand, and commence rapping on opposite sides of the hive—continue the rapping, with short cessations, for 10 or 15 minutes; turn your hive right over, with the half-bushel still in its place; take all up together and give two or three good jars on to the ground—but not sufficient to start the comb, for the queen may be still on the bottom of the comb, in a cluster of bees, and those jars are to jar her off into the half bushel.—Then unwind your cloth and take off the hive from the half-bushel and put your empty half-bushel bottom up, on the one containing the bees, with their edges together, and with

your wing brush the bees off of the edge of the half-bushel so as not to crush any; set your old hive on the stand where you took it from—let your half-bushels set as they are, 4 or 5 minutes, or till about half of the bees have got into the top half-bushel; take your half-bushels apart and set them up edgeways (each one separate) against a tree, stick of wood, or fence, out of the sun; take your spoon and the half-bushel that was on top, (for the queen will be most likely to be in the top one,) and commence on the lower side of the half-bushel and stir them up to the bottom with the spoon. As you stir them up they will run in all directions towards the top of the half-bushel—keep your eyes open, for the queen is what you are now looking for. As you poke them over, keep turning the measure gently until you have gone round, or until you find the queen, or are satisfied that she is not there. If you do not find her in the first half-bushel, you must go thro' with the same operation with the other—she is almost certain to be in one or the other. As soon as you have found her, set the half-bushel that she is in on edge again, and take the other pile of bees, and put a sufficient quantity of bees with the queen for a good swarm, and the remainder put back with the old swarm. Now you have a swarm of bees in the half-bushel, which you can treat the same as you would a swarm that have come out in the natural way—that is, hive them and set them where they are to stand all summer. If the weather is unfavorable for the bees to gather honey, they must be fed with molasses or honey for a few days.

Now, the old swarm has no queen, and they immediately go to work and make one, and sometimes more. If they make more than one, and there is a sufficient quantity of bees, they will swarm in 15 or 16 days from the time the first swarm was drove out. A person not acquainted with this operation will suppose that the bees will all fly away, but they will not; neither will it irritate them, or make them cross in the least. The whole operation will not take over 25 or 30 minutes. Another thing,

it can be performed under the shed, on a wet day, when you cannot be to work on the farm to advantage. In this way all the anxiety of the bees swarming and flying away when you are not watching them, or are not at home, is at an end.

Now for the next operation: If you want to transfer your old swarm to a new hive, puff in your tobacco smoke, then turn your hive bottom up, and set on your new hive right side up, and wind around your cloth as directed in the first operation. Take your sticks and drive the bees as you did at first—15 minutes is sufficient time to give them; take off the hive containing the most of the bees, and set it where the old hive stood. If there are any bees still remaining in the old hive, set it bottom up in front of the new hive and they will soon leave. This operation must be done just 22 or 23 days after the first swarm, with the old queen, drove out—for then there will be no eggs or young bees in the cells, for the eggs and young brood left by the old queen; have all come out (except there may possibly be a few drones not yet come out of their cells). The young queen has not yet commenced breeding, and the bees will have new comb ready for her by the time she wants to use it, consequently there is no time lost or bees destroyed. If you want to take up any swarms in the fall, drive them out, take away their queen, and let them stand for 24 hours, then you can put into your other swarms that you are going to winter over, a few in each hive, or all in one. It is a much better way than killing them. This method of making swarms cost me \$2, so I need not make any excuse for giving it to the public.

ELISHA GALLOP.

Metomen, Wis., June, 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Wheat—Winter-killing.

MR. EDITOR:—I will endeavor to answer the second question propounded by Geo. P. Pepper—*How shall Wheat be sown so as not to have it Winter-kill?* Wheat sown on new land, full of stumps and roots, is less liable to winter-kill than that sown on a very mellow soil. Why? because the stumps and roots prevent the heaving of the ground by frost. The tender roots of the wheat plant can not withstand the combined action of weather and frost. Then lay your land into narrow beds, and keep the dead furrows well cleared out to give the water, if in excess, a chance to run off. Another good

plan is, to have your land sufficiently under-drained; another, manure with coarse barn-yard manure, and pass over the whole with a heavy roller.

I have noticed in the northern part of Indiana and Ohio, a plan adopted by the farmers, of drilling in their winter wheat when cultivating their corn for the last time, and of leaving their stalks standing, for a defence to the crop during winter. From what I have seen of the plan, it works well. If there is any snow falls, it is kept from blowing off, in a measure, by the standing stalks. Soil which holds an excess of water, should not be used for winter wheat, as the action of frost on such soils will destroy the plant.

ELISHA FULLER.

Middlebury, Vt., June, 1855.

Farmers by Adoption.

We know a great many farmers in Grant county who acquired a training in other pursuits, yet succeed better than those who were raised on a farm. They soon acquire a mode of management that others do not attain in a life-time. We account for it in this way:—they turn to farming because they have a love for it, and prosecute what they love best with most zeal; their superior business tact acquired in other pursuits is applied to the farm with more advantage than to the business of their youth, and also with better profit. Another peculiarity about those who have but recently forsaken the business of their early training and went to the farm: they are all great readers of agricultural publications,—they follow all new suggestions, forsaking the old, with as much pleasure as a dandy lays by his not quite thread-bare coat for a new one of the latest fashion, and in most cases with nine times the profit. Yes sir, the man who adopts farming at thirty, adopts also the farm book, the *Wisconsin Farmer*—and the *HERALD*—*Grant County Herald*.

There is more truth embodied in the above paragraph than is often to be found in one of the same length. It is literally true, every word—we have daily illustrations of the facts it contains. The idea is too prevalent among farmers who have been brought up to the business from their youth, that they know the whole, without resorting to what they sneeringly call "book farming." Such farmers are scarcely a step in advance of their ancestors, who used to go to mill with a stone in one end of the bag to balance the grist in the other.—When asked to subscribe for an agricultural paper, or to purchase an agricultural book—the excuse is, my father got along without

either—didn't believe in book farming. On the other hand, the man who turns his attention to agricultural pursuits, after having spent one-half of an ordinary life-time in other employments, supplies himself on the start with two or three agricultural papers—the best treatise on the various departments of his business—looks out for the best and most approved implements, and the best stock—hence the secret of success. It is a trite saying, "that he who thinks himself the wisest man is generally the greatest fool."

A farmer near Wingville, not a reader of any newspaper, complained to us last week that he was offered 40 cents a bushel for his oats at home, but that he had hauled them to Galena for a higher price. He sold his load in Galena for 35 cents a bushel, vowing to never more be without a paper from which he could learn where the highest prices are paid.—*Grant Co. Herald.*

The above reminds us of a case that came under our observation at Janesville, in the spring of 1852. A man came in from the country to mill, and with his grist brought along a few bushels of beans. The miller asked him what he expected to get for them? He thought they ought to bring him about six shillings per bushel. A bargain was closed on the spot, at his own offer. Before he left town, however, he learned that the market price was \$2.50 per bushel, quick, and scarcely none to be had at that. It was ascertained that he took no paper.

Plants Poisoned.

INFLUENCE OF POISONS AND MEDICINAL AGENTS ON PLANTS.

We have received from Dr. J. H. Salisbury, late Chemist to the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, of New York—in pamphlet form—some interesting experiments on plants, which illustrates the analogy existing between animal and vegetable physiology. Dr. Salisbury made experiments on the Sun-flower, Lilac, Horse-chestnut, Castor Oil Plant, and some others.—We give the experiment, with illustrations, made on the Sun-flower.

These experiments were made for the purpose of determining more accurately the action of poisons and medicinal agents upon living, organized matter, by administering to the plant, than it could be when given to the animal—the structure and organization of the plant being much more simple than that of the animal. Dr. S. proceeds with his first experiment:

"The first consideration was to fix upon some

good means of introducing poisons and medicines into the circulation of the plant gradually, with as little organic lesion as possible.—For this purpose I prepared a series of small glass pipettes or tubes, of various capacities, according to the size of the plant and the concentration of the material to be introduced.—The drawing represents one of these:



a, b, is the pipette; *d*, a cork, inserted into the mouth; *c, b*, represents one end drawn out to a sharp point, leaving the orifice at *b* very small. A small puncture is now made with a small, smooth, round, sharp awl, or other instrument, in a direction downwards, making an angle with the stem of the plant of about 15° , and perforations just beneath the inner bark. As soon as the pointed instrument is withdrawn, the capillary end of the pipette is carefully and snugly inserted into the puncture, as represented. The pipette is now nearly filled with the poison or medicine, as the case may be, and the cork, *g*, inserted. The liquid material gradually passes from the tube into the plant. *h* represents the puncture; *e*, the capillary extremity of pipette; *f*, the height of the material; and *g*, the cork, which is fitted in to prevent evaporation.

EXPERIMENT.—Selected a strong, vigorous, sunflower plant (*Helianthus annuus*), four feet

six inches high. The tube, after being tightly fitted into the stem, was filled with concentrated sulphuric acid. This was done *Sept. 6th*, at 11 A. M. At 1 P. M.—two hours after—the leaves in the immediate vicinity of the point where the sulphuric acid was inserted began to droop. At 3 P. M., these hung down almost in a line with the plant, and others farther removed began to show signs of the influence of the poison. At 6 P. M., one leaf below the incision and six above it, were quite wilted, and had fallen down in the direction of the stem, being no longer able to support themselves. Four or five other leaves had commenced wilting.—Death had advanced farther in the stalk and petioles than in the leaf blades.

Sept. 7th, 9 A. M.—Eight leaves above the point where the poison was inserted, and three below it, were quite dead at the base of their petioles, and the whole of them were hanging down beside the stem, with the leaf blades quite wilted. The stem was quite dead to the distance of eight inches below the wound and twenty-two inches above it, and bleached to a gray white, and considerably shrunken. No sour taste could be distinguished in the dead parts. The sap gave an acid reaction with test paper. Six P. M.—The death of the stem has advanced since morning up the stem about six inches. The petioles of eight leaves are entirely dead, and bleached nearly white, and the leaf blades of the same quite wilted.

Sept. 9th, 6 P. M.—Almost entirely dead above the wound, and for eight inches below it.

Sept. 11th, 9 A. M.—Entirely dead above the wound. Death has not advanced downwards any since the 7th."

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Best Time to Cut Grubs.

MR. EDITOR:—It being desirable for farmers to communicate any valuable experience which they may obtain, to each other; and, being myself in possession of a little—the value of which will soon appear—I feel free to make it known through your paper. It relates to the *time of cutting off grubs, best adapted to killing them*. Mine are of 10 or 12 years growth, and vary from the size of a man's thumb to his leg, and are of all kinds, "promiscuously arranged"—I cut on July 9th, 13th, 25th, 30th; Aug. 8th, 22d, 26th; Sept. 5th, 16th, 28th, 1853, and kept a record of times and places. The next spring I looked the ground over carefully, and if I had killed one, I could not find it. The next

year I cut a pile on the longest day in June.—I have just returned from that spot. I found the ground lifted up around the stumps by young shoots pushing up as big as your finger. The result of my experience is, that if a man has a sickly patch of grubs which he wishes to cultivate, just let him find out of his neighbors when it kills them to cut them, and *whack* them down at that critical juncture, and he will have shade trees quicker than by any other process.

J. W. WOOD.

Walworth, May, 1855.

Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society.

We copy the following notice of this work from *Silliman's Journal*—which is the leading Scientific Journal in this country. The compliment to our fellow citizen, I. A. LAPHAM, of Milwaukee, is well deserved. Mr. Lapham may be classed among the early settlers of the State, and has devoted more time to the study of its Botany, Entomology, and Antiquities than any other man:

"THE GRASSES of Wisconsin and the Adjacent States; by I. A. LAPHAM, Milwaukee: in the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, vol. iii; for 1853. Madison, 1854.

Both as to the matter which they contain, and the manner in which they are edited and printed, the 'Agricultural Transactions' of the young State of Wisconsin compare most favorably with those of any of the older States.—The communications which make up a large part of the present volume are of a better, more correctly scientific, and truly practical character, than those which we generally meet with in such publications, where the amount of *chaff* is apt to be grossly disproportionate to the grain. We are much struck with the amount of learning and the general scientific accuracy, as well as the practical good sense, of those we have particularly examined; such as the articles on the Potato and its diseases, by R. W. Wright, of Waukesha; and on Vegetable Physiology as applied to Farm Plants, by J. Townly, of Moundville. At the close of the volume nearly 100 pages are occupied by Mr. Lapham's faithful and excellent account of the grasses of Wisconsin, prefaced by a general account of the family, and a convenient artificial arrangement or key to the genera of the grasses of the Northwestern States. The species are well described in plain botanical language, their qualities and uses indicated. Good 8vo. plates

of eleven species are given, each accompanied by magnified analysis of the parts of fructification, and similar analysis of as many more species are given on another plate. These are credibly executed from original drawings, by Mr. Lapham himself; and they will afford invaluable assistance to the student of this difficult, but very important natural order of plants—most important to the agriculturist, since it furnishes the principal subsistence of man and the domesticated animals."

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Entomology.

CICINDELA LONGILABRIS, SAY.



1. Measure of the length.
2. Male enlarged.
3. Wing-cover of the female.

The insect here figured, was first taken by Mr. Thomas Say, in the Northwest Territory—as Wisconsin was then (1823) called—and described by him under the name of *Cicindela Longilabris*, in the Appendix to Keating's Narrative of Long's expedition to the source of the St. Peter's river. It has since been found in New Hampshire, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and in British America, as far north as latitude 52°. It is a very rare species, however, and but little known, even to those who make insects their special study, with whom specimens of this small animal are in very great demand. It is of a blackish color above, marked on the wing covers with white spots, as in the figure. It is easily known from all other species of *Cicindela*, by not having any white spot on the tips, or points of the wing covers. We give this figure as a type of the genus of carnivorous insects, to which it belongs, and of which we have several other species, some black some green, or blue, coppery red, &c. It also conveys a good idea of the general characters of the *Coleopterous* class of insects or beetles, distinguished by their hard wing covers, called

elytra. The *Cicindela* may be found on any warm, sunny day along unfrequented roads and paths, especially where the soil is a little sandy. As you walk along, they rise on the wing and fly rapidly a short distance before you—a movement which is repeated two or three times—the cunning little fellow always alighting with his head towards you to see whether you will again disturb him, when, if your walk is continued, he takes to the grass and weeds by the road-side, or makes a circuit around you to the place from which he was first disturbed. With a gauze bag-net, formed on a strong wiring—about a foot in diameter, and fastened to the end of a stick—you may easily secure these beautiful and often brilliant insects. When caught, they may be put into a small phial of alcohol, or strong spirits, which will kill them very quickly, and preserve them from decay. In the same manner you may collect and preserve a large number of insects of the beetle tribe (*Coleoptera*). When collecting insects, or indeed any objects in natural science, the student should not confine himself to a single specimen—two or three are needed for comparison and study—they may be injured or lost by accident; and at least half a dozen good specimens should be laid aside to be sent to distinguished naturalists at the East, or in Europe. Such persons are always anxious to obtain good specimens of the natural productions of the West, and can usually make ample return in the shape of useful information regard to the species sent them, or to the subject generally. A few specimens should also be sent to Madison, to be preserved by the Wisconsin Natural History Association, of which L. J. Farwell, late Governor of the State, is the President. Dr. Thaddeus W. Harris, of Cambridge, Massachusetts—to whom we are indebted for the drawings from which the above cut was made—is a Naturalist to whom specimens may be sent with much advantage to the sender. His Treatise on the Insects of N. England, Injurious to Vegetation (1852), an octavo volume of 513 pages, may be consulted with profit by every farmer and gardener.

The young larvæ of the *COLEOPTERA*, or beetles, are usually known by the name of *grubs*; while those of *LEPIDOPTERA*, or butterflies, are called *caterpillars*; and of *DIPTERA*, or flies, are called *maggots*. The larvæ, or grubs, of the *Cicindela* live in small round holes they dig in the ground to considerable depth; and when hungry they lie with their heads just even with

the surface; thus, while concealed, they are ready to spring upon and devour any insect or worm that may be so unlucky as to come within its reach. In this way these grubs destroy perhaps thousands of noxious or injurious species. After attaining the mature form of the perfect insect, they still continue their destructive habits. It would be curious to know what species of insects are destroyed by the *Cicindela*, and to make some simple experiments to ascertain whether they could not be led to relieve us of some of those that are now so much the dread of every farmer. A little intelligent observation, and a few easily made experiments, requiring, perhaps, but very little time, study or thought, might in this way lead to important results. If by cultivating or encouraging the growth of these or some other beetles, we could rear up a natural enemy of the weevil, for instance, it would be the means of saving millions of dollars every year to the wheat-growing States. He who secures a patent right for such an *invention*, would secure to himself an ample fortune. Who will undertake the work?

Insects were made for wise purposes, no doubt but these purposes—at least in many cases—seem “past finding out.” Of what possible use is the musquito? says the sufferer from his tiny bite. No one can give a satisfactory answer to the question, and yet we have faith to believe that, as they were created by an All-wise being, they must answer some important ends in his great plans. At some future day some Franklin, Cuvier, or Linnæus will discover the importance of the musquito; and then the wonder will be that people had not seen it before. A little weevil can do more harm to the farmer than the most unruly beast—the cut-worm can destroy more corn in one season, than will be pulled up by black-birds in a number of years; and insects of various species do more injury in our gardens and orchards, than all the other animal creation—not excepting thievish boys! It is clear, then, that their study becomes one of importance, and should therefore be encouraged by every agriculturist, gardener, agricultural society, and even by the State.

Milwaukee, June, 1855. I. A. LATHAM.

SALT.—The amount of salt inspected at Syracuse, New York, during 1854, was 5,000,800 bushel, being the largest amount manufactured in any one year, and an increase of 400,000 bushels over the previous year.

Long and Short Manure.

We find, in looking over an old volume, that in the statement of the committee on Farm Management for the New York State Agricultural Society for the year 1847, it is mentioned that all the competitors for premiums, with the exception of Mr. Delafield, preferred using manure in its long, or unfermented state, while the latter preferred using it after it had rotted. Now, in our opinion, one cord of long or unrotted manure will be found to possess a value far superior to a cord of the same after it had rotted down to a state of muck or short manure; and this opinion, we think, is clearly indicated by both theory and practice. During the process of decomposition, a very large proportion of ammonia will be released, and escape into the atmosphere, thus depressing the mass of one of its most efficient manurial agents, and of course greatly diminishing its value as a stimulant of the soil and crops to which it is to be applied. Besides this important loss—for an important one it undeniably is—the saline matters will also be separated and washed into the soil, where it is allowed to remain during the decomposition. But we ascertain from the answers of Mr. Delafield to the interrogatories of the investigating committee in this case, that he obviates these evils, successfully, by covering his manure heaps with a stratum of loam or muck, which not only prevents the wastage of the valuable saline matters contained in the former, but secures the gaseous products of ammonia by absorption; thus preserving both, and adding also, at the same time to the bulk of his manure by the enrichment of the muck or loam, which is transformed into an excellent stimulant by the diffusion of the volatile or gaseous products of the decomposing mass. This plan, has, doubtless, its advantages, and managed thus, short manure may be as valuable as long. As commonly managed, it is not.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CLAY FOR MANURE.—*Mr. Editor:* I thought I would give you a little information concerning clay manure according to my experience with it. In the spring of 1854, I failed for manure for my corn before I got my piece planted. I went to a clay bank in the highway and got some as rank clay as I could find, and hauled i

into dry field and put a shovelful of it into a hill, the same as I would other manure, and cover it with the soil. I then put my corn on and covered it. The first part of the season it was rather backward, but in a little while it began to grow, and through the drought of the summer the corn looked green, and in the fall it was as stout as some grown on hog manure by its side.—It was a rocky piece of ground. I expect to try some more this season.

If you have any more information you can give me, I should be glad to hear from you.

WM. CURTIS.

NOTE.—Friend Curtis says his land on which he used the clay was rocky, but was it sandy or loamy?

Some years since our neighbor, H. A. Pitts, who now resides in Chicago, Ill., planted some corn on a dry, sandy knoll. Supposing the corn might want a cooler before the summer was out, he sent more than a mile and obtained a load of clay from a brick yard, with which he manured his corn, putting a shovelful in a hill. It had a very excellent effect.—*Maine Farmer.*

HOW TO PREVENT THE POTATO ROT.—

While there are many physicians and antidotes to restore to health the ills which flesh is heir to, there seems to be none, or have been none to cure and eradicate that dire and mysterious disease consequent upon one of the best and cheapest productions of the farmer—the potato. Though the potato rot has baffled the skill and research of many scientific persons, yet the means for its prevention is very cheap and simple. The modus operandi which I have found so efficient in the restoration of this valuable esculent, is as follows: In the spring, as early as may be, I plant my potatoes in hills or drills, on tolerably dry, light land with a common tablespoonful of unslacked lime to each hill. When they are well up, that is, when they begin to unfold their leaves, say two inches high, I put upon them a spoonful of common salt, and then hoe them, by placing around and over them good fine soil to the depth of five or six inches. This is what I call "salting down." In due time they will again come up, when they will grow healthfully and vigorously till the time for digging them up comes, when there will be many large potatoes in each hill. The philosophy of this process

is evident to any one who is possessed with a scientific knowledge of Nature and her laws.—*Ex.*

A New Plan of Cultivation.

At a public meeting in London last winter, Mr. Wilkins, patentee of a new plan of cultivation, being called upon by persons deeply interested in his experiments, and in agricultural progress generally, made a detailed statement of his method and its results.

He hoped no one would take alarm at the name of patent, his disposition was to license at a rate not worth the meanest and most contemptible infringement. He commenced with the cottager—say rent, of cottage and garden, £5, 5s a year—one penny per annum; and the cottager's wife would soon take things to market. His principle was to convey air and liquid manure to the roots of plants, etc. One important part of the means was a tray bottom, viz.: water tight bottom and sides—say sides four inches high, and other methods on the same principle.

He showed six roots which he had sent to Reading for—two *mangel-wurzel*, grown on the patent principle, and two grown on the old system; also *beet-root* grown on the old and on the new system. Those on the patent principle, sown in May, weighed twelve and fourteen pounds each; on the old system about one-third the weight.—The crop of *mangel-wurzel* was at the rate of sixty-nine tons, two quarters, and twenty-two pounds per acre. Of *peas* the produce was about eight-fold in comparison to that obtained from the soil by ordinary cultivation. *Carrots* were very large and straight, and of excellent quality.

He also exhibited *Italian rye grass*, fifth cut, first year's sowing, and one cut only, first year's sowing on the old system. He had also tested various seeds on his system, which came to perfection; on the old system, in dry weather, they never vegetated, and did not come up. *Indian corn* was grown to considerable perfection; while by the common mode of cultivation no ears were produced. A *geranium* grown in a box, flowered continuously; and the beauty and perfume of flowers in general were greatly improved. These astonishing results were obtained in many cases from soil from which no produce could be obtained

by ordinary cultivation. The quantity of the milk given by a cow fed on the roots grown by the new process, was fourteen per cent. greater than when, under similar conditions, the animal was fed on roots of the same kind grown in the ordinary manner, and its quality was considerably better. The *celery* was exceedingly delicate as well as abundant. *Winter broccoli* put into the ground after a very fine crop of *potatoes*, came to perfection in six weeks, and was succeeded by an excellent crop of *Savoy cabbage*—the third crop from the same soil since last May.

He would shortly exhibit the new vases in which flowers would come to perfection anywhere; also a portable garden, moved to the sun from east to west. He had grown potatoes on the top of his window (in a flower box) on a slate, the earth from Wokingham Common—two sets produced 108 potatoes; one ash leaf kidney, in sand from a sand rock, produced 84 potatoes, all free from disease, spot, or defect. He (Mr. W.) would shortly give a lecture, and produce indisputable proofs with the hemp and flax, potatoes, roots, etc., at the city of London Tavern, he hoped next week, of which he would send notice to the *Times*, *Gardener's Chronicle*, and some other papers. His motto was, "Do good and communicate."

In a communication to *Gardener's Chronicle*, Mr. Mechi, of Triptree Hall, states that in the beds which he inspected at Reading, which had been cultivated on the new method, the excess of quantity produced over that which was obtained from similar beds sown with seeds from the same parcels, and cultivated in the ordinary manner, was from 400 to 600 per cent.

Mr. Wilkins' Patent extends to the United Kingdoms, also to France and Belgium.

His system, as before stated, is to convey air and liquid manure to the roots; liquid of the filthiest description was thus entirely deodorized by the unerring laws of nature.

Valuable as the sewerage of great towns—now permitted to be a source of so much annoyance and disease—was before known to be, its capability of usefulness immensely increased by this new mode of application. A very considerable saving of the waste, incurred in the ordinary mode of

employing liquid manure is effected—a waste which is often equal to seventy-five per cent.—and the diffusion of the disagreeable odor in the atmosphere is prevented; while a very large increase of produce is obtained. At the same time the surface of the soil—instead of being sodden or caked together, as it is when the liquid is thrown over it—is left loose and open to receive the influence of the sun and the atmosphere, by which vegetation is very much promoted.

The apparatus for applying the liquid manure is simple. A flat water-tight surface is laid from sixteen to twenty inches below the top of the soil. It is made with tiles, etc., united at the joints with cement. It is laid in widths of five feet, with perpendicular edges four inches high, and may be of any desired length. There should be a gentle inclination from end to end, but from side to side this "tray bottom" should be level. Along this are laid two drains at equal distances from the center and from the sides, formed by half drain pipes of burned clay, placed end to end, the open side downward. The rows of vegetables, etc., are placed over these drains. The liquid manure is introduced into these drains by means of a perpendicular tube at one end, and escapes under the open edges and between the junctions of the pipes, until the soil is moistened to a sufficient height; and this is ascertained by looking into another tube open below, in which the fluid rises to the height to which it has risen in the earth. Another perpendicular tube with a plug below passes through the water-tight surface, by means of which, by raising the plug, any excess of moisture may be let off when requisite. It is found that the penetration of air under the roots of the plants by means of the drains when the liquid has passed out of them, is extremely beneficial to the growth of the plants. Mr. Wilkins calculated that by this alone their growth was accelerated two days in seven. The same principle is applied to flower-boxes and flower-pots, and he exhibited representations of several which were exceedingly ornamental. It is found that the crops grown by this method are free from the "grub worm," often so extensively destructive, and which is introduced into the soil with the solid manure. —*N. Y. Life Illustrated.*

Definition of Terms Used in Agriculture.

ARABLE HUSBANDRY—where the raising of grain is the main object of the cultivator.

ARBORCULTURE—cultivation of useful trees and shrubs; rural embellishments.

ASSIMILATION—in animal and vegetable economy, the hidden process by which animals and plants are enabled to convert matters for which they have the affinity, into their own substance and nature.

BIENNIAL PLANTS—such as flower and seed the second year, and then die, as the cabbage, carrot, onion.

CALCAREOUS SOILS—such as will effervesce with acids; showing the presence of lime.

CEREAL GRAINS—those raised for bread; as corn, wheat, &c.

CORN—in Europe, the general term for a grain convertible into bread; in the United States, the term is particularly applied to maize.

COTYLEDONS—seed-lobes, or the two halves which separate in the act of sprouting.

CULINARY VEGETABLES—such as are raised for the table.

FERRUGINOUS SOILS—those which abound in iron.

HERBAGE PLANTS—clover and other plants cultivated chiefly for the herb, to be used either green or made into hay.

INORGANIC MATTER—devoid of organs; pure earths.

INSOLUBLE MATTER—not dissolvable by the waters of the soil.

LATTER MATH, AFTER MATH, OR ROWEN—terms applied to the second crop of grass.

LAY, LEY, LEA—terms applied to meadow, pastures, or sward.

LEGUMINOUS CROPS—peas, beans, and the like; having a seed-vessel with two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one side only.

MOULD—organic matter in a finely divided and decomposed state, with little admixture of earth, as leafmould, peat mould, &c.

ORGANIC MATTER—animal or vegetable matters in a greater or less state of decay.

PERENNIAL PLANTS—those that do not generally flower the first year, but die down to the ground, and grow up again the next

spring, and so on for a number of years, as rhubarb, horse radish &c.

PRIMITIAE SOILS—such as exist in early formations of the globe, and destitute of organic remains.—*Buel's Far. Companion.*

AMERICAN MADDER—The experiments which have of late been made with home-grown madder, have proved that when properly treated, American is equal to the best French madder. Like Turkey, Dutch or Alsace madders, the American requires the addition of a little chalk to produce the best effects.

During the past winter, the Merrimack Company have used with great success, some madder grown in Montague, Franklin County, Mass., and are now about to dye some calico with this Massachusetts madder to be exhibited at the New York Crystal Palace. Within a few days, the Merrimack Co. have received a small sample of madder grown in Georgia, which proves to be an excellent article—quite equal to that of Massachusetts.—*Lowell Courier.*

LABOR IN ITALY.—What the Italians of this day lack is invention, at least in the useful arts. The inventive faculty seems to have run out, as the creative spark has gone out, with the light of past ages. Nor will they adopt the inventions of others; they are so suspicious of innovation on old usages. A modern plow would be here eyed as an insurrectionist; or the motions of a labor-saving saw or scythe as democratic movements, to be at once put down. It makes one's back ache to see two able-bodied men sweating away at a hand-saw, their very foreheads sending forth steam enough, meanwhile, to saw fifty boards to their one, if they did but know it; or one poor man tugging single-handed at some slow instrument of barbarism, which takes more time in fitting and turning it to use, than is left for using it. To go forth into these fields is to learn lessons of patience from man and beast—to meditate whole sermons on reform, while the superannuated plow "drags its slow length along" in the track of its forefathers.—*Correspondence Newark Adv.*

The crops throughout the State of Pennsylvania are said to be in a most promising condition.

Stock Register.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

American Native Cows—No. 2.

THEIR VALUE FOR THE DAIRY AS COMPARED WITH
THE IMPROVED BREEDS OF THE DAY.

Another trial of the famous short horned cow, "Ruby," owned by S. P. Chapman, of Cookville, Madison Co., N. Y., and a native cow owned by R. Donaldson, of Blithwood, Dutchess Co. Mr. Chapman made from his cow in twenty days 40 lbs 2 oz, or a fraction over two pounds per day. Mr Donaldson's cow produced 38 quarts of milk per day; which, in two days, yielded 6 lbs. 8 oz. of butter, or 3 lbs. 4 oz. per day. No doubt the result of twenty days would have been somewhat less. I have been personally acquainted with the owners of several native cows that have been very great milkers, and produced from 2 to 2½ lbs of butter per day, through the best of their milking season. Mr. F. Comstock, of Kirkland, Oneida Co., had, and I think still has a cow, that produced from 2 to 2½ lbs per day all through the season until grass began to fail.—Mr. William Babcock, of the same place, had a native cow that would yield full 2 lbs through the summer season; to these I might add some that belonged to my own dairy, that nearly came up to the above figures. I might add quite a number of similar instances were it necessary; but I would inform my western friends that the above results were not produced from cows that pick up their living on the roads and marshes in the summer season, and winter by the side of a straw heap, living on the same. The cow, either native or improved, must be properly fed and cared for, in winter, as well as summer, if you will have the above results. No man can reasonably expect a cow to do well through the summer that gets poor and weak during the winter. Making cows barely live through has a depreciating effect upon our race of cattle, perhaps beyond any other cause, for a poor cow will not produce a strong and large calf, and a poor calf will not, as a general thing, make a good animal.

The foregoing facts in relation to trials of cows, was by no means introduced for the disparagement of cultivated breeds, for the writer is a great admirer of animals of the various improved varieties; but to stimulate our own countrymen by fairly stating what has been

done, to go and do likewise. While the native cow is much inferior to the Short Horns or Herefords in beauty, size and fattening properties, past experience puts it beyond a doubt, that a proper course of breeding and crossing with improved stock, where the case appears to require it, would in a short time bring forth a race of cows not surpassed, if equalled, in the world. Col. Samuel Jaques, who lives near Boston, has a breed of cows to which he has given the name of the Cream Pot Breed, which he raised from two remarkable cows selected from the native stock of the country, and the celebrated Short Horn Bull Coelebs. A gentleman who examined Col. Jaques stock not long since, in speaking of them says, the Cream Pot cows are distinguished for the quantity, and particularly for the richness of their milk; particular trials have been made with some individuals of this stock, and they have given at the rate of from 17 to 21 lbs of butter per week. The shape and points of these cows are remarkably good. They are very large bodied, short legged, with long wide and deep hind quarters, a rich yellow and mellow skin, with large milk veins and udder. Their color is dark red, with head and neck not quite the fineness of some of the pure Durhams or Ayrshires, but their body, especially the hind quarters, is very nearly right. But in conclusion I would ask if the farmers of Massachusetts and New York have been thus successful in improving their native stock, cannot we of Wisconsin be like successful? Have we not all the advantages they possess? Is not our climate at least equal, and our soil very much superior? Then let us take courage and with a determination and perseverance show to our eastern friends that our stock of cattle is equal to our advantages, and that we do not too lightly esteem the American Native Cow.

Darien, April, 1855. — JOHN JEFFERS.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the N. E. Cultivator gives the following cure: Take a heaping tablespoonful of powdered alum and burn it slowly. Fill a quart bottle with one part beef brine, one part alcohol, and one part urine—into which place the burnt alum, and wait for the latter to dissolve thoroughly.

Wash the fetlock joints carefully with warm castile soap suds, and then bathe the parts with the above described decoction. If our friends or any of our readers will try this, they may cure this annoying and troublesome humor—and give us credit for the information accordingly. We repeat, that we have tried it often, and it never fails to effect a cure.

Lambs Killed by Bearded Grass.

A. CHOATE, of Port Hope, C. W., writes to the *Wool Grower*:—"I had last spring some 40 lambs from the finest Merino ewes, by a very fine-wooled French buck, which with some 30 others of coarser and looser wool, I fed upon pea straw, cut a little green, and poorly thrashed, [which we consider good feed for lambs,] until February, when I found some of the finest and tightest woolled lambs were so poor and light that a good wind would blow them over; and in spite of all efforts to save them they died. And in pulling off the wool, I found the cause to be, the riper parts of this grass had broken short with thrashing (there being a good deal of it among the peas, and the short bits had worked into the wool and through the skin, some as deep into the flesh as $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, thousands of these in the carcass of one lamb. This occurred only with the tightest woolled lambs; the looser ones are all doing well. The grass is bearded, and this shows the impropriety of allowing tight woolled lambs running in a yard where any kind of bearded grain, or grass is used.

COST OF KEEPING SHEEP.—The yearly expense of keeping sheep in Vermont is stated by a writer in the Patent Report at \$1.30 per head. In Wisconsin it is put at 50 cents a head. In Missouri at 50 cents; in Maine at \$1; in Virginia at 45 cents.—The Shaker Society in Kentucky rate the cost there at from 50 to 76 cents per head.

WOOL.—Purchasers have been actively engaged in many parts of the country, since the close of Congress, in buying up the wool from first hands at improved prices; they have paid, generally, from 30 to 38 cents for grade and full blood. Probably the average will not fall below 35 cents. The movement first, to stock their mills, and next to depress prices, so that they can get the next clip at a low figure. We see no reason why wool should be had under 40 cts. There is, however, so large a demand for coarse wools, for making army cloth, that the finer wools have been neglected, and it may therefore help to keep down our better wools. We think that the price will range from 33 to 45 cents for grades to full blood, depending upon quality and condition, more than any previous year.—*Wool Grower*.

GOOD HORSE PROVENDER.—The best provender that we ever gave a horse was a mixture of two-thirds oat meal and one third corn meal. The oat meal has been thought by some physiological chemists to contain much muscle, or flesh forming matter, and the corn meal to contain more fat forming material, and therefore, when combined together, we get both principles combined. Our experience with this feed corroborates the above theory.

A writer over the signature of W. W. B., in the Rural New Yorker, recommends a mixture of oats and rye for horses. He thinks his plan of raising the two together pretty good, and therefore we copy it.

"I had," says he, "a conversation with a man lately, who was an experienced farmer, having farmed both in this State (N. Y.) and Ohio, and his manner of raising horse feed was this: I take about 2½ bushels of oats, and mix with them one bushel of rye, and sow this amount to the acre. The rye will support the oats in case of a heavy growth, and prevent lodging. In this manner I have raised sixty, seventy, and even eighty bushels per acre."—The soil must have been very strong to do that, but the mixture is about in the right proportion.—*Maine Farmer*.

CATTLE CROP OF OHIO.—The following statistics of the exports of Cattle from some of the principal counties in Ohio, during the year 1854, show whence a large share of her wealth is derived:

Pickaway, 8,500 head	Trumbull, 8,000 head
Ross, 5,000 head	Wood, 3,000 head
Perry, 6,000 head	Montgom'y, 5,000 head
Madison, 30,000 head	Lake, 3,000 head
Champ'gn, 10,000 head	Highland, 7,000 head

WARBLES IN CATTLE.—These are grubs which lie under the skin upon the backs of neat cattle; and as they grow, swell out into large protuberances. They are the larvæ of the Gad Fly—*Ocstrus Bovis*—which lays its eggs in the backs of the animals in August and September, where they hatch and grow until the following spring, when they emerge through a hole which they make in the skin.

The last invention is a machine for shearing sheep. It will shear one in five minutes. Pray, what next?

Hollow Horn—Staggers in Sheep.

A correspondent of the *Southern Cultivator* says: "I see an inquiry from 'A SUBSCRIBER,' for the cause and remedy of the 'Hollow Horn' in cattle; he says, 'I know some will say it is the hollow belly, or want of attention.' He further says, 'I always keep my oxen in good order, well fed and not abused.' This last I cannot deny, but I do say to a 'A SUBSCRIBER,' that it is the hollow belly, and nothing else. A fat ox or cow never has the 'Hollow Horn,' the disease is somewhere else; I think in the brain. Some two years ago, one of my neighbors had a very fine fat cow down on the lift. He with others thought it the 'Hollow Horn.' He bored a gimlet hole on the under side of each horn, about middle way, and put in some salt and water, (which is the only remedy I know or have ever heard of.) In a few minutes she got up, walked off some twenty yards and fell dead. He cut her head open (he says) and examined her brain and found very offensive matter all around the brains, and this I verily believe was the disease of 'A SUBSCRIBER's' oxen, if they were in good order, which he says they were.

"There is another disease that cattle are subject to, both fat and poor ones; that is the 'Hollow Tail,' and will kill if not attended to immediately. To find out if a cow has the 'Hollow Tail,' if the end of the tail feels soft and cold, then she has got what is called the 'Hollow Tail.' For a cure, cut it off with a shap knife or axe, about ten or twelve inches from the lower end.

"I also see in the same number, page 133, 'D. E. B.' wishes a remedy for staggers in sheep. This is a disease in sheep that is very easily cured if attended to in time. As soon as a sheep has the staggers, bleed it by cutting some of its tail off and some off of both ears; put it in a close pen and feed it well with fodder, a little corn and some salt; let them be sheltered if bad weather, and they will soon get as well as ever.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT DROUGHT.—During the past winter 8000 sheep, and 250 cattle died of starvation in Hampton, Lorraine co., Ohio.

To Choose a Good Milch Cow.

If we were about selecting a milch cow, we would endeavor to get one out of such a herd of good milkers: one with a soft, velvety-feeling skin, slim neck, fine legs, broad stern with what is called large escutcheon, that is, the hair of the stern pointing inward; a large udder, slim teats, and large veins, commonly called milk veins, on the belly. Above all this, select your cow of a gentle, pleasant countenance, because a first rate milker may be so vicious as to be worthless. Do not look for flesh, as the best cows are seldom fat; their hip bones are often very prominent, and they have the appearance of being low in flesh. A beefy cow is seldom a good milker.

The next thing is a good milker? That is, how much milk must she yield per day? a cow that will average five quarts of milk a day through the year, making 1,825 quarts, is an extraordinary good cow. One that will yield five quarts a day for ten months is a good cow, and one that will average four quarts during that time is more than an average quality. That would make 1,200 quarts a year, which at three cents a quart, is \$36. We believe the Orange county milk dairies average about \$40 per cow, and the quality of the cows is considerably above the average of the country.

It is as important to keep a cow good as it is to get her good. This can never be done by a careless, lazy milker. Always milk your cow quick and perfectly clean. Be gentle with your cow, and you will have a gentle cow. Select well, feed well, house well, milk well, and your cow will yield well.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SERVING COWS SO AS TO SECURE MALE OR FEMALE CALVES.—It will be recollected that a French gentleman, Count de Gourcy, has tried the experiment in France by putting the bull with the cow before milking, and he secured a large proportion of heifer calves; and by putting the bull after milking, he secured a like proportion of bull calves.

B. V. French, Esq., of Braintree, Mass., writes us February 8: "I to-day have examined my account, where I was certain of impregnation of cows: 3 with empty bags brought 3 bull calves. 27 with full

bags brought 18 heifers 9 bull calves. So the choice is in favor of heifer calves, when impregnated with a full bag, but not so much as I expected. I shall continue this method for a while longer."—*Ex.*

FARM TEAMS—BREEDING MARES VS OXEN.—P. COMSTOCK, writing from Huron Co., O., says: I would like to give my views upon the subject of the best team for farming; whether horses or oxen are to be preferred. I was raised on a farm in Connecticut, and grew up with a strong prejudice in favor of oxen, but have since changed my mind. I have for some years past done the work of my farm of 200 acres, with breeding mares, and find it more profitable than any other team. I have now on hand a pair of young mares five years old and past, which have done the most of my work for the last three years, and raised two colts each, worth at 5 months old, \$40 per colt. These mares are very large, one weighing 1,500 lbs, the other, 1,600 lbs. We consider them equal to two yoke of oxen for farmer's purposes. It is thought by some that mares in foal should not be worked, but I have had better success with mares that have been regularly worked through the season, and raised better stock than from those which have lain idle. My mares, last spring, drew the plow up to the very day of foaling, and were hitched to the plow again when the colts were three days old. I have a yearling which will weigh 1,000 lbs.

TAR, A REMEDY FOR HORSE DISTEMPER.

—THOS. W. LADD, of Smithfield, Ohio, writes the *Ohio Farmer* that he has found a remedy and cure for "distemper" in horses:

"Having three colts sick with this disease, an experienced farmer told me to use tar, and he thought that the sick colts would soon recover, and that those who had not taken the disease would not have it at all, or but lightly. I followed his direction, to my entire satisfaction. I gave the colts morning and evening, as much as I could readily get into their mouths with a paddle. After a few applications, the sick ones commenced running at the nose, their appetites returned, and in a short time they had entirely regained what they had lost from disease. The others never took it to

my knowledge. Some prefer mixing fish-oil with the tar, but I used it alone, and I believe it to be entirely sufficient, if the article be good pure tar. I would have no faith in the coal tar now in use in some places."

PRICE OF BEEF CATTLE IN N. Y. CITY.

—Beef cattle are selling in the New York market at prices ranging from \$90 to \$180 per head—good beeves selling at the rate of 15 cents per pound on foot. In view of this state of the market, the *Tribune* of May 14th says:—

"This is the highest market ever known in this city, and probably in any other of this country. The cause must be apparent to every one; the supply is not equal to the demand. The average weekly consumption last year was 3,257, and the supply this week is only 5,054—1,203 below the actual demand. The supply last week amounted to but 2,174, and with a single exception, the weekly supply has been below the average ever since the first of January. Choice cuts of beef will be retailed this week at 25 cents a pound, and how long those who buy to eat and eat to live can bear this, remains to be seen. It unfortunately happens that the price of mutton is even greater in proportion than that of beef, and thus is absolutely beyond the reach of many.

There is but little hope in any immediate improvement in these prices to the consumer, as there is at present an actual scarcity of beef cattle throughout all the country. The drain to California during several years, the former low prices in the West, before the introduction of railroads, and the neglect of farmers to raise cattle to meet the increased demand which railroad facilities occasioned,—these causes, taken in connection with the recent drouth and consequent increase in the price of corn, have combined to produce the present condition of affairs."

SPIRIT OF TAR.—A useful application to the feet of sheep in foot-rot. It also has great effect when applied to the parts that have been struck by the fly. It destroys the maggots already formed, and no fly will deposit her eggs where this liquid has been used.—*Randall.*

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON, EDITOR.

Pruning—Forcing Fruitfulness.

Eastern men and foreigners recommend pruning, *pruning!* as the grand remedy for all diseases, and the specific for unfruitfulness. We recollect an article published in this paper a year or two since, in which the writer represents his "jack-knife" as being in pain in pruning an unpruned orchard.

Pruning is supposed to induce fruitfulness, to promote growth, and tend to health—all of which is false and fallacious. We would advise that the "jack-knife" be left to suffer, rather than such operators as possess these unruly knives be let to inflict suffering upon your trees.

Under our clear sunny skies, trees must have a well developed head, shading the trunk from the fierce rays of our summer sun, or trees will not cease putting forth their energies to the accomplishment of that object, and will not therefore, be in a state to develop fruit buds, flowers and fruit.

Whoever is not satisfied of the correctness of our remarks on this point, we would recommend to satisfy himself by experiment. Take two subjects (trees) of the same variety, and as nearly equal in growth and other respects, as possible; prune one according to directions of these *jack-knife* men; let the other alone, except to remove decaying and interfering branches, and carefully note the after growth and productiveness of the two subjects. Until this is done, and the result noted, we claim a right to be heard upon this subject, having completed the experiment.

Our unpruned trees grow most rapidly, are most healthy, and produce more fruit than those pruned according to Eastern and foreign notions. We find that removing many branches at one time, even if they are all interfering ones, is followed by diminished growth and unproductiveness.

Pinching back in mid-summer the most rapidly growing shoots, although quite reasonable in theory, does not seem, in practice, to promote the formation of fruit buds in trees not in bearing, but increases the number of fruit buds in those in a bearing state. Pinching back should be understood, however, and practiced as a simple means of giving form to young trees.

If a leading shoot is left to itself, it makes wood in one direction only; if stopped by pinching, several side branches, from the buds at the base of each leaf-stalk, are immediately pushed into growth, enabling the operator to cause the formation of the heads of young trees at the precise point where wanted to suit his fancy. In case of two leading, upright shoots starting from the same point, one should be stopped by pinching, which will give the other the lead and convert the one checked into a side branch.

Root pruning is perhaps the least injurious operation which can be performed upon trees to ensure the development of fruit buds, and hasten on the bearing state, when this becomes desirable. This operation should be performed upon those trees which have grown to the full bearing size, with well formed heads, and thrifty and healthy. Excavate with the spade a semi-circular trench, half around the tree and two feet therefrom, to the depth of 18 or 20 inches, cutting off all the side roots met with smoothly, with a sharp knife. If none of the large roots are met with, dig deeper, and towards the tree, until two or three of these are found, and severed in like manner. It is not necessary, but injurious, to dig entirely around the tree, as recommended by some. Fill the excavation with rich, mellow earth, and add some well-rotted manure, with ashes or lime, if convenient. From the first to the middle of July is the proper time to root prune, to induce fruit bearing the following year.

The sap not needed for the growth and extension of the severed roots being elaborated in the tree as usual, is used in the formation of fruit instead of leaf buds. Checking the downward circulation by a ligature, or ringing the branches, as heretofore recommended by a correspondent, will produce the same result, but not with equal safety to the tree. Even this, perhaps the safest of all means of forcing fruitfulness, if followed up, is apt to dwarf the tree at the expense, of course, of its future productiveness. If only practiced once on the same tree, one crop is produced by the forcing process; after which the tree will remain barren, if well cultivated, as all hardy trees should be, until that state of maturity is reached which would have brought it into a bearing state without forcing.

Good fruit is a great luxury, in which we may freely indulge, with advantage to health.

Girdled Trees.

Answer to inquiry in June number, page 165.

Trees completely girdled by mice can only be saved by connecting the bark above the wound with that below, by living scions. For a tree $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, take the straight pieces of wood from another tree, 3 inches longer than the length of the wound; split each of these in two parts—they should be about three-fourths of an inch in diameter; shave down the wood without marring the bark, until they are shaped like a section of a barrel-hoop, with the bark on. Sharpen each of the ends from the wood side, leaving the bark longer than the wood part. Next, shape a flat place on each of the four sides of the tree, from the bark below to the bark above the wound—the pieces of new wood should lie flat upon these surfaces. Slit the bark above and below far enough to receive the ends of the prepared pieces which must be pushed entirely under the bark. Having, in this manner, laid each of the four prepared pieces in their places, with their ends under the uplifted lining bark, bind all down closely with soft matting, or strips of cotton cloth, or candle wicking; cover the whole with grafting wax, and bind on paper outside, loosely, to prevent the wax from becoming displaced by the heat.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

The Hawthorndon Apple.

MR. EDITOR:—I should like to acquaint my friends and the public with a variety of Apple that is, in my opinion, well adapted for new beginners of orchards.

The *Hawthorndon* is an apple that is but yet very little known—and, in fact, some of the Nurserymen do not know of such a kind.—By great search amongst the Nurseries, I have managed to secure ten. It is a fine apple—medium size; color light, with a blush on the sun side; flesh white; rather inclined to an acid.

The reason why I recommend this apple to new beginners is, because it is ahead of all other varieties for early bearing. Most people who plant trees are anxious to see the fruit—at least, that is the case with me.

I have trees of this kind in my orchard, no larger than a common whip, that will bear this year. I have one that is not as big round at the top as an umbrella, that matured 40 good sized apples last year. I have something like 70 different varieties in my orchard, and the

Hawthorndon stands at the top of the heap for early bearing.

I will give you any one scions from my trees next spring, as I know they cannot be had from many of the Nurserymen yet. T. SMITH.

Brighton, Kenosha co., June, 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Grafting the Wild Plum Stock.

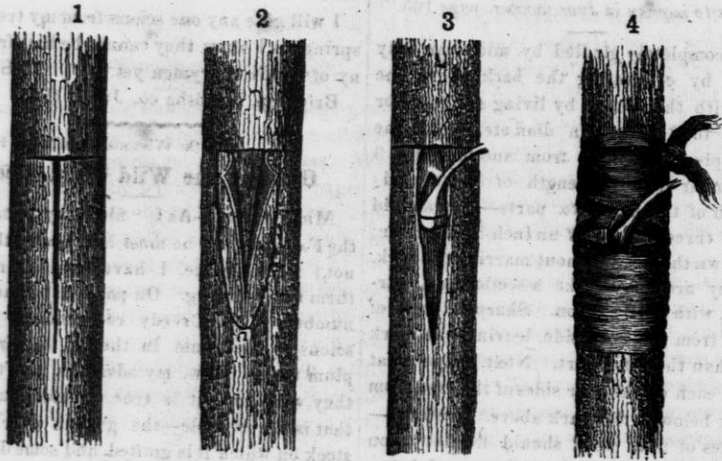
MR. EDITOR:—As I "file" my numbers of the *FARMER* (and he must lack brains that does not,) for reference, I have been overhauling them this morning. On page 82, in the March number, J. McCreedy recommends grafting scions of the plum in the top of large wild plum trees. Now, my advice is, don't do it—they will grow, it is true, tremendously, but that is the trouble—the growth overlaps the stock on which it is grafted, and some day when old Boreas reigns triumphant, your choice grafts that may have grown 5 or 6 feet high, are to be found low in the dust. It may be said that we must not let them grow up so tall, but cut them off. Well, this helps; but, according to my experience, is not always sure. The truth is, the grafts grow so fast, and have so little to support them, that it usually takes but little to break them off. One other disadvantage is, the old stock being wild, does not grow so fast as the graft, if it remains firm, and the consequence is, a tree that is ill-shaped—a spindling stem for a large head. Splitting the bark of the stock helps, but after all, the tree looks bad. Now, if you want good trees, cut off the tree just below the ground—split the stump—put in the grafts *right*—take care of them, and in a few years you will have a good sound tree, handsome and thrifty. Mr. Peffer won't agree with me, I suppose. CHARLES SMITH.

Waupun, May, 1855.

MR. Longworth, of Cincinnati, says the Charter Oak grape, sent to him from Connecticut, is of no value, unless for bullets in time of war, when lead is scarce, yet the roots are sold from \$2 to \$5.

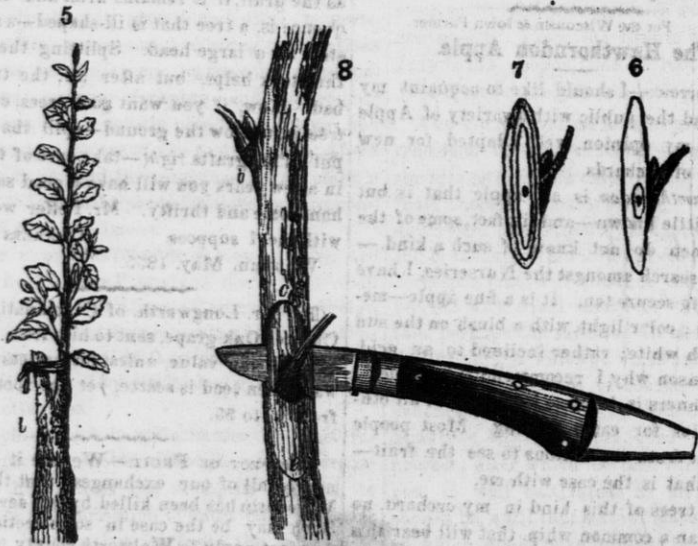
PROSPECT OF FRUIT.—We see it stated in nearly all of our exchanges, that the fruit in Wisconsin has been killed by late severe frosts. Such may be the case in some sections, but it does not apply to Walworth county. We have made the examination ourselves, and are told by those interested in fruit raising, that the forthcoming crop is not injured at all, not even peaches.—*Reporter.*

BUDDING OR INOCULATING.



EXPLANATION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.—Fig. 1 shows the bark of the stock cut in the form of T. Fig. 2, represents the bark raised from the wood and rolled back on either side, to receive the bud. Fig. 3, the bud in its place ready for the bandage. Fig. 4, the bud tied in its place.

Fig. 5, shows the bud tied to the stock after it has started to grow, and the line *l*, where the stock is subsequently to be cut off. Fig. 6, shows a bud with the wood taken out. Fig. 7, a bud with the wood in. Fig. 8, represents a shoot, having upon it two buds, and the manner of cutting them off. The knife should enter the bark at *c*, about three-fourths of an inch above the bud, and come out about the same distance below at *a*. The dotted line along the base of the bud *b*, indicates the depth of the incision to be made in cutting the bud from the shoot.



This is one of the most important operations pertaining to Horticulture. For the speedy and sure propagation of trees, it has some decided advantages over grafting, as it requires only a single bud; and if a bud fail the first time, others can afterwards be inserted the same season—or, if the operation fails entirely one season, the growth of the stock is not lost as where

grafting fails. The two conditions of plants indispensable to success in budding are—1, a *thrifty growth of the stock so that the bark will peel easily*; 2, *good ripe buds*, which may generally be known by the perfect development of the young buds at the base of the leaves, and by the shield or bark to which the buds are attached, separating easily from the wood—and, in short, by the general firmness and ripeness of the shoots. Those buds near the middle of the shoots are most esteemed.

Plums should be budded early, whilst peaches and cherries do best when set the latter part of August—and, in fact, are often budded in September.

Apples and Pears can be set from the commencement of the budding season—that is, if the buds be ripe—until the last of August; though the first half of August is generally the best time. The time for commencing operations in the budding line varies considerably, according to the season—it answering as well to begin the 15th or 20th of July, in some seasons, as the first of August in others.

Before commencing operations, it will be necessary to have your stock in readiness, and to provide yourself with a thin-bladed knife, and a supply of strings for tying up the buds.

Bass, or other matting, such as is used around furniture, the inner bark of trees like bass, linden or elm, may be used for bands; also, cotton wicking, woolen yarn or strips of cloth from the tailors. Matting and bark should be wet before using. In budding, the first thing is to prepare "a stick of buds"—that is, to take off a thrifty shoot of this year's growth, and after cutting off the upper, unripe portion of it, to clip off the leaves, leaving about three-eighths of an inch of their foot-stalks on the shoots, as in Fig. 8. Having selected a smooth place in the stock—preferring the north or north-east side—make a perpendicular incision through the bark, an inch or an inch and a half in length, and at the top of this a cross-cut, so that the whole shall form a T, as in Fig. 1. With the point of your knife blade, or with the haft of your budding-knife, if you have one, raise or loosen the bark from the stock each side of the incision—being very careful not to bruise the bark or sap wood beneath—as in Fig. 2. As speedily as possible, and with a clean smooth cut, take off a bud, as in Fig. 3, from your stick of buds with a thin slice of the wood attached. When this wood is loose it is better to remove it, which may be done by putting the edge of the knife under the wood, between it and the bark, and

and lifting it up, taking care not to pull out the root of the bud. Having ascertained that it is about the right length, lift up the bark at the top of the cut and insert the bud, which, with the aid of the footstalk, should then be pushed down to the bottom of the incision. If the top of the bud reaches above the cross-cut, it should be cut off so as to fit exactly, as in Fig. 3.

A bandage, as in Fig. 4, should now be tied evenly and snugly over the whole (saving the bud and footstalk, which must be left exposed), extending a little above and below the wound. Care and expedition must be used in the operation to have it succeed well, as if the parts are bruised, or suffered to become dry, they will not unite. If the footstalk remains fresh and green until it drops, or at the end of about two weeks the bud is seen to be very plump, it indicates that the bud has taken; but if it withers up it shows the contrary. In two or three weeks, or as soon as the union between the bud and stock is perfect, the bandage should be loosened, and if the stock has swelled much it should be entirely taken off. The band needs to remain on the cherry longer than on any other stocks. In the spring, from the bursting of buds to the time when leaves reach half their size, cut off the stock in which the bud is good to within two or three inches of the bud; and when the bud has started, if it inclines off, tie it to the stump, as represented in Fig. 5. Pinch off the sprouts from the stock so as to throw all the growth into the bud.

We have endeavored to explain the process of budding so fully and plain, that with the aid of the illustrations, any person of ordinary understanding need not doubt his ability to perform the operation successfully; and we most earnestly urge our agricultural friends to make themselves practically familiar with the subject.

PRUNING GRAFTED AND BUDDED TREES.—Pruning newly grafted and budded trees should be attended to during this month, after which it is better to let the suckers have their own way during the growing season. Even in June and July it is not well to remove entirely all suckers from the stock, as is often recommended. Our plan is to let as many leaves remain upon the stock as can be left without choking the graft or bud to keep up the circulation of sap, as essential to the vigor and health of the stock—bearing in mind, that a healthy graft cannot be grown for any considerable length of time upon a stunted or diseas-

ed stock. For the first summer we only pinch the leading shoots, when they have risen so far as to intrude upon the space allotted to the scion or bud.

Pruning and Budding Knives.



These instruments, as denoted by Nos. 1, 2, and 4, are of good and convenient form for pruning young trees, and are made strong and heavy for that purpose.

No. 3, represents the best and most approved form for budding. The edge of the blade is rounded at the point, and will shut up as a pocket knife. At the other end is permanently fixed a thin flat ivory lifter, with which the bark is loosened and raised, after being cut to receive the bud.

Budding.—The article under this heading is copied from the July No. of Vol. 4. It is not just the thing, but as the illustrations are on hand, we permit its re-publication, with some alterations from the original.

As a general rule the stock should not be cut close to the bud until the commencement of the second season of their growth. Pare off smoothly with a sharp knife, and cover with wax.—The cherry should be budded in August, and the wood left in. With the apple, pear, and plum we remove the wood, cutting the sheath of bark as broad as possible. If buds sufficiently mature can be found they may be set early in July, and started off by cutting back the

stock ten days afterwards. For starting this season, always remove the wood, and do not set after the middle of the month.

Nut Bearing Trees.

HICKORY, OR, SHELL-BARK WALNUT—(*Cauga Alba*).—This species is one of the most valuable of our native trees, furnishing a timber of unrivalled toughness, and a nut equal in richness to any of those imported. It is not easily transplanted, having a long naked tap root, and but few side roots; but is less in the way of the plow, and less susceptible of injury by the team, than any other tree—having, even when young, a bark of almost iron toughness. In about ten or twelve years young shoots, if left in meadows and cultivated fields, will come into bearing, and will amply repay the owner for the little trouble taken for their sakes. We say, spare the Hickories wherever they do not seriously interfere with the operations of the farm. This species may be readily distinguished from the Bitternut (*C. amara*) by its large buds, which are very late in breaking into leaf, and by the hardness of the bark while young, and its roughness when older. For prairie planting, the nuts should be gathered and planted in autumn, where they are wanted to grow.

The thick Shell-bark (*Cauga Sulcata*) may be planted with it, if the soil is deep and rather moist. The nut of this species is about twice the size of the former, and a little inferior to it in richness. We are not certain that this is a native of Wisconsin, but believe it is. It is generally found in the vicinity of rivers, and where protected from fires, the bark being very inflammable.

Layering.

Roses, and nearly all sorts of garden shrubs, and some trees, may be propagated by laying more easily than in any other way. Currants and grape layers may be made at any time during the month, and will strike roots this season and admit of separation in autumn or spring.—Some varieties of the rose also strike roots immediately, others do not. Those intended to be separated from the parent plant before the next growing season, should be done the first half of the month. If shoots of the current summer's growth are used, but an inch of earth should be placed above the layer at first, leaving a cavity to be filled up gradually during the summer, to the depth of three or four inches. If all is filled in at once, they frequently die from the pressure of earth upon their tender

stems. This caution should be remembered and practiced with all trees and vines when wood of this season's growth is used for the layer.

Some cultivators make successive layers with the same vine in laying grapes when the vine is long. We have never succeeded in raising but one well rooted layer from the same vine; but one will strike good roots—generally the one nearest the parent vine.

Hedging.

Thousands of acres now farmed in this State—to say nothing of ten thousands not yet improved and situated far away from fencing timber—must be fenced with boards, at an expense of more than one dollar per rod, when the present rail fences give out. Hedging can be done at a cost not much exceeding 50 cents per rod in most localities; but, before this work is commenced in earnest, experiments should be made with the different plants offered to the public as candidates for their favor. These experiments, to be of much value, should be made systematically and in different localities throughout the State, Northern Iowa, and Minnesota. And, as what is the business of every one is apt to be neglected by all, we would suggest that the different County Agricultural Societies appropriate a fund from their treasuries, and appoint a committee or committees to test the matter.

The following list comprises those which, in our opinion should be the subjects of the experiments:

Osage Orange (*Maclura Aurantiaca*), a native of Arkansas, succeeds well three degrees south of us, and is partially proved farther north.

Our native Thorns, although the seed does not germinate and grow until the second year, should by all means be experimented with.—They will certainly answer the purpose, although perhaps not as cheaply grown as the Osage Orange, Buckthorn, or Washington Thorn. Which two last, natives of the Southern States, should be in the list.

Of the natives, the White Thorn (*Crataegus Coccinea* and *C. Punctata*), are the most promising. The former grows rapidly and upright, which will give it the preference for a "plashed" hedge; and the latter is most promising for pruning down, growing spreading, with an abundance of long, sharp, stiff thorns.

The apples should be gathered as soon as ripe, (last of August and first of September.)

Wash in a tub, and wash off the pulp, when the seeds should be placed in a pit and mixed with earth, for one year, then plant in the fall, and they will germinate and grow the forthcoming season.



The Apple Tree Borer.

We here give cuts of the Apple Tree Borer. It is from the larva of the two striped saperda (*saperda bivitati*). The upper part of the body is marked with two longitudinal white stripes, while the under side of the body and legs are white. The upper figure shows the insect in a perfect state, and the lower one, the full grown borer.

Cole says:—"This beetle comes forth from the tree in June, during the night, flying from tree to tree for food, or companions. In day time it rests among leaves, on which it feeds.—In June, July, or early in August, it deposits eggs upon the bark of the tree, generally at or near the ground. Mr. Buckminster, editor of the *Massachusetts Plowman*, who has given great attention to this subject, says she lays ten eggs at a litter, of the size of a common pin head, arranged thus: o o o o o. The larva or young borers, from the eggs, are fleshy, round, whitish grubs, without legs, tapering a little from the first ring. The head is small, horny, and brownish.

This grub eats through the bark, where it remains the first winter. The next season it penetrates the wood, throwing out its dust or cuttings, by which it may be traced, generally ascending, and boring deeper into the tree. Its whole passage is usually about 12 or 15 inches. The third season, nearly two years from its entrance, the full sized borer, as shown in the figure, approaches the surface of the tree, when it undergoes its final transformation, and leaves the tree, as we have already stated. Those who say it remains three years in the tree, reckon the year of its ingress and egress."

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

The Borer—Big Jaw—Mad Itch.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to know of you, or some of the readers of your valuable paper, some remedy or a preventive for the Grub or Borer in apple trees. I found, lately, several in the roots of some of my trees. As fruit raising is new business to me, I want some information on it.

I should also like to know if there is any remedy for the 'Big Jaw' in cattle; or for the 'Mad Itch' in cattle?—as I have lost some with the latter, and saw some die of the former, but knew none to recover of either. S. A. W.

Wassonville, Iowa, May, 1855.

REMARKS.—The Borer does not like leached or unleached ashes. Place a peck of leached, or half peck unleached ashes around the trunk of each tree, and renew it each spring. The trees will be otherwise benefited, besides preventing the attacks of the borer.

The other questions in reference to diseases in cattle, we are not able to answer. Will some Stock-grower, practically acquainted with the management of these specified diseases, furnish for the FARMER the required information?

The Best Mode for Raising Woods.

MR. E. HOLMES:—Dear Sir—Reading an article in the Farmer of March 8th, on the "growing of wood," it struck me at once that many did not know how to produce nut-trees from the seed. Now, a few hints would set every one aright. I have tried a good many years to raise Oaks, Chestnuts and other kinds of trees, but met with no success, planting them as I did in drills, in common soil. Not one would sprout. In the summer of 1853, I noticed several sprouts as I was working under a chestnut tree, and in digging down through the leaves I came to the nuts from which the sprouts came. I took the hint, and the next fall procured a quantity of nuts, thinking I would imitate nature. I prepared a rich bed, strewing the nuts thickly on top of the soil, covering them with leaves. All the nuts came up and are now doing finely. This manner of planting is to be observed only for those trees that are designed for transplanting.—For wood-lots I would recommend the following mode of planting. Select a still day. Let one man drop the seed eight feet apart each way, covering them with a

small handful of leaves. Let another man follow with a barrow of heavy soil, sprinkling on just enough to keep the leaves from blowing away. Two men in this manner can plant one acre in one day with ease. If these facts are followed, it will save much labor in the production of wood land.—W. HOWARDS, in *Maine Farmer*.

THE CORK TREE.—about a hogshead of acorns of the cork oak have been introduced from the South of Europe, and distributed from the Agricultural division of the Patent Office, in the Middle and Southern States for experiment, or to test their adaptation to the climate. The tree in its native country, where it is an ever-green, usually grows to the height of twenty or thirty feet, but in England there are specimens which exceed fifty feet in height, with a diameter of more than three feet. The substance familiarly known to us as cork, is the epidermis, or outer bark, and sometimes grows two or three inches thick. Should the experiment succeed, it will be a subject of great national importance.—*Exchange*.

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE.—Lord Lindsay states, that in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least 2,000 years of age. In examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root.—He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful dahlia.—*Farmer's Magazine*.

Who after this will credit Mexico with being the birthplace of Dahlias.—*Working Farmer*.

Mr. J. Houghton, for many years past residing near Cleveland, Ohio, gives a poor account of the peach prospects in that vicinity. He is largely engaged in peach-growing; but this year he says that he, or any of his neighbors, will not have a basketful for sale.

Every one who has a spot of land should raise fruits, that he may have them fresh from his trees; for in no way will it yield more profit for one's own use; and where there is a good market, they are profitable for that purpose also.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BASIN OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.—The basin of the Atlantic Ocean is a long trough, separating the Old World from the New, and extending probably from pole to pole. This ocean furrow was probably scored into the solid crust of our planet, by the Almighty hand, that there the waters which He called seas might be gathered so as to let the dry land appear and fit the earth for the habitation of man. From the top of Chimboraza to the bottom of the Atlantic at the deepest place yet reached by the Plummet in the northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. Could the waters of the Atlantic be drawn off so as to expose to view this great sea gash, which separates continents, and extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic, it would present a scene the most rugged, grand, and imposing.

The very ribs of the solid earth, with the foundations of the sea, would be brought to light, and should have presented to us, at one view, in the empty cradle of the ocean, a "thousand fearful wrecks," with that dreadful array of dead men's skulls, great anchors, heaps of pearl and inestimable stones, which, in the poet's eye, lie scattered in the bottom of the sea, making it hideous with sights of ugly death. The deepest part of the North Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin about a mile deep in the deepest part. There is at the bottom of the sea, between Cape Race in Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plateau. A company is now engaged with the project of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic. It is proposed to carry the wires across this plateau from the western shores of Newfoundland to the western shores of Ireland. The great circle distance between these two shore lines is 1,600 miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than 10,000 feet deep.—*Prof. Murry.*

HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—There is a general complaint in Nova Scotia, of the famine prices of produce. Flour was selling at Halifax, on the 5th of May, at sixteen dollars a barrel, hay at thirty dollars a ton.

Astronomical Discovery.

THE universally accredited theory, that the moon is uninhabited, because she has no atmosphere, has received, from a recent discovery, a blow that will unsettle it at least. That the moon, as far as we have been able to examine her, has no atmosphere, or at least none of sufficient density to conform to our optical laws, and the demands of any animal life known to us, is unquestionable. But this can be positively affirmed of only one side of our satellite; for, as will be remembered, although she revolves upon her axis, she constantly presents but one side to the earth. Now it has been discovered by calculation, and demonstrated as a geometrical fact, that the moon's centre of form is eight miles nearer to us than her centre of gravity, through which, of course her axis of revolution must pass; or, in other words, *this side of the moon is sixteen miles higher than the other.* If, therefore we suppose that the moon has an atmosphere such as ours, it would be of such extreme rarity on the only side exposed to our observation, that, for optical effect and animal life, it might as well not exist. For mountains upon the earth, none of which are over five miles above the level of the sea, have been ascended to a height at which life could not be supported for any length of time, and still mountains have stretched above the panting traveler. What, then, must be the atmosphere at four times such an elevation? The conclusion seems inevitable, that although the higher side of the moon is uninhabitable for want of an atmosphere, the remote side may be perfectly adapted to animal life. It is at least certain that the mere want of an atmosphere perceptible to us, is no longer conclusive as to the uninhabitableness of the planet that rules the night. We announce this discovery on the authority of one of the most eminent mathematicians and astronomers in the world. It will soon be formally declared in a scientific quarter.—*Cour. and Enquirer.*

It is, perhaps, not improper to add that the discoverer of the above interesting fact in Science is Prof. Peirce, of Harvard College.

Poverty wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things.

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

"What balmy odors from the fields,
The new mown grass at even yield,
While nature seeks repose,
And Luna sheds her silver beams,
Bespangling o'er the gentle streams,
Where crystal waters flow."

JULY is a busy month with the farmer. It is the commencement of the harvest of the year. Haying is the main business of the month, and taxes the strength severely.—Not an hour of sunshine should be allowed to pass unimproved. Rise early and retire early—

"Night is the time for rest ;
How sweet, when labors close,
To gather round the aching breast
The curtain of repose,—
Stretch the tired limbs, and lay the head
Upon one's own delightful bed !"

Lay down the grass for the day, while yet the dew is on ; it then cuts easy—the air is invigorating. Cut your grass as soon as the seeds are fairly formed and passing out of the milk.—Every day after this point, the grass depreciates in value. It begins to dry, and soon becomes an unnutritious, woody substance. The mowing's cutting should not be allowed to remain in the swath or spread over night, and thus exposed to the dew, which injures new mown hay materially. If not sufficiently cured for the barn or stack, put it into cocks for the night. See that your hay is not dried too much—if exposed too long to the scorching effects of the sun, much of its nutritive juices will be destroyed. It is a good plan to salt hay some when put into the mow—especially clover.

Clover hay is apt to get mouldy, when stacked out like other hay ; to prevent which we have seen the following plan recommended :—
"When the stack, which is commenced in the usual way, is raised to about one half its destined height, the ends of long wheat or rye straw are placed just on the edge of the stack, so that when the next layer of hay is placed upon it, the principal length of the straw will droop over the sides of the stack. Following this plan until the stack is finished, a complete and impervious covering is furnished to the hay, that will keep it nearly as well as the best barn."

Some of the cereal grains will require attention the last of this month—winter rye and wheat will follow close on to haying.

The garden and orchard should not be forgotten in the hurry of haying and reaping. Weeds and insects must be watched. Don't allow those fruit trees, which have cost so much labor and money, to be destroyed by the caterpillars, the aphids, the slugs, the borers, and other vermin too numerous to mention. Take a turn among the trees often, and examine them closely. Recollect, that every weed allowed to escape the hoe or cultivator this month, will multiply itself an hundred fold. Keep the ground well stirred around the growing vegetables in the garden ; allow no crust to form on the surface of the ground. If you want a strawberry bed: the latter part of this month is the time to make it.

See that the reaping machine and cradle are in order and ready for the field.

Buckwheat may be sown during the early part of this month. If you have a poorish piece of soil, give it to the buckwheat. When sown on rich soil it runs too much to straw.—From two to three pecks of seed to the acre is enough, according to the soil—poor soil requiring the most seed.

Every farmer who has any tame grass, should save his own seed—mind this hint, and you will know the quality of your seed, and not be imposed upon by buying foul seed raised to sell. By doing this, you will keep your farms free from many foul weeds and grasses. When haying, leave a patch of Timothy for seed: when ripe, cradle, bind up and shock. With clover, the second crop should be saved for seed, and not the first. The first crop should be cut and taken off early, and the field then left unmolested to mature the seed of the second. All early weeds are taken off with the first crop. The second is so rapid as to smother and prevent from seeding all that come up afterwards. In fact, save *all* your own seeds, both field and garden—you will find your account in it. It will save you many dollars.—Mark the best vegetables in the garden, and save them for seed.

TO MAKE SOAP.—*Mr. Editor* : If your readers are not acquainted with the following method of making soap to wash easy, I would recommend its trial :

Take 5 lbs. bar soap, 1 lb. sal soda, 8 oz. borax ; boil in 22 qts. soft water until dissolved, then add 1 oz. ammonia.

Put the clothes in warm water to soak over night; add half a teacupful of soap to one pail of water; wring out and put the clothes into

cold water—half teacupful of soap to each pail of water—let them boil 15 or 20 minutes; suds and rinse, and then hang out. This recipe has often been sold for one dollar.

Muquanago, Wis.

W. BEAL.

AN EMETIC.—Many lives might be saved by a knowledge of this recipe; a large teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water and swallowed as soon as possible, acts as an instant emetic, sufficient to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

"A NEW DISH."—Under this caption an exchange announces that "a Mr. Enfield Ham was recently married to Miss Jemima Egge." We presume the union took place on a Friday.

TO RESTORE PORK.—In warm weather, the brine on pork frequently becomes sour, and the pork tainted. Boil the brine, skim it well, and pour it back on the meat boiling hot. This will restore it even when it is much injured.

TO MAKE POT-PIE CREST AND HAVE IT LIGHT.—To one pint of sour milk, add one tea-cup of sour cream, or two-thirds of a cup of butter, one egg, saleratus, and mix hard like bread.—Never roll it or cut it, but nip it off in pieces of the size you wish. Boil half an hour, and you will always have it light as a puff.

TO MAKE CRACKERS.—Take ten tea-cups of flour, one of butter, a teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar. Rub them together until they are thoroughly mixed, add enough water to make a stiff dough, which must be well kneaded. Form the dough into crackers with your hands, bake in a quick oven, and then dry.—*Cor. Mich. Farmer.*

Every married man should let his wife have the management of the home department, and give her as Secretary the control of the different bureaux. Don't let her have any thing to do with the War Department.—*Exchange.*

EGG DUMPLINGS.—Make a batter of a pint of milk, two well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a batter thick as for pound cake; have a clean saucepan of boiling water; let the water boil fast, drop in the batter by the teaspoonful; four or five minutes will boil them; take them up with a skimmer on a dish, put a bit of pepper and butter over them, and serve with boiled or cold meat; for little desert put batter, with grated nutmeg; with syrup or sugar over.—*Granite Farmer.*

LINIMENT.—Mr. A. D. Burt sends us the following recipe, which he says is one of the best ever used for sprains, lameness, &c., of man or beast. Its constituents are certainly of the right kind, and the compound undoubtedly excellent:—3 oz. oil organium, 4 oz. aqua ammonia, 2 oz. tincture of opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint spirits camphor; alcohol enough to fill a quart bottle. The liniment should be well rubbed in when applied.—*Rural N. Y.*

CURING HAMS in New York State is frequently done in the following manner, the quantity being one hundred pounds: Take four and a half pounds ground rock salt, four ounces saltpetre, and four pounds brown sugar; mix the salt and saltpetre, and with it thoroughly rub each ham all over, powdering it with the mixture, and pack down in a tight, clean cask, sprinkling over each layer its due proportion of sugar: head the cask tightly, and after four days commence rolling it briskly back and forth, so that the surface of each ham may be wet with the brine spontaneously produced—the rolling to be repeated three times a day, until the brine is all absorbed, when the meat is ready for the smoke-house

NICE PANCAKES.—These are made of eggs, flour and milk. The just proportions are one table spoonful of flour to each egg. To make small pancakes, beat a couple of eggs thoroughly, and add sweet milk. Then take a couple of table spoonfuls of flour, work into a thin paste and ductile batter by adding the milk and eggs, and a little salt. Grease the pan with a piece of sweet lard or butter, and stir briskly to prevent adhering to the bottom. When the under side is sufficiently browned turn it. Leave the cakes folded, with sugar or honey and butter between the folds, or sugar alone. If this is found to be too solid, add more eggs, and use less flour. A slight sprinkle of grated nutmeg will be an addition.

TO PREVENT CUTLERY FROM RUSTING.—Case knives, watch chains, and other small articles made of steel, may be preserved from rust, by carefully wiping after use, and then wrapped in coarse brown paper, the virtue of which is such, that all hardware goods from Sheffield and other renowned places of manufacture, are always wrapped in the same.

Editors Table.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Apology.—It is a source of gratification that we are able to present this number of the FARMER to its patrons in good time, and we presume every one of you will respond—*Amen*. We are now fairly out of the woods, and in justice to ourself, we will give a brief explanation of the causes which have interrupted the seasonable appearance of the paper since January.

It will be recollected, that the general editor of the paper (Prof. LATHROP,) died, after a few days illness, on the 25th of December.—This, with the sickness of our printer, caused a little delay in the appearance of the January number. About the middle of the month we were taken sick, and for three weeks confined to the house, unable to attend to any business. About the middle of February we got under way again—had the February number ready for the press the 7th of March, and moved the office to this place, where we had made arrangements with Mr. B. Brown, of the Argus office, (as early as December,) for having the press-work done on his STEAM POWER PRESS. The press-work was promised in five or six days at most. But, in the course of that time, only one side was printed; and, after waiting two weeks longer, on repeated promises, we were very coolly informed by the foreman, who had the work in charge, that it *could not be completed*, on a power press and make a good job—that the paper had not been made right—had shrunk—and, with other equally as frivolous excuses, declared he would *not* do it—virtually admitting, that the job had been so shabbily commenced that he could not, or was ashamed to finish it. In the meantime the March number had been made ready for the press.

We then went to Milwaukee and made arrangements with Mr. E. Cramer, of the Wisconsin office, to do the press work. On the 23th of March, the March number was put on his Steam Power Press, and on the 31st (three days after) was printed, ready for mailing. The half printed February number was then taken from the Argus office and sent to Milwaukee, to be completed, (what of it could be—some five or six hundred sheets being spoiled entirely,) which, from the miserable condition which the paper was in, consumed nearly two weeks time. The April number was then printed, and the mailing completed on the 23d. The February, March and April numbers were all print-

ed and mailed in 26 days. The doing up and distribution of seeds also crowded in between the middle of March and April. The May No. was mailed between the 15th and 25th, being delayed a little on account of the removal of our family from Janesville and settlement here. The June number was mailed between the 23th of May and the 7th of June. We intend that this number, and all succeeding ones, shall be in the mail at a much earlier date.

These difficulties have been to us a source of much anxiety and perplexity, aside from the consequent pecuniary losses sustained thereby. We have made the best of it possible, and hope, before the close of the volume, to make every subscriber feel that he has received in the FARMER an hundred-fold for his investment. We have spared no pains or expense to make the FARMER acceptable and profitable to all who read it—to have it neatly printed, on good paper, and its subjects profusely illustrated with appropriate engravings. We think all will agree that a marked improvement has been made in its mechanical appearance within the last few months, and that no Periodical of the day is better printed, and on better paper. It will be observed that a very great improvement has been made in the cover. This paper is made expressly for the FARMER, and is just what we have been trying to get for the last three years. Our paper, both white and colored, is manufactured by Messrs. WRIGHT, MERRILL & Co., of Beloit, and we are safe in saying, is the best quality of printing paper made at any establishment in the West.

✂ We must decline the discussion of Mr. Willet's communication from N. Boston, Ill., through the FARMER. The subject is foreign to the purposes of our paper. Should we chance to meet friend WILLET, we shall be pleased to reconcile (what seems to him) some of the inconsistencies referred to.

THE MEXICAN POTATOR.—Early in May we obtained from Mr. H. J. Starin, of Whitewater, a few of this variety for seed, at \$2 per bushel. At the time, the price seemed rather steep; but after planting, we found that they were nearly as cheap for seed at \$2, as the pinkeyes at 75 cts. (the market price). For the table, the Mexican potatoe is far superior to any other we have ever tried. We reserved a few to test their keeping qualities, and at the present time of writing (June 8th), they seem quite equal to any potatoes we ever ate in autumn, when potatoes are in their prime. In fact, after being

cooked, they have all the requisite qualities of a good potatoe at digging time. We found that one bushel of the Mexican potatoe would seed as much ground as $2\frac{1}{2}$ of any other kind, except the Lady-finger. We are told, also, that they yield more than any other variety. We'll see, and report after harvest. We have nine varieties of potatoes growing—all planted on the same day and on the same kind of soil.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.—The Legislature of New York has appropriated \$15,000 for the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the State Agricultural Society, its Museum, Library, &c. It has also made an appropriation to the Society to enable it to continue the examination of the insects of the State, under the direction of Dr. Fitch. Dr. Fitch has been appointed Entomologist of the Society.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—The *Oswego Journal* states that the steamers bound up Lake Ontario, have been literally packed with passengers for the Far West, and that over a thousand persons were carried through by way of that port, last week, for that destination.

NEW LISBON REPUBLICAN.—We have received the first number of this paper, published at New Lisbon, Adams county, by BIGELOW & RICE—a good sized sheet, and well filled—Republican in politics. The *Republican* says of its home:—"New Lisbon is a new town, situated on the Lemonweir river. Until last fall it could boast of nothing but a saw-mill and one dwelling. It now contains three stores, two taxerns and another in course of erection; one blacksmith shop, a shoe shop and several carpenter and joiner shops. There are also several large and beautiful residences. A large saw mill, with other machinery, is about to be built—some large stores; and there will be built this season from forty to fifty dwellings.

The country around is most beautiful; indeed, every thing considered, we believe it to be as good a farming country as any in the State."

N. CAROLINA STATE AG. SOCIETY.—The Legislature of North Carolina, at its late session, provided for an annual appropriation to the Society of \$1,500.

The New Jersey State Agricultural Society offers about \$5,000 in premiums, to be awarded at its first Annual Fair, which is to be held at Camden.

STATE SHOWS, 1855.—

New Hampshire, Sept 12, 13, 14.
 Vermont, at Rutland, Sept. 11, 12, 13.
 Western Virginia, at Wheeling Island, September 26, 27, 28.
 East Tennessee, at London, Oct. 23, 24, 25.
 New York, Elmira, October 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Connecticut, at Hartford, Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12.
 North Carolina, Oct. 16, 17, 18, 19.
 Virginia, at Richmond.
 Tennessee, at Nashville, first week in Oct.
 Maryland, at Baltimore, last week in Oct.
 Pennsylvania, commencing Sept. 25.
 Georgia, at Atlanta, commencing Sept. 10.
 Illinois, at Chicago, second week in Oct.
 Ohio, at Columbus, Sept. 18 to 21.
 Indiana, at Indianapolis, third week in Oct.
 Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Oct. 3, 4, 5.
 Canada East, at Sherbrook, Sept. 11, 12, 13, and 14.
 Canada West, at Coburg, Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12.

WAUPACCA COUNTY.—We learn from the northern papers, that this new county is receiving, this season, a large accession of new settlers. Waupacca county has much to attract settlers from the N. E. States. No county in the State is supplied with a better variety of timber—purer streams of water—a quicker and more productive soil. It is reached by the largest class steamboats that navigate Lake Winnebago, by Wolf river.

A County Agricultural Society was organized in this county, in 1853, and two fairs have been held. The officers for the current year are—

LYMAN DAYTON, *President.*

T. CALDWELL, *Vice President.*

J. H. JONES, *Secretary.*

S. C. DOW, *Treasurer.*

The Executive Committee consists of the President, Secretary, and the several Directors, who hold an annual meeting on the first Monday of June for the transaction of business.

LOSS OF THE SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.—Owing to the severity of the drouth, there will, it is said, not be over half the usual crop of sugar in any part of Louisiana, and in some places it was thought that the growing crop would not turn out as much cane as would be required for use next year.

EMIGRATION.—Over two hundred families have settled in Menasha this spring. They have all bought lots, and most of them have erected dwellings.—*Advocate.*

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED THRESHER.—We would invite the attention of farmers to the advertisement of this machine. Its great superiority for business is acknowledged by the best practical farmers in the West. The cost of a thresher, as well as that of a reaper, is no small item to the farmer. It takes a good many acres of wheat to purchase either—hence, it stands purchasers in hand to examine well and see that they get the right one. The price of a Reaper, Thresher, and many other expensive implements should be a secondary consideration with the purchaser. The capacity of a machine for doing work, both in the amount it will accomplish in a given time, and the perfectness with which it does it, should always be weighed against the price.

The Messrs. Rubles are extensive, practical farmers—fair dealers—and we take pleasure in recommending them to the farmers of the West.

ST. PATRICK.—We are pleased to learn from Mr. Geo. S. Ruble, that he intends to re-purchase, if possible, the horse ST. PATRICK, and bring him back into this State. ST. PATRICK took the premium at our last State Fair. He is a model horse.

THE REIGN OF ART.—In this wonderful age, Art lays her master touches on almost every thing. The ceilings over us and the carpet we tread on, are hallowed by Art. Art winds the railway through the mountains and the mud; makes her machines of wood and iron, to act as if with knowledge and annihilate space with lightning tamed down to the tutelage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch and nothing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction, has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a CATHARTIC PILL, from the Laboratory of that world renowned Chemist, Doct. J. C. AYER.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the farthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead of employing Drugs in its composition, as we had thought the necessary and only way, he has with consummate skill extracted the virtues of the medicines to be employed and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed together and rolled by machinery and steam power, into a spheroid pill, which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all

this labored perfection, they are offered to the public at less than one cent each. However humble the department, we think this may safely be characterized as the consummation of Art in its line.—*Morning News, Baltimore.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET, May 9th.—Fleece and pulled wool are in good demand, the sales of the week comprising 150,000 lbs. at full previous prices.

Saxony, Fl. lb.,	- - -	46 a 50
American, full blood,	- - -	42 a 45
do. three-quarter blood,	- - -	37 a 40
do. half blood,	- - -	33 a 35
Common to 1/2 blood,	- - -	28 a 30
Pulled, extra,	- - -	39 a 43
do. 1st quality,	- - -	25 a 30
do. 2d do.	- - -	10 a 20

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RHODE'S

FEVER & AGUE*Cure, or Nature's Infallible Specific.*

FOR the prevention and cure of INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in *Malaria* or *Miasma*. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—North, South, East, or West—and will every where yield to this newly discovered antidote, which is claimed to be the greatest discovery in medicine ever made.

This specific is so harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition, and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted into this preparation.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this

Natural Antidote to Malaria.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling *Malaria* or *Miasma*.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all distressing results of Bilious or Ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men, by adopting it as a preventative, will be free from Ague or Bilious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed in German, French, and Spanish, accompanying each bottle. Price One Dollar.—Liberal discounts made to the trade. Trade circulars forwarded on application, and the article will be consigned on liberal terms to responsible parties in every section of the country.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor,
Providence, R. I.

Orders may be addressed to General Agents, GREENE & BURTON, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. D. Yevington, 69 Clark street, Chicago; and Edward S. Wheaton, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Medicine dealers generally.

THE SHAKERS READ!!!

One of the many testimonials received almost daily in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which has never failed!

Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.,
May 2, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April, and I hand you herewith receipt for the same.

I have sold about one half of it, and so far as the people have used it are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every one who used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped, except by Quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

If it thus continues to keep off the Ague, as I think it will, you may expect from me large orders.

I am Sir, yours, very truly,
July, 1855:ly C. R. MCGINLY.

DURHAM STOCK**FOR SALE.**

A Valuable DURHAM BULL, 3 years old, and a COW 6 years old, for sale at the farm of W. M. H. JOHNSON, Kishwaukee—10 miles north of Rockford, Ill.

Said cattle will be sold for less than their intrinsic value. A good Horse, or a pair of 5 to 7 year old good Work Oxen, will be taken in exchange.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.—Florence, a red and white Bull, 3 years old March 29, 1855, and bred by Capt. A. Root, of Huron co. Ohio; sired by Corsair; dam, Artemesia, by St. Alban, (157); g. d. Lucy Ann, by Earl of Darlington, (1944); g. g. d. Ann Lee, by Nicanor (114); g. g. g. d. Brindle Shaker, bred by the Shakers in Southern Ohio.

Address the subscriber or call and see the stock on Mr. Johnson's farm.

ROBT. E. GILLETT, La Crosse, Wis.
June, 1855. 2m

JAMES LANGLOIS,

GENERAL DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
CAMPHINE, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, VARNISHES, ARTISTS'
BRUSHES, COLORS & MATERIALS.

Wall Paper and Window Shades

of every variety and style, always on hand.

Ship Chandlery; all sizes of Ropes;

Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c. &c.

Mixed Paints always on hand.

JAMES LANGLOIS,

Sept., 1854 137 Main st., Racine, Wis.

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1855.

J. H. MANNY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED!
 AND
SINGLE MOWER.

Secured to John H. Manny by Nine Patents in the U. S.; also Patented in Europe.

MANUFACTURED BY MANNY & CO., ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

These valuable Machines are constantly being manufactured. A large number are being made for the coming harvest. Over TWO THOUSAND were constructed during the past season, and used with ENTIRE SUCCESS, yet the demand was not half supplied. FORTY FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS have been awarded to Mr. Manny for the superiority of his Machine over all others, in the frequent trials it has had with them, including every machine that has any claim to reputation.

A Warranty is given to each purchaser that the Machine is well built, and of good materials; and that it will Mow as well as can be done with the Scythe, and Reap as well as can be done with the Cradle. The Machine can be drawn by two horses, and managed by one person for Mowing, and two persons for Reaping; and is also warranted to cut from ten to fifteen acres per day.

The NINE PATENTS of John H. Manny for Reaping and Mowing Machines embrace Adjustability, the Guard Fingers, Dividers, Arrangement of Wheels, of Platforms, Trucks, Levers, Braces, Frame Work, Gathering Wings, Oblique Platform, Joints, Positions for Attendants, etc., etc.—all these being exceedingly valuable features, and in most successful operation.

The only successful and perfect Combination of Reaper and Mower in the World, as well as being the best Single Machine for either purpose!

All the various kinds of Reapers and Mowers have endeavored to compete with this machine; the result in every instance has shown its superiority, and though the Self-Raker came up with boasted ingenuity and boasted labor-saving advantages, yet it is unable to win A PRIZE OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, but is decided by an honorable Committee (AS A REAPER ONLY,) to be inferior to the best hand-raking machine; to say nothing about their additional price, nor their not being adapted to mowing. But their complication of machinery, wasting the grain, and irregularity of the gavels, far more than neutralizes their claims to labor-saving. While **MANNY'S MACHINE** excels all others in simplicity of construction, in facility of management, in lightness of draught, (requiring only two horses,) in having no side draught, in its adjustability to uneven ground, and in being readily adjustable to any height from the ground when reaping, by means of a LEVER extending to the driver's seat, and under his control. It also excels every other implement in cutting lodged or tangled grain or grass, and also in cutting all kinds of grain or grass, whether wet or dry, without clogging. It will cut flax close to the ground, or gather the seed, and will also gather timothy and clover seed. TWO KNIVES—one a sickle, the other a smooth edge—are furnished with each machine, either of which may be used as required.

THE COMBINED MACHINE is converted from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, by simply removing or inserting a loose platform, which may be done in less than one minute. NUMEROUS CERTIFICATES, Recommendations, and Testimonials to the great value of Manny's Machine, has been received from all parts of the country, and are published, together with a large amount of other information, in a pamphlet, which will be promptly sent by mail to all applicants.

TERMS SAME AS HERETOFORE. Machines delivered where ordered, with transportation added!

For Two Horse Machine, of about 4 feet cut, Cash Price,	\$125 00
Half Cash and the other half on 1st December,	135 00
For Four Horse Machine, of about 6 feet cut, Cash Price,	135 00
Half Cash and the other half on the 1st of December,	145 00

Orders should be sent in season to secure Machines. To meet the wants of those who have on hand certain kinds of Reapers that will not Mow; or who may only want a MOWING MACHINE, we will furnish our Machine adapted simply and exclusively for Mowing, at a Cash Price of \$110; half Cash, and the other half on the first of December following, \$120.

DEALERS SUPPLIED BY WHOLESALE. Farmers within reach of Waddan's grove, Ill., can be supplied by P. MANNY, of that place.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

MANNY & CO.

Premiums Awarded this Machine, and Medal at the World's Fair!

Crystal Palace, N. Y., BRONZE MEDAL. Trial at Geneva, N. Y., with eleven other Machines, \$50,00 as the best Mower, and \$30,00 for Reaping, over McCormick and others. Ohio State Fair, a SILVER MEDAL. Chicago Mechanics Institute Fair, a GOLD MEDAL, over McCormick and others. Illinois State Fair, \$10,00, over eight other Machines. Indiana State Fair, SILVER CUP, over six other Machines. Trial at Louisville, Ky., \$20,00. Missouri State Fair, \$10,00.— Trial at Mt. Holly, N. J., \$20,00 for Reaping over McCormick and others. McHenry County Fair, Ill., 1853, \$10,00, and 1854, \$10,00.— Putnam County Fair, Ill., \$10,00. Louisville Mechanics Association, DIPLOMA for best Mower, DIPLOMA for best Reaper. DIPLOMA for best Reaper and Mower combined, DIPLOMA, with special recommend. Trial in New Jersey, 1854, \$10,00 for best Mower, \$10 for best Reaper, and \$10 for best Reaper and Mower combined, in competition with numerous other Machines. Rock County Fair, Wis., DIPLOMA for best Reaper and Mower. Dupage County Fair, Ill., \$3 for best Reaper and Mower. Winnebago County Fair, Ill., FIRST PREMIUM for best Reaper and Mower.— Stephenson County Fair, Ill., Post Office Report for best Reaper and Mower. Muscatine County Fair, Iowa, Certificate for best Reaper and Mower. Michigan State Fair, \$10 for best Reaper and \$5 for best Mower. DeKalb County Fair, Ill., \$10 for best Reaper and Mower, and \$5 for best Mower. Cambridge County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM. Fulton County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM.— Montgomery County Fair, N. Y., FIRST PREMIUM. Pennsylvania State Fair, \$10 for best Reaper and Mower, and \$10 for Reaper, and \$10 for Mower. Middlebury County Fair, Vt., FIRST PREMIUM, and many others not necessary to enumerate.

SPECIAL NOTICE

is hereby given to C. H. McCORMICK, that I shall hold him accountable for all his infringements of my rights. He says in the Albany Cultivator, of December, 1852, "Satisfied from the experience of the past harvest of the IM-POSSIBILITY of constructing the same Machine, both for Mowing and Reaping to the best advantage, a SEPARATE Mowing apparatus for the next harvest will be sold with my Reaper." Now, my dear sir, make your separate Mowing apparatus, but do not infringe my claims, as I shall hold you strictly accountable for so doing. JOHN H. MANNY.
Rockford, Ill., March, 1855.

SUFFOLK & ESSEX PIGS.

S. B. EDWARDS, of Troy, offers for sale a choice lot of Suffolk and Essex Pigs, bred from stock imported by Lewis G. Morris, of Morrisiana, N. Y. They will be delivered, if requested, at Eagle Centre Depot free of charge.

All communications addressed to him at East Troy, Wis., will be promptly attended to.
East Troy, June, 1854. jy

H. FRIEND & BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,
TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
Corner King and Morris Streets,
MADISON, WIS.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

ENGLISH CATTLE,
IMPORTED ON COMMISSION BY
Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BROTHERS,
Bishops Stortford, Herts, England.

Being much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best Stock, without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America. The firm having had forty years experience, they feel confident of giving satisfaction, both as regards price and selecting the stock from the best herds in England.

Thorough Bred Horses, Hampshire South Down, Short Horned Cattle, Cotswold, Devons, Leicester, Herefords, Suffolk Pigs, Ayrshire, Essex, Alderney Cows from the Berkshire, Islands of Jersey and Merino Sheep from Spain, Guernsey, Mules do, Pure South Down Sheep.

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have appointed one of the most experienced men in England entirely for purchasing

THOROUGH BRED HORSES,
And they have also an Agent in Spain for purchasing

Mules, Merino Sheep, etc.

Messrs. BETTS & BRO. have purchased a valuable Patent, which will prevent accidents occurring to Cattle across the Atlantic—they can now safely be imported any time during the year. The Cattle will be insured from Liverpool to New York, by charging a small per centage.

A Steamer will leave Liverpool with Cattle about the first of every month.

The Stock will be delivered at New York in about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

Orders received, or for circulars containing all information, apply to Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BRO., or J. M. MILLER, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorized to act as our Agent.

New York, Jan. 1, 1855: 1y

ROCK COUNTY NURSERY,

*Situated in the Southern Limits of the City of
Janesville, East side of the River, on the
Telegraph Road to Beloit.*

WE take this method of bringing to the notice of the public the fine stock of **FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.**, which we have the pleasure of offering for the Spring trade.

Our trees are of thrifty growth, in an *exposed situation, on the high prairie*, which renders them hardy and adapted to *any locality*, and therefore of much more value than those grown in a protected situation.

Our stock is large, and embraces the best varieties now in cultivation that will endure our climate. From strict care in propagation and rearing, we feel warranted in recommending them to the public.

APPLE TREES—from 5 to 8 feet high, 16 cents each. Dealers and Planters wishing one thousand or more, \$120 to \$140 per thousand.

STANDARD PEAR TREES—from three to seven years old 50 cents.

DWARF PEARS—large variety—on Anger's Quince, five feet high, 40 to 50 cents.

DWARF APPLE—35 cents.

CHERRY TREES—5 to 8 feet high, large variety, 25 to 50 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES—good variety, 15 to 25c.

RASPBERRIES—50 cents per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—four years old, part of which have fruited, 25 to 50 cents.

Care taken to furnish articles of the best quality and true to name.

NURSERY STOCKS, SETS, &c., furnished to those commencing business on liberal terms. All interested are invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to and trees packed and forwarded without delay.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

COLBY & WILLEY.

Janesville, Jan. 1st, 1855. 1y

**CHERRY PECTORAL**

For the Cure of

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.**

THE subscribers not being regular agents for the sale of the above named Medicine, offer it to the public at the rate of **SEVEN SHILLINGS A BOTTLE**, which is the wholesale price, pledging themselves to sell the genuine article only.

Also, **AYERS' CELEBRATED PILLS**, for sale at the **PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.**
OGILVIE & BARROWS.

Janesville, Sept., 1854.

WISCONSIN**AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.****LE FEVRE & GREENE,**

No. 81 East-Water Street, Milwaukee,

Desire to call attention to their stock of

Farming Implements,

in which may be found almost every thing of use and benefit to the Farmer. We have constantly on hand, in great variety,

PLOWS, HARROWS,**CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOES,****HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS,****CORN STALK CUTTERS,****CORN and COB CRUSHERS,****CORN SHELLERS, CORN PLANTERS,****SEED SOWERS, GARDEN ENGINES,****and CHURNS of approved style.**

Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Scythes,

Snaths, Cradles, Axes, Chains, Crow

Bars, in almost endless variety.

A full stock of

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE,

embracing Building Hardware, Cabinet Maker's Stock, Turning Lathes, and Tools for Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Millwrights, and Coopers, of the most celebrated brands.

Manufacturers of Wire Sreenery.

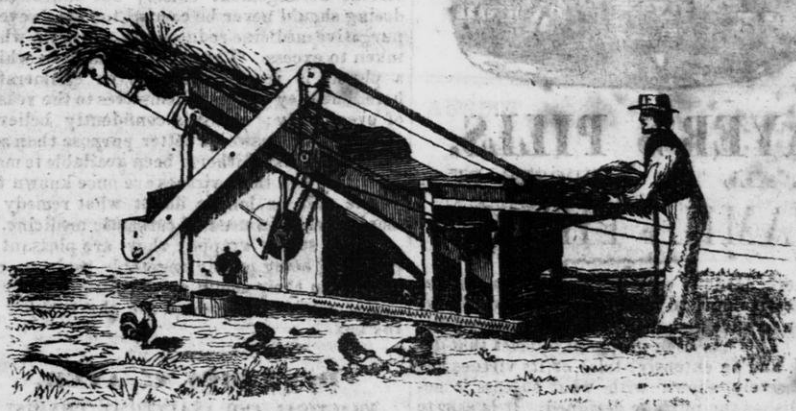
Persons visiting Milwaukee are respectfully invited to look through our stock.

LE FEVRE & GREENE.

Nov., 1854.

Sign of the Plow.

"ECONOMY IN TIME AND LABOR ENSURES WEALTH!"



RUSSELL'S IMPROVED PREMIUM THRESHING MACHINES

THE subscribers, for the last seventeen years experienced threshers in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, would inform those engaged, or wishing to engage in the business of threshing, that they have for sale Threshing Machines better adapted to the West than ever before introduced. Together with the manufacturers, we have improved from year to year, until we have

The most Perfect Machine ever Introduced in the U. States.

The above is a cut of the Separator, which took the first Premium and Diploma at the first Annual State Fair, in Ohio, held at Cincinnati, October, 1850; also, at second Annual State Fair, held at Columbus, September, 1851; and at the third Annual State Fair, held at Cleveland in the fall of 1852, and at every County Fair where said Machine has been exhibited. In connection with this Machine, they offer for sale

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION CLIMAX HORSE POWERS,

Heavier and stronger than any Power heretofore introduced; also, RUSSELL'S IMPROVED CAR, or, PITT'S DOUBLE PINION PREMIUM POWERS, which are greatly improved by new portions one-third heavier than those heretofore manufactured. The shafts in both Powers are large and heavy and are better calculated for the West, where foundries are scarce, than any heretofore offered for sale. Unlike the machines of other manufacturers, the cylinders contain nine bars, and are warranted not to throw dust in the face of the feeder, as it all passes out with the straw and chaff. The grain is conveyed from either side of the machine with an endless auger. The cylinders run on steel pivots in brass or babbit metal boxes. All the boxes and binders in both Powers and Threshers are lined with Babbit's metal. In short, the subscribers are willing to test their Machines with any other manufacturers in the United States. They are manufactured by C. M. RUSSELL & CO., of Masselon, Ohio, who have been in the business 23 years. They have the very best workmen in their employ, and take all the pains possible in selecting materials and improving their machines. The machines are all ready rigged for use, with belts, levers, rods and hooks.

The subscribers will assist the purchaser in setting them in operation, if required; and if they fail to give satisfaction in all respects when put in operation, the purchaser will incur no obligation to pay, and the machines can then be returned.

These Machines may be had at Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, McGregor's Landing, St. Paul, and elsewhere on the Mississippi river, wherever ordered; at Beloit, Wis.; at Chicago, and at points on the different Railroads from Chicago.

Address SIMEON or HENRY RUBLE, Beloit, Wis.; or G. S. RUBLE, Rock Island, Illinois.

Beloit, Wis., June 1, 1855.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of all Pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much gripping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them.—These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement of the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously.—Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Billious Headache, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength

of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of cathartic medicine.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY

Dr. JAMES C. AYER,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR \$1.

Sold by Carey & Gordon, Beloit; Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville; J. K. Eilert, Monroe; John Wright, Madison; E. R. & F. A. Uter, Elkhorn; T. Mason, Dubuque, Iowa; E. E. Gay, Burlington, Iowa; and by all Druggists everywhere. v6n8:1y:c6

PURE BLOOD SHANGHAI FOWLS.

THOSE desiring to procure eggs of this truly valuable Fowl, are informed that I shall be able to furnish them during the summer, at rates much below the ordinary prices. I offer them delivered at my residence at **One Dollar** per dozen; packed securely and sent as directed—at the risk of the purchaser—\$1.50 per dozen. I shall have some choice Chickens for sale this fall; those desirous to know any thing about my Fowls, will please write to MARK MILLER, Esq., the Editor of this Journal.—Orders must be accompanied with the CASH, and will be filled as they are received.

N. B. I keep but one variety of Fowls.

CHARLES SMITH.

Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.



Wright, Merrill & Co.,
BELOIT BOOK-STORE,

Dealers in Standard, Classical, Theological, Medical, Law, School, Miscellaneous, Blank Books, and all the new Publications furnished as soon as out; Publications of American Tract Society, American S. S. Union, and Mass. S. S. Society; Stationery, Paper Hangings, Drawing Paper, Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils, Inks, Ink Stands, together with a complete assortment of Musical Instruments, Melodeons, Violins, &c., &c.

Paper Rags taken in exchange for Books.
Beloit, March, 1854. 1y

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER,

AND

NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII.

MADISON, WIS., AUGUST, 1855.

NO. 8.

MARK MILLER, Editor and Proprietor.
J. C. BRAYTON, Horticultural Editor.

TERMS.—50 Cents a Year in Advance;
Five copies for \$2, if directed to one Post Office, and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume and back numbers supplied.

ADVERTISING.—One page, first insertion, \$6; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first insertion, \$4; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$3; one page per year, \$50; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$18; eighth page, \$10; one square, (twelve lines or less,) per year, \$6.50; less than one year, first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50cts.

Bills for Advertising to be paid quarterly.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

The Grasses of the Northwestern States.

BY I. A. LAPHAM, OF MILWAUKEE.

At the request of the late Secretary of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, I prepared an essay on the Grasses of this State, including the wild species of our natural meadows and prairies, as well as those that are cultivated for hay or for pasturage, which was published in the Transactions of that Society for 1853. As the botanical treasures of our new State are but imperfectly known, I deemed it right to include such species as are found in the adjacent country, thinking that many of them may hereafter be detected in Wisconsin. The essay includes no less than one hundred and forty-nine species, of which twenty-two are only known in cultivation; the others are native, or have become naturalized in the Northwestern States. There are eleven species found in Ohio, which have not been found in the other States named; five are peculiar to Illinois; seven to the country about Lake Superior; and four to Wisconsin. Some of the grasses found here are natives only of the country north of us, while others extend only to the south—Wisconsin being near the limits of the two classes of plants.

The word *grass* is used in its strict botanical sense only, including the cerealia, the cane, &c.; but excluding clovers, and other Leguminosæ, which are frequently, though improperly, ranked as grasses. By the aid of twelve

plates, by plain botanical descriptions of the different species, and by an artificial arrangement or key, I hope I have made the subject so plain that any person interested in it can analyze and determine the species of any grass he may find useful, or in which he feels any degree of interest. On these plates the animate parts of the flowers are represented as they appear under the magnifier, especially such parts as it is necessary to examine in the determination of the species.

I propose to make a few extracts from this essay, that may be interesting to the readers of the FARMER, referring to the work itself for further details.

The culture of the Gramineæ may be regarded as giving origin to four different and distinct kinds of husbandry: (1). The culture of the grasses proper, for the purpose of supplying food for stock. (2), The culture of the grain-bearing grasses, mostly for bread. (3), The culture of the aquatic grass, rice (*Oryza sativa*), on which a very large proportion of the human family are fed; and (4th), the culture of the sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), for the sake of its juice. It is only with the first two that we have any concern as cultivators, in this climate—rice and cane requiring a greater average temperature than is here found.

Whether the culture of grain and the rearing of stock, or the culture of grain, is the most important and will yield the greatest return for the capital and labor employed, at any given locality, is quite an important inquiry. Usually upon the first settlement of a country or the first emergence of a people from the barbarous state the culture of grain predominates; the cattle being allowed to shift for themselves, and rely upon the natural grass and herbage. The culture of grass as food for stock is therefore an indication of a more advanced state of the agricultural art. In this country there is a decided tendency towards the increase of the first, at the expense of the second kind of husbandry. In Holland, almost the entire surface is devoted to pasture and hay; and in that country this peculiar kind of

agriculture is carried to the greatest degree of perfection. It is a significant fact (says Loudon) that landed property is there of greater value and commands a higher annual rent than in any other country.

The importance of introducing new grasses, and the efforts to improve those already cultivated cannot be over-estimated. It is not at all certain that we have the best kinds, nor that those we have are brought to the greatest degree of perfection. Doubtless, grasses might be improved by a proper course of culture, as well as fruits and blooded stock. New and peculiar varieties might be produced, suited to different purposes, combining the excellencies of two or more species, and thus adding largely to the value of our pastures and meadows. This improvement would also extend to the stock fed upon the improved grasses, yielding us a better article of beef, butter, &c. It is related that the introduction into the Island of Jamaica of a grass from Guinea (*Panicum polygonatum*) as food for birds, has been the cause of the increase of horned cattle on that island, until it has a better supply, both for the butcher and the planter than almost any other country. Few markets in Europe furnish beef of better quality, and at a cheaper rate than is done by the people of Jamaica.

RAISING CLOVER.

MR. EDITOR,

I have been much surprised when travelling through this State to see that farmers have so generally neglected the cultivation of Red Clover. I have been familiar with the cultivation of clover more than forty years, and for five years in Wisconsin, and from experience and observation, believe it to be on of the most profitable crops that a farmer can raise in this State. It will yield more hay to the acre the first crop than any other cultivated grass I have seen cut, and in addition to this, the second crop of the season—when cut for seed—usually yields abundantly of seed. I have known the crops of clover of one years growth when prepared for market to sell for above forty dollars per acre, (the seed being much the most valuable) and this when prices were not high.

To insure good crops, the land ought to be well prepared for the seed,—that is,—all other grasses completely subdued—the ground in good tilth, and the seed sown at the time of

sowing oats or spring wheat immediately after harrowing, or in the spring on fall grain, when the surface of the land is dry or frozen. The yield will be greatly increased by using plaster on the clover, at the rate of half a bushel to the acre; in some cases it will double the crop. Particular benefit will arise by sowing it on the young clover the first season—either in the spring or directly after the grain is taken off. It will help the young plants to live through the dry weather, which in some seasons perish in time of drought. The second crop when well filled with seed is the most profitable of the two if cut for the seed. When the second crop stands up, much labour and time may be saved by using a cradle to cut it, by putting a finger between the lower fingers of a grain cradle, or by fixing a light cradle for that purpose, and throwing two swaths together by backing up. It should lay on the swath from two to three weeks, or till it is well watered or rotten, otherwise it will be difficult to thresh the heads from the straw, and to separate the chaff from the seed; it should be gathered when damp into small heaps, (not wet) and taken in as soon as it dries.

There has heretofore existed serious objections to gathering seed, on account of the difficulty of separating it from the chaff. This objection will hereafter be obviated, as arrangements are now making to have a number of clover hullers with fans, brought into this State this summer, that will hull and clean at one operation in much less time than the chaff can run through a fanning mill by hand after being hulled.

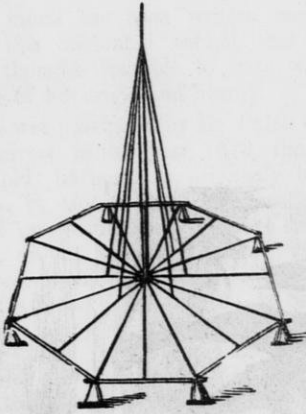
If the farmer wants to increase the fertility of his land, let him raise clover; if he wishes to have a stock farm raise clover—if he intends to raise grain, he ought to cultivate clover and not neglect the use of plaster in either case.

A clean clover sod turned under in the spring makes a good lay for corn, and turned under in August one of the best lays of wheat.—Plaster can now be had at Milwaukee ready for sowing—

W. S. G.

Milwaukee, July 1855.

CANADA WHEAT.—The Hamilton Spectator says that the Hessian fly is very seriously injuring the wheat in that locality. Prices must come down—fly or no fly.



Platform for Stacks.

In the work for this month we gave some directions for stacking grain. We here give a plan for making a platform.—Instead of the perpendicular open work, a large bundle may be kept [while building the stack] at the surface in the middle, and drawn upward as the stack rises, thus leaving an opening for circulation entirely through the center of the grain.

There is another important advantage in elevating stacks from the ground on posts here represented, especially if sometime is to elapse before threshing—that of avoiding rats and mice. To do this you have only to cover the posts at the top with projecting caps.

TO KILL ANTS.—Procure a large sponge, wash it well, and press it very dry; by so doing it will leave the small cells open. Lay it on the shelf where they are the most troublesome and sprinkle some fine white sugar lightly over it two or three times a day; take a bucket of hot water to where the sponge is, and carefully drop the latter into the former, and you will slay them by thousands.

AS About a hogshead of acorns of the cork tree was ordered from the south of Europe for distribution in the middle and southern states, to test their adaption to soil and climate.

Toads—Cheese—Potato Rot.

The toad having become quite a favorite of mine, partly on account of its bright eyes, but more on account of its usefulness to mankind, I have therefore noticed, with regret, that they have greatly diminished in numbers, for the last ten or twelve years, in New Haven and vicinity; indeed, they seemed to be almost exterminated. A few days ago, I was conversing with an intelligent farmer upon the subject. He said that at or near the time the potato rot made its appearance, the toads disappeared; that last year, potatoes were not affected by the rot, and toads were more numerous; and he infers from that circumstance, that both may yet be restored to their former position. Upon inquiry, I find that others have observed the same facts. Now, the questions are, has it been so generally? And what relation do they bear to each other? To me, the only idea suggested, is, that the potato rot may be occasioned by an insect, and *that insect* is poisonous in the stomach of a toad.

CHEESE MAKING.—A few months ago, I visited a lady friend in the country; her table was continually supplied with most delicious cheese, of her own making. I asked, as a particular favor, that she would communicate to me her peculiar method of making it, and wherein she differed from others. She replied that she followed the method she had been taught generally, prepared the rennet in the same way, but felt sure that she had discovered the reason why cheeses were strong, both to the taste and smell, which consists in the single circumstance of putting the curd to press, *warm*. She did not use any artificial means to cool the curd, but after it had been chopped and scalded, allowed it to remain spread upon the cloth until it was as cool as the surrounding atmosphere, and thus put it to press.

There is a great deal of probability in the above statement, for I have frequently noticed that some cheeses from the same dairy would be strong and offensive, and others mild and agreeable, which may be owing to the circumstance of the dairy-woman getting her cheeses to press early some days, and being hindered others, until the curd had time to cool. It may be well for dairy-women to try the experiment so as to ascertain the fact.—*N.E. Farmer.*



Improved Hay Knife—Ditching.

I saw in the Farmer the improved Hay Knife. I am using one for double purposes.—first, I commenced cutting a ditch in a wet marsh and found the spade did not do the work sufficient. I then tried the hay knife to my perfect satisfaction—I think doing four times the work the same strength could perform with the spade.—The hay knife cut the roots with perfect ease when they would give to the spade. I first cut the sides and then two cuts through the middle, then cross cut and hauled it out with a hook of three tines—and after that there was very little to clear with the shovel. A man able to do good common work, and myself (in my 61st year) cut and cleared 65 rods in two days, 3 feet wide and 18 inches deep by this process. Where it is too wet the operator can stand on the side in very wet marshes. Crooked brooks can be straightened and narrow ones made wider without going in, by cutting with this knife and using the hook.

J. HOFFMAN.

Randolph, June, 1855.

The crops in Texas give excellent promise.

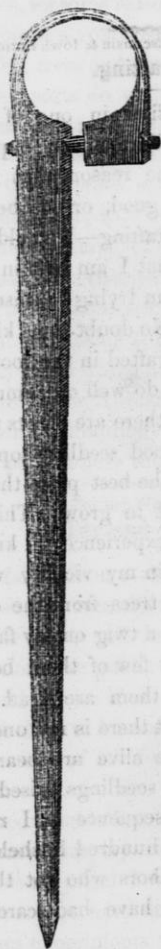
FINE SHEEP.

We have hitherto and frequently spoken of the enterprise of one of our citizens, Mr. H. S. Hall, of Gaines, who is engaged in importing and breeding sheep. The stock growers of Western New York and Western States, are under obligations to him, for the introduction of superior sheep. We think we are quite safe in saying that west of the New England States, there are no more extensive, experienced or liberal dealers in sheep than H. S. Hall. He understands his business thoroughly—makes it a point to buy none but the best animals and what he says concerning them will be found true to the letter. We visited his flocks a few days since, and were well paid for our visit. He has on hand about 1300 fine woolled French and Spanish Merino sheep, a greater part of which, as we were informed, he intends to taking to Mt. Morris, Ogle county, Illinois, in a few days. They are valuable sheep. The wool clip has come to be an important element of wealth, and since the introduction of fine-wooled sheep, with the increased attention paid to the matter, the wool market is now of equal consequence with the grain market. During times of as great financial embarrassment as has been the past year, the wool clip has, by drawing money into circulation in the early part of summer, proved a blessing. Much of this has resulted from the introduction of sheep whose fleece is fine and heavy. In this light, aside from the enterprise, such men as Mr. Hall are benefactors.—*Orleans American.*

MEAT IN FRANCE.—Late statistics show that the average consumption of animal food in France is forty pounds a year to each individual. 200 pounds would be barely sufficient to give him the use of his whole strength. Inability to procure sufficient food is the cause of the continued strikes and demonstrations in the manufacturing districts.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Hen Hopples—Worm-Fence.



MR. EDITOR:—As we often hear poor Biddy denounced for kicking up a dust, especially if she happens to choose a hill of corn or a newly made flower bed to act out her industrious habits, I propose [with your permission] to inform the readers of your very cheap and valuable paper, a plan to make Biddy's operations less harmful. Take a piece of tough timber 6 or 7 inches long and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide; sharpen one end, and make a bow on the other cutting out $\frac{1}{2}$ of the thickness of wood and bending it around one of Biddy's legs loosely and tying the end to the main stem; then when they make two or three scratches over the hill of corn with

the free foot, they fetch up the other foot to do likewise; and when they look for the products they find themselves one step in advance of the object sought for.

Last spring I was much annoyed by an army of little black thieves, commonly called the cut worms, (I know of no other name for them) cutting down my nice tomato and other plants. I tried various ways to stop their depredations, but failed, until I built a fence around each plant in this wise: I took an ash hoop of a flour barrel, the widest I could find and cut it

into pieces from 12 to 18 inches long, then split them as often as I could and made little hoops of them by nailing the ends together with one or two little tacks in each one. The hoops are easily and speedily made.

A. W. DAVIS.

Milton, June 1855.

Northern Caravans.

The editor of the *Wisconsin*, on a pleasure trip to Minnesota, writes to his paper the following interesting account of the caravan from the Red River settlement to St. Paul:

"About 2 miles from St. Paul we came to the encampment of the world-famous caravans from the Red River of the North—a settlement in British America, about 750 miles North-west of St. Paul. These people are so isolated and have grown up from such a romantic beginning in the remote regions of our continent, that we can say that we have long desired to meet them in their primitive fashions. We were soon in the midst of them, asking all sorts of questions from a people brought up so far from what we deem civilization. From one of the party, Hugh Mathieson, an intelligent Selkirk man of Scotch descent, we learn that the caravan started from the Red River settlement on the 1st of June, and arrived in St. Paul on the 26th of June. During the past winter the snow was only 14 inches in depth—though they are ten degrees north of the latitude of Milwaukee. They say that their growing crops promise well. They raise spring wheat, barley, potatoes, peas, &c. Neither winter wheat nor corn thrives. They declare that their barley in quality is always good, and that their soil is as fertile as the rich soil around St. Paul. In some of them, the Scotch blood is so over-mixed with the Indian that there is no trace of the original Selkirkers. They visit St. Paul once a year, bringing what they have for sale in the way of furs, &c., and they take back tea, coffee, sugar, stoves, &c.—Their carts—about one hundred in number—are constructed in the most primitive manner. They cannot afford to buy iron—so they use the wooded tire. They drive cows, which afford them sustenance during the long and toilsome journey."



Arthur's Patent Air-Tight Self-Sealing Cans.

We have just received from the patentees of this valuable invention a nest of the cans for preserving fresh fruits and vegetables, and which may be seen at our office. If these cans serve the purpose for which they are designed, and as well as recommended, (of which we cannot doubt after an examination,) they are far preferable to any other method known for keeping fruits.

"The cans and jars are constructed with a channel around the mouth, near the top, into which the cover fits loosely. This channel is filled with adhesive cement, prepared for the purpose, and allowed to harden. In order to seal the vessel hermetically, it is only necessary to heat the cover slightly, and press it into place. It may be opened with as much ease as it is closed, by slightly warming the top. The ordinary tin cans used for the same purpose for which this is intended, cannot be closed, as is well known, without the aid of a tinner; are difficult to open, and are generally so much injured in opening as to be useless for future service.

"By this simple contrivance, the process of hermetical sealing is placed conveniently within the reach of every individual; and fruit, vegetables and butter (if properly prepared) may be kept, with their natural flavor unimpaired, for an indefinite length of time.

"METHOD OF PRESERVING FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—A great deal of mystery has been made of this simple matter, and it is generally supposed that the preservation of fruits and vegetables, in a fresh state, depends upon some process known only to the initiated. The simple agent in the work of preservation is *heat*. If, after the application of heat for a certain time, the article be sealed up hermetically, it will

remain unchanged for an almost indefinite period.

"ADVANTAGES OVER THE ORDINARY FRUIT CAN.—The advantages which the "self-sealing, air-tight can" possesses over the ordinary tin fruit can, are: 1st. It may be securely sealed by any person, in a few moments, without the aid of a tinner. 2d. It may be opened as easily as it was sealed, and without the slightest injury to the can. 3d. As the lid covers the whole top of the can, when it is removed the can may be cleaned as easily as any other open vessel—the difficulty of cleaning the ordinary fruit cans, through the small hole in the top, is well known to all who have used them a second time. 4th. As the can sustains no injury whatever, either in sealing or unsealing, it will last for years, and is, therefore, far more economical than the ordinary can used for putting up fresh fruits and vegetables, even though the latter may be a trifle lower in price.

Substitute for Sugar Cane.

We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce, the following extract from a letter addressed to one of the editors of that paper, by a Missionary in South Africa:

I herewith send you a few seeds of a plant indigenous to this country, for the manufacture of which into sugar a patent has recently been obtained in England by a gentleman from this colony. Those interested in the patent have no doubt of its entire success, and that it will bring streams of gold into their pockets.

The plant is called *Imfe* (vowels as in French) by the Kafirs, but they distinguish some two dozen varieties by specific names. I send you *three* varieties, with names on each paper, viz: *Ufatana*, *Umofwina*, *Ihlosa*. While growing it resembles *Broom Corn*, and produces its seed after the same manner. The natives of Natal plant it with Indian corn, and cultivate it in the same manner, and it comes to perfection in about the same time, say from 3 to 4½ months. They cultivate it wholly for its saccharine juice, of which, under but slight pressure, it yields a much larger quantity than does the common sugar cane, but not of so rich a quality. I should say that the same bulk of juice contained from

one half to three-fourths as much sugar as the juice of common cane. The advantages it has over common cane, are that it grows well wherever Indian corn does; it is raised from the seed in four months, ready to be made into sugar; it grows on high lands as well as on low, and the abundance of seed it produces, may be used for provender for horses.

A Rock County Farm.

On a recent visit to Beloit we took an excursion about the neighboring country and had the pleasure of viewing some of the finest farms and crops, we venture to say, that can be found in the State. The soil about Beloit, for some distance, is a deep, rich, sandy loam—resting on a gravelly subsoil—a kind of land—all things considered—most desirable for agricultural purposes, as it is less affected by drouth or excess of rain than heavier or stronger soil.

In looking about, we brought up among the Messrs. RUBLES, who are located about three miles west of the village, and who are extensively engaged in all the departments of farming. Their farm consists of something over 1000 acres of beautifully, undulating prairie and woodland—750 of which lies contiguous, and the remainder near by. The Messrs. Rubles are good stock breeders and upon their farm may be found fine horses and cattle of all grades. They have about seventy head of cattle, among which we noticed several of our favorite breed, the Short Horns—consisting of bulls, cows, and heifers, purchased from Ohio and Kentucky, last winter.—Their sheep, of which they have a large flock, are of the Leicester and South Down breeds. Their stock of horses is large, and in point of variety and excellence probably excell anything to be found on any other farm in the whole West. They have eight stud horses—thirteen brood mares—fourteen colts, several geldings, besides some six draft horses of the large Pennsylvania class. On that division of the farm occu-

ried by our friend George, we noticed a grey trotting mare of excellent appearance, also the four year old chesnut Stud, GLENCOE, showing great activity of muscle.—At the barns of Simeon and Henry, we observed some powerful draft horses, also the stud horse Buck Shot, which has made his mile inside of two minutes. John has a fine chesnut five year old stud, imported from Canada—sired by Sherry Cobbler, and out of the mare Gipsej, imported by Sir Geo. Arthur. The Messrs. Rubles spare no expense in providing their farm with the most improved implements.—We could not but observe their variety of patterns and workmanship.

We, for the first time, saw Hill's Combined Planter, Harrower and Roller. This machine is operated by one span, or yoke of cattle and performs the work of sowing, harrowing, and rolling by passing once over the ground. We also saw in their large store house—used for housing the implements of the farm when not in use—a number of Russel's Premium Threshing Machines, which had recently arrived from Ohio. This machine was first introduced here by the Messrs. Rubles, and is not excelled by any other, if we are to take the opinion of those who have used them. They have the appearance of being very substantially built, and we would advise farmers to look at them. An advertisement will be found in another part of our paper.

IMPORTANT FOR SCHOOL BOYS.—Walter K. Foster, of Bangor, has invented and had patented an instrument which he terms the pencil-sharpener, and which does the work of sharpening with great facility and neatness. A cutting blade is adjusted in a hollow cone of Zinc, and revolving it between the thumb and finger for a moment, it is brought to a point. By using a different blade, the principle is applied to a slate pencil sharpener.—*Portland Argus.*

Woful Prospect of Western N. Y. Farmers.

RIGA, June 19, 1855.

FRIEND MINOR—It is some time since I last wrote to you, still, I have not forgotten my former friend. In my last, I mentioned my intention of trying some further experiments with the weevil this spring. These I am sorry to inform you have proved a failure.

I brought a quantity into the house and kept them till April, when they began to shrink up, and before the last of April they were completely dried. When I saw this, I concluded the cold winter was the cause, and consequently we would have none this season. But it would have given better satisfaction to myself and others, if I had buried a few in the ground.

The great panic here now is, the insect or Hessian fly. It has done great damages to the present wheat crop, not only in this town and country, but throughout the state, owing to the warm dry weather in the early part of the spring. The fly deposited their eggs in great numbers at the first joint, and they are so numerous that from ten to twenty can be found in many stalks, which crowd and consume the stalk till it wilts and dies. They appear the worse in gray gravelly ground. The wheat in Caledonia is nearly if not entirely destroyed.—Wheatland is very much damaged and Riga will not yield more than one-half its usual crop. Now if the weevil is a ground insect, as some suppose, and will make its appearance as they did last season, and destroy the few remaining heads of wheat, woe will be to the poor people of this country.—The corn is no more promising at present than the wheat; it is very small and backward, and worms destroy a large share on most all farms about here, and some pieces have even been ploughed the second time.

I have just heard from R. H. Clayton, Mich.; he says the insect and worms have destroyed the whole crop of wheat and corn, and the latter has been planted the second time.

We had a frost here Sunday evening, the 17th inst., which cut off the young potato vines, and with all this, the Army or Apple-tree worm have stripped the leaves and fruit clean from many orchards. Mine

is stripped so clean that it appears like an orchard in the month of March. This is a remarkable season for insects and worms. Now if the Weevil come in their season and take what little wheat that is now heading out, distress and almost famine will be sure to follow.

You will perceive that the wheat is some ten or twelve days later heading out than usual; for the last five or six years it headed out between the 8th and 10th inst.

Apples will be scarce. If you have any peaches in Wisconsin please send us a few. We shall have none. A. MC. P.

—*Watertown Chronicle.*

I sow in trenches, with a good supply of seed soaked in warm water, (stirring in plaster to dry the seed, also making it far better for sowing.) As soon as I see the first wither, from the maggot working at the root of the plant, I heat water in proportion to the size of the bed, throwing in while boiling a quantity of tansy. While hot, pour the liquid from a sprinkler (without the rose) or a large coffee pot around the roots, but care should be taken not to pour it on the stock. I think clear water may answer the purpose. The maggot being tender is easily killed by the heat.

I have gathered large sized onions with a hole between the roots (caused by the tormenter while small) as large as a filbert, which were saved by one application only of the above remedy. G. E. C.

—*Maine Farmer.*

DODGE CO. FAIR.—The next annual Fair of the Dodge County Agricultural Society will be held at the village of Beaver Dam on Thursday and Friday the 20th and 21st days of September 1855. The Republican says this Society was never in a more prosperous condition. There are now something like three hundred dollars of the society's funds in the hands of the Treasurer—principally made up from the late voluntary contributions and memberships—which are sufficient to warrant the officers in saying that all premiums this fall, shall be promptly paid in cash.

Gen. James Irwin has given 250 acres of land in Centre county, Pa., to the Agricultural Society of that State, for a farmers high school.

Sheep Breeding—Fineness vs. Size

WHOEVER, therefore, would obtain a large and vigorous race (of merino sheep) should keep his ewes from the rams till they are three years old. Rams are not usually allowed to leap till three years of age.—*Thaer's Principles of Agriculture*, p. 536.

THAT the size of sheep would be enlarged by the above course there can be no doubt, but, allow us to ask, what are the advantages to be derived from increase in size. Most assuredly *the amount of wool* would be diminished in its proportion to the size and consequently to the amount of food consumed. The principal advantage that I can perceive to be derived from the above course is in the increased longevity of the animal. For, from my experience in the matter, I am satisfied that sheep, male or female, will attain a greater age by not being allowed to breed until three years old. If kept in moderate condition, getting neither too fleshy nor too poor, they will frequently last and be profitable till they are twelve or fifteen years old. I have now one ewe twelve years old, that raised her first lamb at three years, and now has as good teeth as any in my flock, and is apparently in her prime except that her fleece has become coarser and somewhat lighter.

But among the disadvantages of pursuing the above course, to the wool grower, whose flocks must be limited to a certain number, is the small number of breeding ewes he will be enabled to keep in consequence of having so many younger sheep. The successful wool-grower will endeavor to raise sheep, as well as wool, for sale. If young sheep are kept so as to get twelve months growth in a year [which is frequently not the case] there is no difficulty in breeding from them at two years old, and raising a flock that will be sufficiently large and hardy for mutton and wool growing purposes, and that will last and be valuable until eight or ten years old. Such a flock will produce finer wool and more of it in proportion to the amount of food, than one forced to an unnatural size. I have used bucks at different ages, from six months to five years, and have had as good success, and raised as good lambs from those that were one and a half years, as at any other age.

In breeding sheep for wool, we should

also pay some attention to form, which is of much more importance than size, so far as its adaptation and value for mutton is concerned. If a Merino sheep measures from the withers to the root of the tail, and from the withers to the nose, and likewise from the withers down the fore leg to the hoof, alike; and the three lengths put together or three times the length from the withers to the root of the tail, being put around the sheep lengthways, passing the string under the neck and around the thighs, and the sheep is broad enough to fill the string, it may be considered a very just proportioned animal.

But the most important part, and that which has caused the greatest diversity of opinion, is the fleece. When I first commenced in the business, some twenty-five years since, the strife was for the finest wool without much regard to anything else. The first question asked was "How much did you get?" But the tables are turned; people have taken the other extreme.—The great question now is, "How much will they shear." But without designing to tread on the toes of others, I will give a description of such as would suit my fancy, and such as I believe will eventually be sought for: The sheep should be of medium size, the ewe weighing when full grown, from 80 to 90 lbs., the buck from 100 to 120 lbs., the skin loose but not rolling into folds, the fleece thick, particularly on the belly, and extending well down on the legs and face; the staple of uniform length—from two and a half to three inches when of a year's growth—the curves plain and uniform as possible, from one end to the other, and not less than twenty-four to the inch—if more the better—the fleece sufficiently oily to render it soft to the touch, and the surface a little dark. If the fleece be entirely destitute of oil, the wool becomes harsh and wiry; on the other hand, if there is an excess, it must be at the expense of the fleece, as well as carcass; being made from the same materials, and causing the fleece to be thin and light after being cleansed, and the sheep hard to keep. Both extremes, particularly the latter, should be avoided.—W. D. DICKINSON, in *Wool Grower*.

A smart boy that, who asked his father what kind of wood the board of health was made of.

Crops and Prices.

In the principal wheat-growing States, the work of harvesting this important crop, has been either completed, or is in a most forward state of progress. In the more southern latitudes, the new grain is in market, and in this section, it will also be pretty freely offered within the ensuing week. So far, then, as regards this crop, we can calculate the result with a pretty full degree of certainty, there being no longer any danger from fly or rust. The weather, which two weeks ago was so wet, as to give rise to serious apprehensions, changed about the time when danger seemed to be most imminent, and it has since been favorable for maturing the grain, and securing the crop. In some sections, considerable damage is reported as having been done by weevil or fly, but we hear no complaint of rust, smut, or other misfortunes.

To ascertain the probable yield of wheat, we must not confine our inquiries to the principal wheat-growing States, because it is pretty certain, we think, that the increase has been chiefly outside of those limits. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York, have heretofore been looked upon as the great wheat producing States of the Union, and the result of the harvest in these, determined the estimates for the entire country. In the estimates for the present year, we must not be confined to the old wheat-growing States, for it is probable that there is now raised outside of these States more wheat than in them. It is not an easy matter to ascertain the amount of wheat raised in the country, as the returns of the census have been very incomplete. The yield in 1850, according to the census returns, was, in round numbers, 54,000,000 bushels, in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia, but, an average crop in those States is now estimated at about 75,000,000 bushels.

The yield in these four States will be an average one, and if the other States that grow wheat to any extent, produces as much, we have 150,000,000 for the yield

for the present year. The *Price Current* makes the following estimates:

	1850.	1855.
Ohio, bushels,	14,487,000	16,000,000
Pennsylvania,	15,367,000	18,000,000
Virginia,	11,212,000	12,000,000
New York,	13,121,000	15,000,000
Alabama,	294,000	500,000
Illinois,	9,414,000	13,000,000
Indiana,	6,214,000	10,000,000
Iowa,	1,530,000	2,500,000
Kentucky,	2,142,000	3,000,000
Maryland,	4,494,000	4,000,000
Michigan,	4,925,000	6,000,000
Missouri,	2,981,000	4,000,000
Tennessee,	1,619,000	3,500,000
Wisconsin,	4,286,000	7,000,000
Totals,	92,086,000	114,500,000

In the first place, Wisconsin is put too low by from two to three millions. Ohio, as we learn from many of our exchanges, should be put down for twenty to twenty-two millions. Illinois, we are confident, will produce sixteen to eighteen million, and so we might go through the list. This addition will bring it up to our estimate of 150,000,000.

The next question is, can prices be kept up with such enormous quantities of wheat in the graneries of the country? We not only have a good crop of wheat, but we also have a good crop of other grains. England has a prospect of a very fine harvest, and notwithstanding the probable cutting off of supplies from the wheat growing regions of the Black Sea, it is not likely that with a large home yield, she will take any great quantity from us, except at reasonable rates are, we must not look into the past season for a comparison.

In this aspect of the case, it may be interesting to know the average prices of years preceding the current one. These are shown by the following figures, each year ending on the 31st of August:

	Corn per bush.	Wheat per bush.	Flour per bbl.
1848	28	83	4 50
1849	27	80	4 25
1850	45	88	4 75
1851	38	70	3 35
1852	31	60	3 15
1853	46	70	4 00
1854	52	1 30	6 75

Prices must drop from 20 to 30 per cent. within 60 days. We do not see how it can be otherwise. It may be said that farmers are able to hold their grain and demand their own prices; they may many of them be thus able, but it never has been and it cannot be done. Neither

can dealers control a newly harvested crop, as they now partially control what there is left of the old one. The reason is evident. The old crop is in the warehouses, and owned by comparatively few, while the new crop is in first hands—scattered from one end of the Union to the other. Farmers may prepare to sell the new crop at from \$1.00 to \$1.25. They cannot be in better business in this State certainly than raising wheat at those prices. The merchants, the mechanics and the lumbermen must have bread cheaper than \$10 per bbl. for flour, and we hope and believe they will get it very soon.—*Wisconsin.*

What Food will Produce the Most Wool?

Peas, beans, vetches, etc., are useful for the purpose of enriching the blood, by furnishing it with large quantities of albumen, which is its principal constituent. It will be remembered that in the analysis of flesh and blood the relative proportions of their constituents are nearly identical; consequently, whatever food contains nitrogen, and the greatest amount of albumen, is best adapted to the development of flesh or muscle, and is therefore the most nutritious. Wheat, rye, barley, and buckwheat, contain large quantities of albumen, especially the first two; while oats, it will have been seen, contains ten and a half per cent. of its organic elements of albumen, and peas and beans no less than twenty-nine per cent. What conclusion, then, is to be drawn from this? The chemical composition of horns, hoofs, hair, wool, and even feathers, is substantially the same; their organic elements are coagulated albumen and gelatin, and their inorganic, silica, carbonate, and phosphate of lime, and the oxides of iron and magnese. Hence it will readily appear that food given to the sheep which will supply the greatest proportion of albumen, in the same ratio will increase the wool secretions, and, consequently, be productive of the most wool, provided, however, they also hold in suitable combination the inorganic substances of wool, without which they assimilate mostly for the formation of flesh or fat. This may be exemplified thus: a soil may be highly productive of corn, as well as a few of the cereal grains, yet for the production of wheat it may lack the proper proportion of the phosphate and

carbonate of lime, and, consequently, the berry will not only be deficient in quantity but quality.

The following table exhibits the results of the experiments of the distinguished agriculturist, De Raumer, of the effects produced by an equal quantity of several substances in increasing the flesh, tallow, and wool of sheep:

	Increase weight of living animal.	Pro-duced wool.		Pro-duced tallow.	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1,000 lbs. potatoes, raw, with salt,	46 1-2	6 1-2	12 1-2	12 1-2	12 1-2
do " do without salt,	44	6 1-2	11 1-2	11 1-2	11 1-2
do " mangel wartzel, raw,	38 1-2	5 1-4	6 1-2	6 1-2	6 1-2
do " wheat,	155	14	59 1-2	59 1-2	59 1-2
do " oats,	146	10	42 1-2	42 1-2	42 1-2
do " barley,	136	11 1-2	60	60	60
do " peas,	134	14 1-2	41	41	41
do " rye, with salt,	133	14	35	35	35
do " rye, without salt,	90	12 1-2	43	43	43
do " meal, wet,	129	13 1-2	17 1-2	17 1-2	17 1-2
do " buckwheat,	120	10	33	33	33

These results are said to agree with those of De Dombale, and with those of a number of other agriculturists.

It will be perceived by the above table that wheat produces the greatest increase in the flesh of the sheep, though but little greater than oats; that peas, wheat, and rye, produce the greatest increase of wool; and that barley and wheat cause the greatest increase of tallow. That, as an average, grain generally gives about three times the increase in flesh, that roots do when in equal weight; that grain produces about twice as much wool as is caused by equal weight of roots, and several times the amount of tallow.

The legitimate conclusion from the foregoing is, that the flock-master, whose object is wool only, must rely on good hay and some straw, whose constituents are admirably adapted for the growth and perfection of wool, with a moderate allowance, daily, of ground peas and oats, and some potatoes as green food, for the greatest amount of wool; and those gross substances, oil-cake, corn-meal, ruta bagas, may be tanned over the producers of fat mutton. This will presently adverted to again.—*Morrell's Shepherd.*

ZINC IN WISCONSIN.—The Grant County Herald states that zinc deposits are found in that county, in the vicinity of Highland. It states that an agent of a Zinc Mining Company is now making explorations in that neighborhood with a view to investment.



THE OAKES PRIZE COW.

The Oakes Prize Cow.

So much has been written and said about this celebrated animal, that it has been thought desirable to state what is known of her origin and history.

She was purchased by Mr. Caleb Oakes, of Danvers, in the year 1813, then five years old; having been originally bought by Mr. B. Goodrich, of Danvers, at the age of two years, from the drove of a Mr. Copp, drover, from Randolph, Vt. She was recommended to Mr. Copp as being one of a breed celebrated for its milking qualities. She was of a dark-red color, rather under size, and described by Mr. Goodrich as "high and broad behind, having a straight back, large belly, small neck and head, fine horns, bright eye, and in all respects symmetrical and handsome."—While in possession of Mr. Goodrich she had her first calf, which, at the age of four weeks, made first-rate veal, weighing over twenty pounds the quarter. Mr. Oakes made from her the first year, and without over-feeding, no less than one hundred and eighty pounds of butter. In the next year (1814) he gave her ten or twelve bushels of meal, and made three hundred pounds of butter. In 1815 he gave her from thirty to thirty-five bushels of meal, and made over four hundred pounds of butter. In 1816 she calved, on the 5th of April, and the calf being very fine and fat, was killed on the 8th of May; after which, she had good pasturage all the season, and was allowed one bushel of meal a week, together with all her skimmed milk. In June of that year, Mr. Oakes weighed her milk, and found that she gave ten quarts at night, weighing twenty-six and a half pounds, and seven quarts in the morning, weighing eighteen pounds; in all, forty-four and a half pounds a day,

The quantity of butter made in the year 1816 was as follows:

Before the calf was killed	- - -	17 pounds.
May 15	- - -	14½ "
" 22	- - -	16 "
" 28	- - -	17½ "
June 5	- - -	19 "
" 12	- - -	18½ "
" 19	- - -	17 "
" 26	- - -	18 "
July 3	- - -	18 "
" 10	- - -	17 "
" 17	- - -	16 "
" 24	- - -	16 "
" 31	- - -	16 "

August 7	- - - - -	15	"
" 14	- - - - -	15	"
" 21	- - - - -	16	"
" 28	- - - - -	15	"
Sep. 4	- - - - -	15	"
" 11	- - - - -	16	"
" 18	- - - - -	12	"
" 25	- - - - -	15	"
Oct. 2	- - - - -	16¾	"
" 15	- - - - -	15	"
" 21	- - - - -	16	"
" 29	- - - - -	16	"
Nov. 7	- - - - -	16	"
" 18	- - - - -	18	"
" 23	- - - - -	10	"
" 30	- - - - -	13	"
Dec. 10	- - - - -	14	"
" 20	- - - - -	10	"
Total	- - - - -	484½	

As late as the 28th of December, she gave eight quarts of milk per day. While in the possession of Mr. Oakes she had four calves, and suckled each of them over four weeks, besides furnishing to the family one quart of milk per day. The butter made from her was of a superior quality.

This cow received the prize of the State Society at the Brighton show, in 1816.—She was purchased of Mr. Oakes by Hon. Josiah Quincy, who afterwards sold her to Col. Samuel Jaques, of Ten Hills Farm, Charleston. The cut which is here presented, is pronounced by these gentlemen to be an accurate and admirable likeness of this remarkable animal. It is well known that she never produced offspring equal to herself for milking qualities. The effect upon her constitution, by surfeiting and over-feeding, for the purpose of increasing her milk, in all probability, materially affected the character of her progeny, none of which are known to have been raised till after the year 1816.—*Agricul-*

DRAINAGE.—At a meeting of agriculturists in France lately, the President is said to have illustrated the utility of drainage in this familiar manner:—"Take this flower pot," said he; "what is the meaning of this small hole at the bottom? to renew the water. And why to renew the water? because it gives life or it gives death; life when it is made to pass through the bed of earth, for it leaves with the soil its productive principles and renders soluble the nutritive properties destined to nourish the plant."

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON,.....EDITOR.

The Leaf Roller.

We have no description of this insect at hand and do not know whether or not, it has been noticed by Entomologists. We have noticed him on our trees for ten years past, and believe it is quite common and rather troublesome in the West. The worm is readily discovered in autumn, or early spring, by a roll of dead leaves which forms his domicile or borough, in the center of which is found a brown worm about half an inch in length. The last day of May, we found a brown insect in the pupa state at the entrance of one of these leaf boroughs, which was suspected to be the leaf roller in a state of transformation, and desiring to see the perfect insect—placed him and his borough under a tumbler in doors.

Now, June 6th, we have, issued therefrom, a brown miller about half an inch in length, with the upper surface of the wings beautifully bronzed—outside margin rounded in the middle with a slight scallop towards the remote point. Serrated and fringed along the hinder margin and inclining to glossy grey—under wings light colored.

This insect would of course, if permitted to fly away, propagate its species by laying its eggs upon the leaves and die, leaving the egg to hatch, roll itself up in leaves, and feed upon the foliage.

To destroy this insect pick off and burn or crush these rolls of leaves, especially in May and September. It has been suggested by some one to the writer, that this leaf roller was our apple worm. The reason for the supposition was this: The roll of leaves was observed to have disappeared on trees which had come into leaving, and the apple worm found troublesome in its stead. The one which is the subject of this article was found rolled in a leaf attached to

the crown of a growing apple—whether this attachment to the apple was by design or accidental, further observations must determine.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Root Grafting.

ED. FARMER:—I find in one of my back numbers of the Farmer, an inquiry—wishing to know the reason that root grafted trees are not good, or not better than other modes of grafting—I would inform the inquirer that I am not in the nursery business but am trying to raise an orchard for myself. No doubt some kinds of trees will do well grafted in the root.—I find some kinds will do well on common crab and thorn—then there are others that will hardly grow on good seedling tops—which by the way is the best place that I can find to put a graft to grow. This I found out by my own experience. I know a good many farmers in my vicinity who brought root grafted trees from the east and south before I had a twig on my farm, and there are but very few of them bearing yet and many of them are dead. I think it safe to say that there is not one in five alive and what are alive are bearing poorly. I had to take seedlings raised in this vicinity. The consequence is, I raised last season over two hundred bushels of apples, while my neighbors who got their trees before I began, have had scarcely none.

I will refer our friend to Elliott's Fruit book, page 54—grafting on small pieces of root may answer for growing of some varieties in the nursery, but very few of them when removed are found to have made much but small fibrous roots, and when planted out in the orchard require staking for years, and rarely ever make good trees. The practice has been largely followed but is now condemned by most Nurserymen.

B. E. MACK.

Turtle, Wis., June 1855.

REMARKS.—Mr. MACK has about the right idea of the true method of propogating trees, especially many of our fine apples, which, for some reason require the energy inherent in a young seedling stock to produce perfect trees and abundance of perfect fruit. A few sorts do well, a very few best upon their own roots—these of course may be grafted upon pieces of roots or layered; but the varieties are so few in comparison to the whole, that no one at this late day should attempt or think of getting up a nursery except upon single seedling stocks.

Those which are hardy should be worked at the collar (upper point of the tap root) those which are not and those inclined to grow spreading, are best worked either by budding or grafting at or near the point where the top should be formed.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Tar and Oil for Lice.

MR. EDITOR :—I see that you have published my remedy for killing bark lice on apple trees, and in your comments, you caution the public how they use it; but I would advise those who are afflicted with bark lice to be cautious enough to make free use of it. I prefer practical experiments to theory. I did not make my remedy public until I had made the experiments upon my own trees, and if any person is skeptical I would like to have them visit my orchard and I will show them two years experiments upon my own trees.—My orchard is now clean of lice, and the trees are all growing vigorously—not one has been injured by the application, and I do not believe they ever will be. Mr. Lyman Wheeler, of Wauwatosa, has applied the tar and oil to a large orchard which has been set about twelve years. He has painted every tree, and tells me that they have grown more this season than they had for the last two years altogether. I have given the public the last remedy that I can fix up after trying many experiments

—all failing until I tried the tar and oil, and I would advise those who have lousy trees either to kill the tree or the lice.

O. T. RATHBUN.

Brookfield, July 1855.

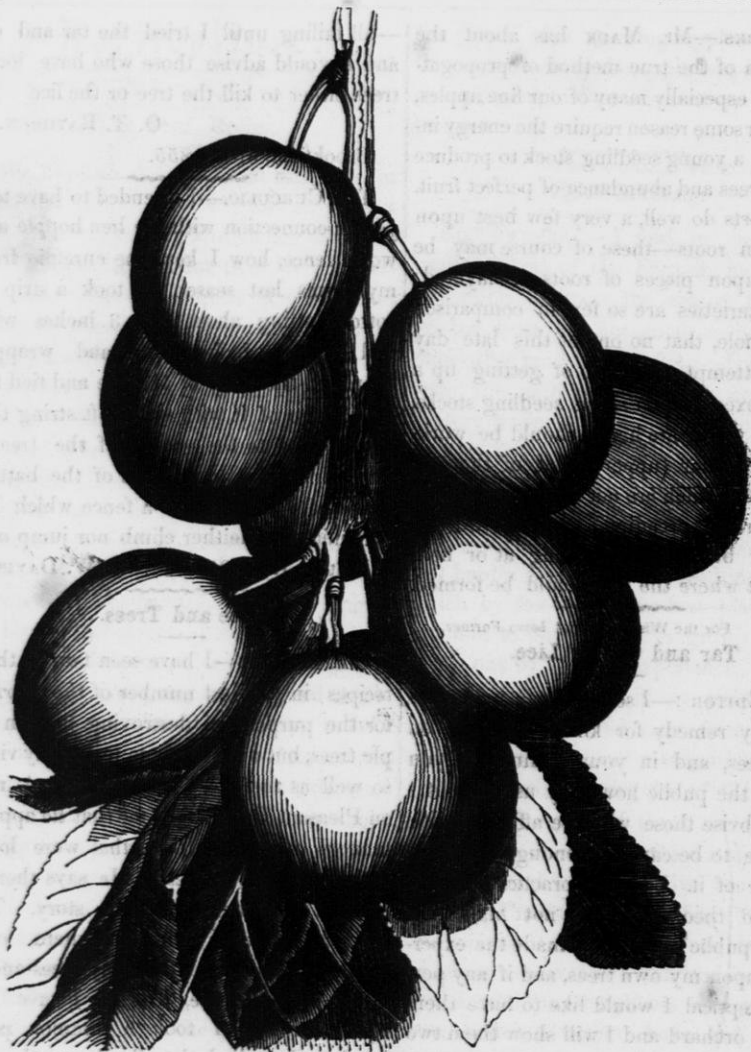
THE CURCULIO.—I intended to have told you in connection with the hen hopple and worm fence, how I kept the curculio from my plums last season. I took a strip of cotton batting about 2 or 3 inches wide and 6 or 8 inches long and wrapped it around the body of the tree and tied the lower edge of it with some soft string that would give to the growth of the tree,—then turned the upper edge of the batting out-ward, which makes a fence which Mr. Curculio cant neither climb nor jump over

Milton, July 1855. A. W. DAVIS.

Lice and Trees.

MR. EDITOR :—I have seen two or three recipes in you last number of the *Farmer* for the purpose of destroying lice on apple trees, but none of them meets my views so well as the one I have tried. A man on Pleasant Prairie tells me that he applied tanners oil on his trees that were lousy with wonderful success. He says there is not one louse left to tell the story. This induced me to try the experiment, for I had become alarmed about my trees and as far as I have gone, I think I have had equal success. I took a common paint brush and applied the oil all over the tree where the lice was and I think I have made a radical cure. I should recommend a very small sized brush to operate with, for two reasons—first, because a small brush is a great saving of oil, and second, because I think a small quantity will do the business and will be less liable to stop the pores of the tree. I was a little afraid of this at first, and only done about 70 or 80 trees at first and they are all doing very well, so I now shall go on without fear.

Brighton, June. '55. THOMAS SMITH.



DUANE'S PURPLE PLUM.

The Duane's Purple is a large and beautiful fruit, of good but not first rate quality. The tree is a free and moderately stout grower, with very distinctly marked grey woolly shoots, and bears the most abundant crops. It is cultivated, or was cultivated a few years ago, at Albany, as the *Red Magnum Bonum*, a very different fruit in every respect. Mr. Elliot gives the *English Pond's Seedling* as a synonym, but for what reason we do not know. We are not aware that these two varieties have ever been confounded. The *English "Pond's Seedling"* or *Fort Hill Plum* is a very large, oval, showy, reddish variety, like the *Red Magnum Bonum*, but has no resemblance to *Duane's Purple*. This latter variety is now classed with *Smith's Orleans*, *Imperial Gage*, *Washington*, *Coe's Golden Drop*, *Lombard*, and other free-growing, productive, valuable varieties for general cultivation, though not ranking in quality with a *Green Gage* or a *Jrfferson*. We copy from the *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*

Mr. Downing's excellent description:—
Horticulturist.

"DUANE'S PURPLE FRENCH.—A superb-looking purple fruit of the largest size, and of very fair quality,—occasionally, in warm dry seasons, first rate. It was imported from France by Jas. Duane, Esq., of Duaneburg, N. Y., but without name, and is now generally known under the present title. We have seen this fruit about Albany, confounded with the Purple Magnum Bonum. The tree is easily known by the grey appearance of the wood, and large leaves, which are unusually woolly on the under surface. It is a highly attractive dessert fruit, ripening rather before the Plum season, and bearing well."

"Branches—very downy. Fruit—very large, oval or oblong, considerably swollen on one side of the suture. Skin—reddish purple in the sun, but a very pale red in the shade, sparingly dotted with yellow specks, and covered with lilac bloom.—Stalk—three-fourths of an inch long, slender, set in a narrow cavity. Flesh—amber-colored, juicy, sprightly, moderately sweet, adheres partially to the stone. Ripens with the Washington, (or a little before,) about the 10th of August."

GRAPE VINE GRUBS.—A small white grub is very prevalent this season in grape vines. It makes its nest under a leaf which curls up and screens it from common observation. All those who have grape vines will do well to give them a thorough examination. A punctured or curled leaf is a sure sign of its presence. The only way to destroy them is to pick them off by hand.—*Scientific American.*

THE CURRANT FLY.—We can give no other name than the "Currant Fly" to an insect just now overrunning and destroying the currants in this vicinity. We saw in Mr. Goodell's garden, the other day, dozens of fine bushes as completely stripped as if in the middle of winter. The bug or fly eats off the leaves; and the currants, left without the shade and nourishment of the leaf, drops to the ground.

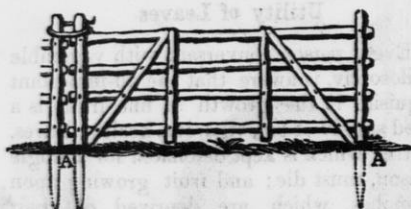
Utility of Leaves.

Every person conversant with vegetable philosophy, is aware that the all-important requisite in the growth of fine fruit, is a good supply of big, vigorous, healthy leaves. A tree which is kept defoliated for a single season, must die; and fruit growing upon branches which are deprived of their leaves cannot ripen—examples of which are furnished by the instant cessation of growth and ripening of fruit upon trees which become stripped by leaf blight.—In one instance a dense mass of plums remained half grown and flavorless for several weeks, in consequence of the premature dropping of the foliage—a second crop of leaves, three weeks afterwards, effected the completion of their growth and their ripening to honied sweetness. The editor of the Michigan Farmer mentions the following interesting case, illustrating the same principle. Mr. Moore of Detroit, has a magnificent grape vine spreading itself over one side of his house, which was in September richly laden with fruit. After the clusters were formed, a cow entered the enclosure, ate the leaves entirely, but left the fruit untouched. The consequence was that upon that portion of the vine which was beyond the reach of the animal, there never were finer clusters, while upon the portion from which the leaves were removed, the clusters dwindled away, and have come to nothing, and that, too, up the very line of separation between the mutilated portions.—[Western Agriculturist.

FRUITFUL BENEVOLENCE.—It is stated of Gen Putnam, that he planted in his native town in Windham Co., Conn., a mile of apple trees along the highway, so that "the poor might have apples as well as the rich." Such beneficence is well worthy of imitation.

MULCHING WITH WOOD SHAVINGS.—Mr. Hersey, of Hingham, Mass., writes to the N. E. Farmer that he has tried mulching fruit trees with wood shavings for the last two years, and finds it an excellent material.—Brush from evergreen trees is also good.

RUST ON APRICOTS.—There is a species of rust which sometimes affect the apricot and we think plums, shrivelling and rendering them worthless. It is probably caused by the unhealthy condition of the tree.



Hurdle and Moveable Fence.

This is a cheap and convenient kind of fence for temporary use, in cases where it is desirable to change the confinement of animals to different portions of ground. The mode of building it is cheap and simple. It consists of separate frames with a sharpened post at each end. It may be made of round poles split in two and fastened to the cross bars and posts with nails at the points of intersection. It is supported by driving the posts into holes made with a crowbar shown in the cut.

Hints to the Purchasers of Trees, Seeds, &c.

There is perhaps no other subject on which our farmers and gardeners need information as upon the traffic in trees, shrubs and vines, as practiced semi-annually in the West and everywhere by a set of unscrupulous dealers, who swarm the country with professed sanctity and honesty, who are guilty of every species of scoundrelism which they are capable of concocting, solely to fleece the unwary and line their own pockets.

We could narrate numerous instances of the basest frauds practiced by them in our midst, but shall content us for the present by giving in full the leader for the June No. of the Horticulturist, written by P. Barry, the editor of that deservedly popular Journal. Mr. Barry is a practical nurseryman, and one of the proprietors of the "Mount Hope Nurseries," Rochester, N. Y., and is therefore well qualified to enlighten the public upon this subject. Self constituted agents of this establishment

have traversed the State of Wisconsin the past winter, as we are credibly informed, who at least did not show their credentials when challenged. But we give place to Mr. Barry:

"No pursuit or profession in life, however useful or honorable it may be, or however purifying and ennobling its tendencies, is wholly exempt from the evils of dishonesty. Not even the most sacred of all human vocations can escape this misfortune. Will any one wonder, then, that there should be dishonest nurserymen and seedsmen, and dishonest dealers in trees, plants, and flowers? Surely not. A great deal has been said about the dishonesty of nurserymen, seedsmen, and florists; but if a rigid comparison were made between them and *any* other class of dealers, we care not which, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the result would show that no other branches of trade are, on the whole, conducted with greater honesty and fairness. It may be said that we are an interested party in this case, and therefore not competent to judge; but we take it upon us to say that we are. We believe we are as well acquainted with those who are engaged in horticultural commerce in the United States, and have enjoyed as many and as favorable opportunities of studying their characters, as most other men; and, on the strength of this knowledge, we are willing to place them, for honesty of purpose, for energetic and industrious habits, and the general usefulness of their lives, against any other class. We have no desire to make invidious distinctions or comparisons, or to pit one class or profession against another, but we would remind those who are ever prating about the tricks of nurserymen and seedsmen, that there may be as many short-comings chargeable against their own calling. Who does not hear, every day of his life, about false weights and short measures? Look at the imposition practiced by the manufacturers of all sorts of cloths, by the substitution of one material for another, so that a person who is not thoroughly skilled in all their devices, is sure to be cheated. We have ourselves been sold cotton for woolen goods, by men who are so careful of their reputation that they would either knock down or institute a suit for slander against any one who

would question their honesty. Look at the thousand deceptions in articles of food and drink—in tea, coffee, sugar, wines and liquors of all sorts—and in tobacco. Indeed, one can scarcely think of an article, whether of use or luxury, that can safely be bought from a stranger by an inexperienced person. The very *saints* of the world are engaged in this traffic in spurious commodities unblushingly. Yet these same hypocrites will cry out about the dishonesty of the poor nurseryman or seedman who happens by mistake or carelessness to sell one variety for another.

Let us not be understood as justifying the frauds or errors of nurserymen or seedsmen; far be it from us to do any such thing. We shall rather expose and condemn them. But it should be remembered that it is an easy matter for them to make mistakes, and exceedingly difficult to avoid them. They are handling a great number of varieties of the same article, and their sales being huddled into a few weeks, renders impossible that leisure and circumspection which can be given to ordinary trade. A boy entrusted to attach a label, may get it on the wrong tree or package, and the error may escape notice until too late. In packing, which must be entrusted to workmen, there are many chances for mistakes even where the most rigid surveillance is kept up. Indeed, throughout the whole routine of their business—in propagating, digging, labelling, and packing—there are an almost infinite number of small operations which require exactness, and all of which expose to error. Be charitable, then, and do not call every error a trick or a cheat. Every year our professional nurserymen and seedsmen are becoming more systematic and more careful, as well as more discriminating and skilful, and thus the chances for error are rapidly decreasing, except among new beginners, who have everything to learn.

There is growing up, however, in this country, a system of dealing for which respectable nurserymen are not responsible, and to which it is our present purpose to call attention. The extraordinary growth of horticultural commerce within the few past years, has attracted the attention of that large class of speculating individuals who are ever on the look out for a profitable field of operations—men who are ped-

dling grave-stones to-day, lightning-rods to-morrow, patent medicines the next day, and so on from one thing to another. The country is filled with dealers in trees and plants. Beyond a doubt many of them are honest and honorable—men who may fairly be trusted; but it is equally true that very many of them lack honesty, and will not hesitate to misrepresent and deceive wherever they consider deception necessary to success. We have in our hands the most ample evidence of this. Letter upon letter has been for some time past addressed to us upon this subject from all parts of the country, begging us to expose the frauds and propose some remedy. But what can we do? The world is full of credulous people, ever ready to be made victims to the crafty stories of unscrupulous rogues—people who read but little, and whom our warnings will never reach, and who, even if they did, would give them no heed—people whom even dear-bought experience would fail to teach wisdom. They are penny-wise and pound-foolish, who will run a thousand risks of being cheated for a single chance of making a good bargain. The authorities of New York city caused flaming placards to be carried around the streets, in the most conspicuous manner, to caution country people against being decoyed into mock auction rooms, where they are certain to be fleeced by a set of stool pigeons; but while these placards are carried up and down all day long, every morning paper brings to light some mock auction frauds, and thousands are daily perpetrated that are never made public. All that can be urged against the folly and madness of swallowing patent medicines avails nothing; for we see the country full of traveling medicine chests, and vast fortunes realized from the business. All manner of frauds are perpetrated, day after day and year after year, upon a credulous public, and yet the last reaps as rich a harvest as the first. We have therefore but little hope that anything can be done to stay deceptive trading in trees, plants or seeds. Our correspondent "M," of Maumee, Ohio, related in our last number some of the tricks of foreign adventurers in the West, and we have seen the very same things done in this enlightened horticultural city of ours a few years ago.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

"Forth to his task at early dawn,
The busy reaper now has gone,
Where waves the golden grain;
Amidst the burning heat of day,
He bears the precious sheaves away
That once adorn'd the plain."

The operations upon the farm for this month vary but little from those of July. Haying and harvesting most cereal grains must extend somewhat into this month—take good care that all grains be properly cured before stacking, and when you come to this see that it is well done. The foundation of the stack should be elevated a foot or more from the surface of the ground—made with rails or poles laid loosely together that there may be a free circulation of air underneath. If the weather be unfavorable at the time of stacking (which is often the case) it might be a good plan to make smaller stacks and leave a flue or very loose space up through the center as a ventilator. We think a covering of hay or straw secured in its place makes a better top finish than can be made with sheaves.

From all we can gather concerning crops of all kinds throughout the country, we advise early threshing and marketing of wheat, for we believe present prices cannot be sustained. If we are to believe the reports which reach us from all sections of the country, the best and most abundant harvest ever had in this country is now being gathered. In many of the States the harvest, now (July 12) is already nearly and in some quite completed and the reports from all quarters agree that it is most bountiful throughout. In some particular localities the wheat crop has suffered some from the ravages of insects, though not enough to weigh one straw on the general result. It now appears certain, that if the crops abroad prove fair, tumb-

ling of prices must inevitably follow the present harvest—*war* or *no war*.

The ground should be prepared for winter wheat and rye the last of this month, and in our opinion both should be put in by the first of September if not before—the wheat to get a strong growth so as to enable it to better stand the winter than later sowing can—the rye that it may afford late fall feed after the grass is worthless, and also early spring feed before the grass starts. Rye is one of the most valuable crops that can be raised. No farmer should fail to have a few acres of it—especially where sheep are kept. We have more to say about the advantages of this crop in another place.

Weeds should receive special attention this month. It will pay well on next year's crops to go through all hoed crops—corn, potatoes, the garden &c., and cut down every weed before the seed is matured.—Select your garden seeds—herbs, &c., and prepare them for safe keeping through the winter.

The *State and County Fairs* are coming along soon—prepare for them—be there with the best you have—stock, vegetables, fruits, grains and handy works of art.—We never attended a State or county fair yet without hearing the remark often made:—"O! I could beat that my self—I have a better calf, a better cow or a better hog (as the case may be,) than is shown here—wish I had brought it along—could beat the whole crowd." Now, we would say to all such, no longer hide your light under a bushel—fetch out your nice calves, cows, bulls, squashes, butter, cheese, fruits and everything else, which so much excels every body and let us see who *has* got the best.

It is said that walnut tea, a handful of the leaves infused in a quart of cold water over night, and then boil a quarter of an hour, applied with a sponge when cool, will keep flies from troubling a horse.

We were informed by Dr. Ward that the child of Mr. White, that was bitten by a rattlesnake last week, has recovered. The remedy used was so simple and obtainable by every one that it ought to be generally known. The hand which was bitten and arm was enveloped in a poultice of moistened ashes and the child made to drink freely of whiskey punch.—*Journal*.

CORN CAKE.—A special premium was awarded to Mrs. Charles Wampole, at the late fair of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, for a corn cake, made after the following recipe:

“Take the whites of eight eggs: one fourth pound of corn starch, flour and butter; half pound sugar; one-teaspoonfull of cream of tartar, half tea-spoonfull of soda. Flavor with almond to suit the taste.

REAL ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One lb. each of flour, beef suet, sugar, currants and rasins; four eggs, one pint of milk, spice to the taste; tie in a bag—allow no room for swelling, and boil four hours.—This rule from an English family.

W Onions that are to be fried, should first be cut up in cold water; it extracts much of their spirit, and makes them pleasanter to the taste. Take them from the water, and drop them into boiling lard or butter. Season as they fry, with salt, pepper, &c.

FRENCH ROLLS FOR BREAKFAST.—1 pint of flour, whites of 3 eggs, table-spoonful of butter, 2 large spoonfuls of fresh yeast; milk enough to make it stiff dough. Let it rise over night.

A WINTER CAKE.—Take half a cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, and one of thick sour cream, (instead of eggs) get it ready for the oven in the usual way, then sprinkle and stir in a tea-spoonful of soda, bake it slow.

SPOTTED DICK.—Put three-quarters of a pound of flour into a basin, half a pound of beef-suet, half pound of currants, two

ounces of sugar, a little cinnamon, mix with two eggs and two gills of milk; boil in either mould or cloth for one hour and a half; serve with melted butter, and a little sugar over.

TO CURE THE GARGET.—A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* says that a cow affected by garget may be cured by rubbing the bag thoroughly, in all parts, with raw linseed oil; that one application is usually sufficient, if done on the first appearance of the disorder, and that two or three rubbings will, in any case, effect a cure. He also states that he has seen cows from whose bags, by reason of garget, no milk could be drawn, so far cured in forty-eight hours that they would give nearly as much milk as previous to the attack, and show no further symptoms of the disease.

FOR CHOLIC OR CHOLERAMORBUS.—Take one tablespoonful of burdock seed, pound it and pour half a pint of boiling water on it, let it steep a few minutes, give the patient half a tea cupfull warm, sweetened with sugar, once in fifteen minutes.

In severe cases of Billious Cholic, tobacco soaked in warm water, and laid on when the pain is most severe will be found beneficial.

BEST BREAD.—The best bread is that made of *unbolted wheat flour*. In some cases a small portion of white bread may be desirable, but the brown, after a short time, will be found more palatable, and conducive to a more regular and healthy condition of the system. It has been ascertained that even dogs cannot live over fifty days fed upon fine flour bread and water; when fed upon such as contained the whole or a large portion of the bran, they are found in no respect to suffer.—*Water-Cure Journal*.

LOAF CAKE.—Two pounds of flour, one of butter, one of sugar, four eggs, half a pint of yeast, and a pound of rasins.

Editors Table.

DEATH OF NATHANIEL B. CLAPP.

It is with deep felt sorrow that we learn from the *Kenosha Telegraph* the death of NATHANIEL B. CLAPP of that place, which occurred at Batavia, N. Y., in consequence of injuries received in falling from the Railroad train while in motion. Mr. CLAPP was a practical farmer, and has done much to diffuse a spirit of improvement among his brethren of the same profession—especially in the breeding of some varieties of stock. He was an enterprising, energetic man—of fine, generous, social qualities, which endeared him to all who came within the sphere of his acquaintance. We regard his death as a public calamity most sincerely to be lamented.

The *Telegraph* speaks of this affliction thus:

We have not of late years been called upon to record an event more afflictive. To a fond wife and family his loss is irreparable, and his many relatives and friends, (in which latter category may be placed all who were acquainted with him) we are sure will long remember and mourn this casualty which has so suddenly removed from among them one so much loved and respected.

Mr. Clapp was a man of large intelligence, of great enterprise, and exceedingly active and industrious habits. A farmer by choice, he had always been active and zealous in advancing the interests and elevating the dignity of his favorite pursuit; so much so, that his name had already become familiar in the State and to some extent out of it, by his labors in that respect. That interest has lost much by his death, a loss which will be at once felt and appreciated by those who have been intimately associated with him in the State Agricultural Society and the Society of this county, in the former of which he was a Vice President, and of the latter, President, at the time of his death.

He was a man, too, of honor, honesty, probity, and frankness in all the relations of life, which qualities had so interwoven him with all that is good and generous in the social and business life of our community, that none could have been taken from our midst whose loss would be more keenly felt or more sincerely mourned.

In the prime of life, full of health, vigor, and activity, in the midst of his business, his labors

and his usefulness, he has been called suddenly away. May that overruling Providence, who has a purpose even in the fall of a sparrow, temper this affliction to the widow and fatherless, and make it to all of us, while we sorrow, a lesson of profit.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA HERALD.—We are in receipt of the first number of the above named paper published at Brownsville, M. T., by Wm. F. Ross. The *Herald* is got up in good taste.—Its selections and editorial matter indicate the right talent of its conductor for making a useful paper.

Brownsville is a new town on the west side of the Mississippi river, between LaCross and St. Paul. The *Herald* thus speaks of its location:

BROWNSVILLE.—There is really a remarkable peculiarity about this place, which is noticed by all who come here. At first sight, the site for a town appears quite slim—the bluffs seeming to threaten to crowd the town into the river; but the more one sees of it, the more he learns that there is abundant room and facilities for building a large and thriving city, and there is not a pleasanter site above Davenport. The landing for more than a mile is superior to that of any other town on the river, and could not be better. The valley formed by the creek coming in at the lower end (of the landing,) is broad, high and dry, and affords a large area for elegant residences. This part of the town not yet being much improved, is not at first noticed though it has several times the extent of building ground afforded by that which borders on the river, and to which, improvements are at present mostly confined.

Wild Cat Creek, branching out into the country in different directions, furnishes excellent communication with the interior, and the country back of here is acknowledged to be superior to any in the West, consisting of rich prairies and excellent timber, nearly equally divided; and this being the only available landing for about 80 miles, Brownsville cannot but be an important point, and must have an extensive trade.

IOWA FOR SHEEP.—The climate of the Central and Northern parts of Iowa, seem to be particularly adapted to wool growing. The winters are very dry and free from rainy weather which is indispensable to a wool growing country. The sheep here look very healthy and robust, and carry heavy coats of wool.

MORE NURSERIES.—Messrs. Colby & Willy, nurserymen at Janesville, we are informed, have been planting a very extensive nursery at or near Mineral Point. They have a very large stock of trees, shrubs, &c., in their home nursery. In passing through their grounds, not long since, we observed a fine collection of apple trees from 3 to 4 years old—they were particularly fine. We are pleased to observe the manifest prosperity of our western nurserymen generally.

GOOSBERRIES.—We are indebted to GEO. P. PEPPER, of Pewaukee for a fine bush of Goosberries of Houghton's seedling, called by him—differing in appearance, however, from bushes bought by us three years ago, bearing the same name. We have also to thank Mr. Pepper for sample berries of several other varieties grown by him from the seed, some three years old last spring—some of the berries are large and of fine flavor. We find one variety about the size of a large currant grown from the seed of Houghton's seedling, and about as insignificant in flavor as in size.

We discover some original notions in friend Pepper's Goosberry culture. The bush referred to, came to us alive, literally covered with berries and growing in the skull of an Indian—the stem rising from the crown of the skull with the roots filling and extending from the interior.

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—We would call the attention of all in want of any goods under this head to the advertisement of S. R. FOX. Mr. Fox's assortment of hardware is very full—we doubt whether a better assortment can be found in the whole west, while we are sure there are but few equal, Mr. F. has also a very extensive variety of Agricultural Implements and intends to keep on hand a full assortment in that line. We take pleasure in calling the special attention of our agricultural brethren to this department of his business, being assured as we are, that his plows and other implements are of the very best pattern and make.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT.—Writers for this department are requested to direct their communications directly to J. C. BRAYTON, Ed., Aztalan, Wis., instead of to this place.

FRENCH SHEEP.—The attention of farmers is invited to the advertisement of French Sheep for sale in this place by D. J. POWERS. We have not seen these sheep, but are assured by

those who have that they are O. K. We advise those who want to improve their flocks to call and see them.

HORSE POWER AND THRESHER.—W. D. BACON, of Waukesha, tells you where to get a good thresher. Mr. B. has been in the business of supplying farmers with threshing machines for years, and so far as we know such as have given good satisfaction. See his advertisement.

SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE.—The Scientific American says a Michigan Yankee has invented a machine to shear sheep and which will probably put the old sheep-shears out of sight. It thus describes its operation :

"The machine, which is small and neat, is hung by a strap to the arm of the operator, and placed on the body of the sheep to be shorn. By simply turning a handle back and forth, and moving the machine over the body of the sheep, the wool is made to fly off in double quick time. It is well known that the most experienced hands at sheep shearing do not cut the fleece even; and besides the skin of the animal is invariably clipped out by the shears in many spots. This instrument cuts the fleece rapidly and evenly, never cutting any part of the fleece twice; and it avoids cutting the skin of the animal; it is therefore a humane as well as a labor saving contrivance."

NEW NURSERY.—The Messrs. Drakes, of Janesville are commencing a new nursery at this place. They are extensively engaged in the business, having already in operation nurseries at Janesville, Racine and Kenosha. They now have in their grounds at Janesville 170,000 from 4 to 6 years old and 8 or 10 dwarf and standard pear trees from 2 to 3 years from the bud, with a proportionate quantity of other kinds of stock usually found in a nursery.

HOW TO KILL GOPHERS.—A farmer in our vicinity says that he was troubled with these pestiferous animals from the planting of his corn until by repeated experiments he exterminated and drove them entirely from his grounds. It is simple and within the reach and means of all, only costing a dollar for the article—strychnine. Take a small vial of it, which can be found at most any of the stores, put into a pail of water, and pour this, after it has been well stirred, over your corn and let it soak for an hour or so until the corn gets well saturated, then sow it over your field where these unwelcome visitors are found, and they will consider it about time to evacuate the premises.—*Winona Argus.*

UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE.

One of our subscribers who recently took a short excursion into the neighboring country, says that the same ground traveled over last year when there were no signs of road, houses or civilization—now there is a well-beaten road; and in sight of the road in going a distance of twenty or thirty miles, he counted one hundred and twenty-eight houses and shanties on their respective claims. All of these have more or less under cultivation, and are literally making the prairie "blossom like a rose." They all show the right spirit, and which we are right glad to see, in ploughing up their lands; and although late in the season, many of them are planting and making an effort to have a crop this fall.

On money Creek, fifteen miles distant from this town, there has been a Grist Mill erected this spring which is nearly ready to go into operation, and will accommodate the wants of the settlers in that vicinity materially, and save them much trouble and expense in getting their grain to a mill.

At Rush Creek, four miles from the above place, they have a mill in operation, and turns out the meal and flour almost as fast as the grain is offered. But this fall and winter, according to present appearances of the extensive wheat and corn fields, there will be a demand for another mill.—Who will say that Southern Minnesota is not to have her lands claimed and under cultivation ere many years hence, under the present advantageous opportunities that our settlers have which keep out the speculator, the actual resident thereby having the advantage, and is the real lord of the soil?

The Canadian government has appropriated £5,000 for the purchase of seed wheat to distribute among destitute settlers.

A HORTICULTURAL NOVELTY.—The agricultural branch of the Patent Office has taken measures to get seeds of the Bun-ya-bun-ya, tree of the fir tribe, growing in Australia. It flourishes in a region of not much greater area than 30 miles square. It bears a cone nearly 2 feet in diameter, filled with seeds the size of an olive, and of flavor more rich and delicate than that of the pine apple. It is so much estimated by the natives as that they at times travel hundreds of miles to partake of it.—*Washington Star.*

A salt lake has been discovered about

150 miles west of St. Cloud, in Minnesota, by W. A. Ingersoll, who was attached to the Pacific Railroad survey.—Mr. Ingersoll says, that around the edge of the lake the salt can be gathered in baskets, and of as good a quality as ever found in any part of the United States.—Near the lake there are large beds of coal of the first quality.

FEED FOR CHICKENS.—Pour boiling water on corn meal and stir it well together, till all the meal is thoroughly wet and quite soft. Let it stand to cool, and fed with this young chickens will be healthy, and it may be safely calculated that none will die of disease.—*Oxford Dem.*

POTATOES.—The rains for a few weeks past have had a good effect on potatoes. We have this week commenced hoeing ours, and find them generally in good condition, some of them looking much better than we expected. Occasionally we noticed a hill missing, and removing the earth to discover the cause of failure, if it were possible, we found in nearly every hill that instead of germinating the seed had actually produced new tubers, some of which were as large as robins' eggs, and perfectly fresh and sound. If they continue to grow we shall soon have *new potatoes*. Is this a common thing in potato growing? We shall be glad to hear from farmers on the subject.—*Granite Farmer.*

The manure of cattle, summer soiled, is nearly twice the strength of that from the stalls in winter. The practice of soiling, therefore, has this great advantage over pasturing—the manure being all saved.—*St. Peters Courant.*

STILL THEY COME.—During the past week quite a large number of emigrants from Ohio and Illinois arrived at this place, with teams, stock of different kinds, farming utensils, &c., and have taken claims and are settling in this vicinity. They came on the new road lately made from this place to Iowa, and speak very favorably of it.

It is a narrow and mistaken idea to imagine that the sooner things wear out, the better it is for the trade. The grand principle is to make them so that an increased number of families or individuals are desirous to have them.

FARMERS, NOTE THIS.—In a cloudy morning,

it is a matter of importance to the farmer to know whether it will be sunshine or showery in the afternoon. If the ants have cleared their hole nicely, and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a good day for the farmer, or even if it should be cloudy till ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Spider-webs will be very numerous about the tops of the grass and grain some cloudy mornings, and 50 years' observation has shown the writer of this that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their predictions of a fair day.—*South Cult.*

A FARMER'S WIFE IN THE OLDEN TIME.—Sir Anthony Fitcherbert, Chancellor to Henry the VIII., thus describes a model farmer's wife:

"It is a wyve's occupation to winnow all manner of cornes, to make malte, to wash and ironing, to make hay, shere corn, and in time of nede to help her husband fill the muck-wayne or dung-cart, drive the plow, load hay, corne, and such other.—And go or ride to the market to sell butter, cheese, egges, cheykn, capons, hens, pigs, geese, and all manner of cornes."

IMPORTANT TO MILK-DEALERS.—*Milk Dealer*—"Mr. Registrar, I come to pay my bill for water tax; but I would like to know why I am charged five dollars more than last year."

Water Renistrar.—"You did not keep milk for sale last year, I believe."

M. D.—"I did not."

W. R.—"You sell milk now."

M. D.—"I do."

W. R.—"Your bill's all right, sir. Five dollars a year for extra Cochituate to milk-dealers is a moderate tax."

Exit milk-dealer, looking as though he had been skimmed.

COST OF LIVING IN PARIS.—The high cost of living is as much a subject of complaint in Paris as it is in this country. Beef costs three francs or fifty-four cents a pound. A chicken costs five francs or nearly a dollar. A turkey costs ten francs. A leg of lamb, which a year ago sold for about three francs, is not at present to be had under five; fish has followed the ascensional movement in proportion. The Exhibition of the World's industry is one cause of the enormous price of provisions.

The Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, says of Dr. Fitch, who has recently been appointed Entomologist to the society:—

"Dr. Fitch has already the most extensive

private Collection of Insects in this country, we presume, and in some departments he has a larger number of species than are to be found in the British Museum. He has lately received from the President of the Entomological Society of France, and some of the members, a magnificent collection of several thousand specimens, embracing all their duplicate species from all parts of the world, containing one or more species in every important genus in the science (save Lepidoptera, which he is to receive.) This is most valuable to the Dr., as it will enable him to arrange our New-York Insects without danger of falling into any important error."

TALL WHEAT.—Our enterprising townsman, Col. McHenry, has left at our office several stocks of winter wheat, known as the Soles wheat, measuring six feet and two inches in length, taken from a field of his containing fifteen acres. If any of our reader can beat this, we would like to see them do it. We think we do not exaggerate when we assert that Old Washington can produce better wheat than any other county in the State. The prospect was never better for a great crop than now.—*[Washington Co., Organ, July 2.]*

EXACTLY SO.—A great many people who come from the Eastern States to the West, come with too large expectations of success in business whether it be Agricultural, Mechanical or Mercantile. They come with the idea that once here, success in whatever they may undertake will follow almost as a matter of course. A correspondent of the Granite Farmer writing from Minnesota gives a word of caution thus:—

"One word about coming to Minnesota and I close. Those who contemplate emigrating to the great North West, must not start with the idea that this is a perfect garden of Eden, for they will be disappointed. The country is rich and fertile, yet there is poor land as well as good, and no man can come and live long in Minnesota without working, and those who come with stout hearts and willing hands, and as the western people term it, "pitch in," they will be sure to reap a rich reward. There are thousands of acres of fine farming lands yet unclaimed, along the rich valley of the Sun Rise, the Minnesota, St. Croix and Mississippi, and for those who wish to engage in farming no better point can be found than the territory of Minnesota."

Salt in Feeding Cattle.

The experiments of Boussingault have often been alluded to, as indicating that salt by no means exercises a beneficial influence upon the growth of cattle, and upon the development of flesh; to the extent usually ascribed to it. His more recent experiments, however, result in favor of salt. Thus, two lots of steers, of three each, were fed on hay for 13 months, one lot being allowed salt, the other not.


The average weight per head of the salted lot, at the commencement of the experiment, was 655 pounds; at the end of 13 months, 2,090 lbs. Increase 1,135 lbs. They consumed per head 15,972 lbs. of hay. One ton of hay, therefore, produced 143 lbs. of increase of animal.

The second lot, which received no salt, averaged at the commencement of the experiment, 866 lbs.; at the end of 13 months, 1,890. Increase 994 lbs. They consumed per head 14,553 lbs. of hay. Or one ton of hay produced 137 lbs. of increase of animal.

The steers receiving salt produced 6 lbs. more increase for each ton of hay consumed, than those which were not allowed salt, than those which had only a slight addition. This may be considered did not pay for the cost of salt; in this country, however, where it is much cheaper, its use will doubtless be profitable. Boussingault remarks, "the salt exercises no considerable influence on the growth, yet it appears to exert a beneficial effect on the appearance and condition of the animal." Up to the first fourteen days, no perceptible difference was observed between the two lots; but in the course of the month following, the difference was visible even to the unpracticed eye. In the beasts of both lots, the skin to the touch was fine and sound, but the hair in the steers having salt, "was smooth and shining; that of the others, dull and erect." As the experiment progressed, these signs became still more prominent. "In the animals of the second lot, after they had had no salt for a year, the hair was matted, and the skin here and there devoid of hair. Those of the first lot, on the contrary, retained the look of stall fed beasts. Their liveliness and frequent tendency to leap, contrasted strikingly with the heavy gate and cold temperament observed in those of the second lot. There can be no doubt," Boussingault adds, "that

a higher price would have been obtained in the market for the oxen reared under the influence of salt."—*Southern Planter*.

MORTAR FOR CHIMNEYS.—In building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the inner courses of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there never will be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated:—The salt in that portion of the mortar which is exposed, absorbs moisture from the atmosphere in every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down in the fire place. In consequence, there is never any accumulation, and as it is only a little that there is to fall, no inconvenience results. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.—*Lewiston Journal*.

 An iron railroad car, constructed on a new plan, is to run on the Sixth Avenue road, N. Y., for exhibition and trial.


 An iron railroad car, constructed on a new plan, is to run on the Sixth Avenue road, N. Y., for exhibition and trial.

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RHODE'S

FEVER & AGUE*Cure, or Nature's Infallible Specific.*

FOR the prevention and cure of INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in *Malaria* or *Miasma*. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—North, South, East, or West—and will every where yield to this newly discovered antidote, which is claimed to be the *greatest discovery in medicine ever made*.

This specific is so harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition, and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted into this preparation.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this

Natural Antidote to Malaria.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling *Malaria* or *Miasma*.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all distressing results of Bilious or Ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men, by adopting it as a preventative, will be free from Ague or Bilious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed in German, French, and Spanish, accompanying each bottle. Price One Dollar.—Liberal discounts made to the trade. Trade circulars forwarded on application, and the article will be consigned on liberal terms to responsible parties in every section of the country.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor,
Providence, R. I.

Orders may be addressed to General Agents, GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. D. Yevington, 69 Clark street, Chicago; and Edward S. Wheaton, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Medicine dealers generally.

YE SHAKERS READ!!!

One of the many testimonials received almost daily in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which has never failed!

Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.,
May 2, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April, and I hand you herewith receipt for the same.

I have sold about one half of it, and so far as the people have used it are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every one who used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped, except by Quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

If it thus continues to keep off the Ague, as I think it will, you may expect from me large orders.

I am Sir, yours, very truly,
July, 1855:ly C. R. MCGINLY.

DURHAM STOCK**FOR SALE.**

A Valuable DURHAM BULL, 3 years old, and a COW 6 years old, for sale at the farm of Wm. H. JOHNSON, Kishwaukee—10 miles north of Rockford, Ill.

Said cattle will be sold for less than their intrinsic value. A good Horse, or a pair of 5 to 7 year old good Work Oxen, will be taken in exchange.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.—Florence, a red and white Bull, 3 years old March 29, 1855, and bred by Capt. A. Root, of Huron co. Ohio; sired by Corsair; dam, Artemesia, by St. Alban, (157); g. d. Lucy Ann, by Earl of Darlington, (1944); g. g. d. Ann Lee, by Nicanor (114); g. g. g. d. Brindle Shaker, bred by the Shakers in Southern Ohio.

Address the subscriber or call and see the stock on Mr. Johnson's farm.

ROBT. E. GILLET, La Crosse, Wis.
June, 1855. 2m

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GENERAL DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
CAMPHINE, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, VARNISHES, ARTISTS'
BRUSHES, COLORS & MATERIALS.

Wall Paper and Window Shades

of every variety and style, always on hand.

Ship Chandlery; all sizes of Ropes;
Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c. &c.

Mixed Paints always on hand.

JAMES LANGLOIS,
Sept., 1854 137 Main st., Racine, Wis.

ROCK COUNTY NURSERY,

*Situated in the Southern Limits of the City of
Janesville, East side of the River, on the
Telegraph Road to Beloit.*

WE take this method of bringing to the notice of the public the fine stock of **FRUIT** and **ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.**, which we have the pleasure of offering for the Spring trade.

Our trees are of thrifty growth, in an exposed situation, on the high prairie, which renders them hardy and adapted to any locality, and therefore of much more value than those grown in a protected situation.

Our stock is large, and embraces the best varieties now in cultivation that will endure our climate. From strict care in propagation and rearing, we feel warranted in recommending them to the public.

APPLE TREES—from 5 to 8 feet high, 16 cents each. Dealers and Planters wishing one thousand or more, \$120 to \$140 per thousand.

STANDARD PEAR TREES—from three to seven years old 50 cents.

DWARF PEARS—large variety—on An ger's Quince, five feet high, 40 to 50 cents.

DWARF APPLE—35 cents.

CHERRY TREES—5 to 8 feet high, large variety, 25 to 50 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES—good variety, 15 to 25c.

RASPBERRIES—50 cents per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—four years old, part of which have fruited, 25 to 30 cents.

Care taken to furnish articles of the best quality and true to name.

NURSERY STOCKS, SETS, &c., furnished to those commencing business on liberal terms. All interested are invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to and trees packed and forwarded without delay.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

COLBY & WILLEY.

Janesville, Jan. 1st, 1855. : 1 y

**CHERRY PECTORAL**

For the Cure of

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.**

THE subscribers not being regular agents for the sale of the above named Medicine, offer it to the public at the rate of **SEVEN SHILLINGS A BOTTLE**, which is the wholesale price, pledging themselves to sell the genuine article only.

Also, **AYERS' CELEBRATED PILLS**, for sale at the **PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.**
OGLIVIE & BARROWS.
Janesville, Sept., 1854.

WISCONSIN

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

LE FEVRE & GREENE,

No. 81 East-Water Street, Milwaukee,

Desire to call attention to their stock of

Farming Implements,

in which may be found almost every thing of use and benefit to the Farmer. We have constantly on hand, in great variety,

**PLOWS, HARROWS,
CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOES,**

**HAY and STRAW CUTTERS,
CORN STALK CUTTERS,
CORN and COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLERS, CORN PLANTERS,
SEED SOWERS, GARDEN ENGINES,
and CHURNS of approved style.**

*Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Scythes,
Snaths, Cradles, Axes, Chains, Crow
Bars, in almost endless variety.*

A full stock of

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE,

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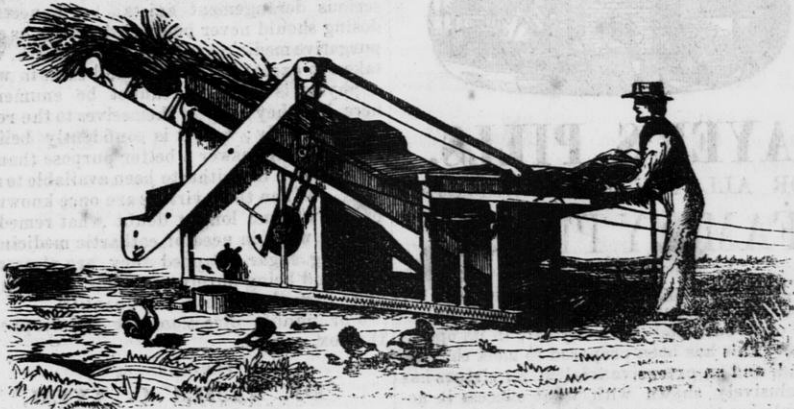
Manufacturers of Wire Sreenery.
Persons visiting Milwaukee are respectfully invited to look through our stock.

LE FEVRE & GREENE,

Nov., 1854.

Sign of the Plow.

"ECONOMY IN TIME AND LABOR ENSURES WEALTH!"



RUSSELL'S IMPROVED PREMIUM THRASHING MACHINES

THE subscribers, for the last seventeen years experienced threshers in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, would inform those engaged, or wishing to engage in the business of threshing, that they have for sale Threshing Machines better adapted to the West than ever before introduced. Together with the manufacturers, we have improved from year to year, until we have

The most Perfect Machine ever Introduced in the U. States.

The above is a cut of the Separator, which took the first Premium and Diploma at the first Annual State Fair, in Ohio, held at Cincinnati, October, 1850; also, at second Annual State Fair, held at Columbus, September, 1851; and at the third Annual State Fair, held at Cleveland in the fall of 1852, and at every County Fair where said Machine has been exhibited. In connection with this Machine, they offer for sale

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION CLIMAX HORSE POWERS.

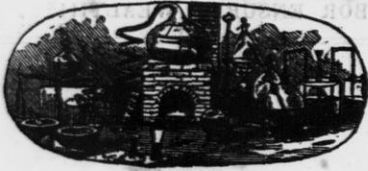
Heavier and stronger than any Power heretofore introduced; also, RUSSELL'S IMPROVED CAR, or, PITT'S DOUBLE PINION PREMIUM POWERS, which are greatly improved by new portions one-third heavier than those heretofore manufactured. The shafts in both Powers are large and heavy and are better calculated for the West, where foundries are scarce, than any heretofore offered for sale. Unlike the machines of other manufacturers, the cylinders contain nine bars, and are warranted not to throw dust in the face of the feeder, as it all passes out with the straw and chaff. The grain is conveyed from either side of the machine with an endless auger. The cylinders run on steel pivots in brass or babbit metal boxes. All the boxes and binders in both Powers and Threshers are lined with Babbit's metal. In short, the subscribers are willing to test their Machines with any other manufacturers in the United States. They are manufactured by C. M. RUSSELL & CO., of Masselon, Ohio, who have been in the business 23 years. They have the very best workmen in their employ, and take all the pains possible in selecting materials and improving their machines. The machines are all ready rigged for use, with belts, levers, rods and hooks.

The subscribers will assist the purchaser in setting them in operation, if required; and if they fail to give satisfaction in all respects when put in operation, the purchaser will incur no obligation to pay, and the machines can then be returned.

These Machines may be had at Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, McGregor's Landing, St. Paul, and elsewhere on the Mississippi river, wherever ordered; at Beloit, Wis; at Chicago, and at points on the different Railroads from Chicago.

Address SIMEON or HENRY RUBLE, Beloit, Wis.; or G. S. RUBLE, Rock Island, Illinois.

Beloit, Wis., June 1, 1855.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of all Pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counter-balance the good to be derived from them.—These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement of the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously.—Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Billious Headache, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength

of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of cathartic medicine.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY

Dr. JAMES C. AYER,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR \$1.

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PURE BLOOD SHANGHAI FOWLS.

THOSE desiring to procure eggs of this truly valuable Fowl, are informed that I shall be able to furnish them during the summer, at rates much below the ordinary prices. I offer them delivered at my residence at **One Dollar** per dozen; packed securely and sent as directed—*at the risk of the purchaser*—\$1.50 per dozen. I shall have some choice Chickens for sale this fall; those desirous to know any thing about my Fowls, will please write to MARK MILLER, Esq., the Editor of this Journal.—Orders must be accompanied with the CASH, and will be filled as they are received.

N. B. I keep but *one* variety of Fowls.
CHARLES SMITH.

Waupun, Fond duLac Co., Wis.



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BELOIT BOOK-STORE,

Dealers in Standard, Classical, Theological, Medical, Law, School, Miscellaneous, Blank Books, and all the new Publications furnished as soon as out; Publications of American Tract Society, American S. S. Union, and Mass. S. S. Society; Stationery, Paper Hangings, Drawing Paper, Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils, Inks, Ink Stands, together with a complete assortment of Musical Instruments, Melodeons, Violins, &c., &c.

☞ Paper Rags taken in exchange for Books.
Beloit, March, 1854. 1y

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER,

AND

NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII.

MADISON, WIS., SEPTEMBER, 1855.

NO. 9.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA FARMER.

PUBLISHED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH,
BY MARK MILLER.

TERMS.—50 Cents a Year in Advance: Five copies for \$2, if directed to one Post Office, and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume and back numbers supplied.

ADVERTISING.—One page, first insertion, \$6; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$5; half page, first insertion, \$4; for each subsequent insertion, less than one year, \$3; one page per year, \$50; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$18; eighth page, \$10; one square, (twelve lines or less,) per year, \$6.50; less than one year, first insertion, \$2.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

☞ Bills for Advertising to be paid quarterly.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Growing Timber upon Prairies.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in the June number of the FARMER an article in relation to the subject heading this article. There is no doubt in my mind, that the only way in which the extensive Western Prairies can ever be fully supplied with timber, is to cultivate the timber upon them. There are thousands and millions of acres of the most valuable land in our country, so remotely situated from forest and grove, that it will be utterly impossible to supply it with timber, for the various purposes of life, except by growing it upon the land itself. To some persons it may seem to be impossible. But, if they will only call to mind the rapid growth of the trees which, in youth, they planted in some favored spot upon the old homestead, they will cease to number such an undertaking among the impossibilities of life, and set about it as they would the planting and culture of an orchard, or the shrubbery and ornamental trees in their gardens and yards. And it is certainly far more necessary to the comfort and convenience of life in a prairie country. All the facilities for transportation which the present age affords, cannot furnish the inhabitants of the boundless prairies of the West with fencing, fuel, and lumber for building purposes, even with the present limited demand, when all the *now* vacant lands upon our prairies shall be occupied and improved? Shall those lands never be

settled? Shall they never be made to yield their rich harvests to the wants and wishes of mankind? Shall we not see rising from their bosom those miniature forests, which, ere the present century shall have passed away, will overshadow the bubbling fountain and meandering stream, the cottages and the herds of the distant prairie desert? It is well known, that in some portions of the Western country, the timber land bears but a very small proportion to the prairie; in fact, it is probably not sufficient to supply the country for five years, were the population as dense as in the Eastern States. Those lands must and will be cultivated. They must have timber—and they will not ultimately depend upon transporting it from a distance. The inhabitants must raise their own timber. The great obstacle which now impedes the progress of settlement upon our extensive prairies, can thus be overcome. A few years hardship may be endured by the pioneers, but the comforts of declining life will richly repay the outlay. Ten years time will suffice to raise a grove of timber, from which fuel and fencing can be supplied. It is not the labor of a lifetime. A grove of Locusts, Cottonwood, or some other timber that might be mentioned, will furnish a prairie farm with timber, from the seed, as soon as an orchard will furnish him with fruit. In traveling thro' the northwestern part of Missouri, a year or two since, I saw some cottonwood trees but six years old, which were six inches in diameter. Locust will grow with equal rapidity. In eight or ten years they can be quartered for rails, and the tops, when dry, make tolerable fire-wood.

Were I to settle a prairie farm, one of the first objects which would engage my attention, would be the preparation of a plot of ground for planting timber; and *then*, an orchard. I never *would*, for any length of time, submit to the drudgery of drawing wood ten or fifteen miles through prairie mud, or the driving snows of winter, when, by so slight an outlay, I could furnish myself with timber at home, where I could prepare it for different purposes

at my leisure. The peach tree is said to furnish fuel, upon a small scale, sooner than most other trees. It can be planted among other timber of a less rapid growth, and will furnish fuel several years in advance. Four years growth produces a peach tree of good size.—When dry it makes good wood. The neglect to plant timber upon prairies is only one of the sins of omission which the inhabitants of a new country are guilty of. Fruit is shamefully neglected. Poverty is often assigned as the reason. This will not answer. If the settler in a new country cannot conveniently transport fruit trees from a nursery of his own culture, or cannot afford to purchase them from others until he has spent ten or twelve years in raising wheat, he certainly can pocket a few seeds of apples and other fruit, when he leaves the East; and when he arrives upon the spot where he is to make his future home, with a spade he can soon imbed an embryo orchard in the earth; and, when he would otherwise—at the end of ten years—“be trying to raise money to buy some fruit trees,” he would have them growing at his door; and, perhaps enjoying the rich returns of their fruits.

A little labor bestowed upon that department, at the beginning, will furnish many little luxuries which high prices and the difficulties of transportation often compel the inhabitants of a new country to forego. Some portions of our country make up that deficiency in part, by supplying an abundance of wild fruit. But, in the prairie country, this is more seldom the case. “I have no time,” should never be rendered as an excuse for the neglect of so important a part of good living. A man's first duty is to himself and family; for by so doing he is not only worshipping, but accomplishing the great purposes of his creator; and in no way can he so satisfactorily discharge that duty as by collecting around him, and those dependent upon him, those little comforts of life which nature has placed within his reach.

SOLOMON LOMBARD.

Greenbush, Wis., July, 1855.

USES OF TOBACCO.—In the United States, physicians have estimated that 20,000 persons die every year from the use of tobacco. In Germany, the physicians have calculated that of all the deaths which occur between the ages of 18 and 26, one-half originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking. They say that the article exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produces a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Clovers—Late and Early Varieties.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—“Quercus” says, in the June number, page 181,—“All farmers know that timothy and clover do not ripen at the same time; and the consequence is, that the best qualities of the clover are lost in waiting for the timothy to mature.” Now, I claim that said “Quercus” is mistaken in one respect, at least—for I claim the title of farmer, and do not know what he asserts.

Some kinds of clover ripen sooner than timothy—others, I think, do not. Among the Green Mountains we raised a variety of clover which was called—discarding Botanical names—the large Northern Clover. This variety was considered quite as late as timothy, and yielded more fodder to the acre, in most circumstances, than any other kind of grass.—I have seen but very little of this variety in Wisconsin, most of our clover being of the smaller and earlier sorts. Another characteristic of it is, that in Northern latitudes it seldom blossoms the second time, if the first crop is not taken off prematurely. I have just been looking at a small patch of this clover which a neighbor has, and which is now just ready for the scythe; while the small kinds are in the stack, and the fields from which they were taken, in many instances, in blossom with the second crop.

RALPH.

Jefferson Prairie, Wis., July, 1855.

ABOUT GRINDSTONES.—The following is from a correspondent of the *Progressive Farmer*:

I speak without fear of contradiction, when I say that more than one million dollars have been lost by the farmers in the United States, during the last half century, by their poor economy in the use of grindstones. Many a farmer, by using a poor grindstone, loses enough in one season to buy a good one. We will suppose that the work can be done one-third quicker on a good stone than on a poor one; we next suppose that the time spent by a farmer and his hired man in grinding tools during the year, amounts to twelve days; then, if one-third of this could be saved by using a good stone, here is a loss of four days. These four days' work, together with board, cannot be less than four dollars, which would buy a stone of the first quality and all its fixtures.—But the loss of time occasioned by grinding on poor stones is far from being all the loss that arises from the use of such stones. The tools cannot be ground near as well, therefore the workman cannot perform as much labor, nor do it as well, as if the tools had been properly ground. In my opinion, many a farmer in this country loses from two to five dollars every year by using a poor grindstone.

For the Wisconsin Farmer.

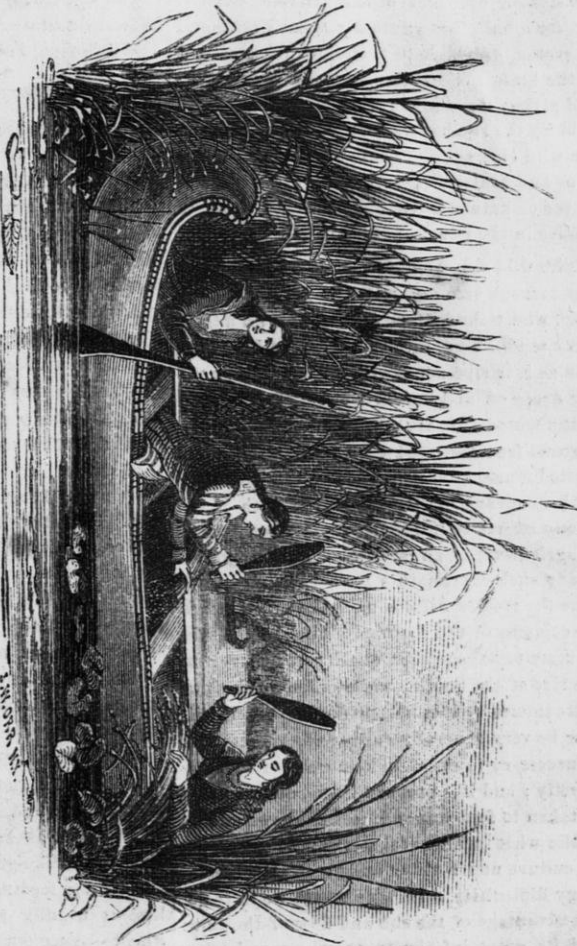
Wild Rice.

[*Zizania Aquatica.*]

BY I. A. LAPHAM, MILWAUKEE.

Annexed we give a fine view of Indian women gathering wild rice on the borders of the lakes and rivers of the Northwestern States, from an original drawing by Capt. Eastman, of the Army. It will be seen that this is done by drawing the heads over a canoe, and beating out the grain with a light crooked stick.

In the month of June one may see the long, flat, yellowish, grassy leaves of this important wild species floating on the surface of the water, the blades being yet too weak to stand erect. After a few weeks the stem appears and the leaves assume a more upright and natural attitude.— About the last days in July or early in August, the flowers begin to appear, and the grain ripens in September.— The staminate and pistillate flowers are separated, as in the Indian corn; but there is this important difference between these two allied plants: in the corn the stamens are placed at the top of the culm (forming the tassel), and the pistillate flowers (silk) lower down; while in the rice the stamens are below, and the pistils, with the fertile flowers are above.— The reason for this difference of relative position is found in the specific gravity of the minute pollen-grains, which in corn is greater than the atmospheric air, causing them to fall towards the ground, while in the *Zizania* they are lighter than the air, and consequently rise up like so many little balloons. To cause the plant to bear seed or grain, it is necessary, in the economy of nature, that these small, nearly globular grains, which are found in the stamens, should pass to and fall upon the stigmas; they are so minute that six hundred of them placed side by side would only extend one inch; and a cubic inch would contain two



hundred and sixteen millions of these grains. Yet the wonderful power of the microscope has detected their structure. Each grain is found to be a sack composed of two coats or coverings, within which is contained a transparent fluid filled with particles still more minute! When moisture is applied to the pollen-grains, the inner coat expands and is protruded through an opening or weak place in the outer coat, and the contents are discharged with an explosive force. The minute grains thus liberated from the pollen sack will be seen (when very highly magnified) to have a constant motion, resembling the motion of some living animals.

About the middle of September the grain ripens; and as it increases in size and weight it would soon bend down, or perhaps break off

the slender branches of the panicle, were it not for a bulb that gradually forms in the axil or crotch, united both to the main stem and to the branch, thus forming a sort of brace, and giving the branch sufficient strength to hold up the ripened grain. We have thus, in the wild rice, some of those wonderful adaptations and contrivances which the careful observer of nature is constantly called upon to admire in the works of the All-wise Creator.

The wild rice delights most in a gently flowing current of clear water, about three feet deep, where the bottom is covered with a soft slimy mud. The seed must be gathered as soon as it is ripe, for it very soon and very easily drops off and buries itself in the soft mud at the bottom. It is an annual plant—that is, it grows from the seed each year. It has attracted much attention of late, though we do not hear of any experiments made with it, or of any efforts to introduce it into our system of agriculture as an article of human food.—If any such experiments have been made, we hope the results will be made known through the columns of the FARMER. The grain is said by some to be equal in quality and flavor to the rice of the South; while others rank it as quite inferior. It is not probable that it will ever be very generally cultivated, yet it may be necessary to resort to it in cases of extreme scarcity; and it is proper that measures should be taken to find out and make known to the public what are its real merits and demerits. Its culture under water will be attended with many difficulties, especially where we have not the advantage of the ebb and flow of the tide; and its great inferiority to wheat and other easily cultivated grains, seem to indicate that the wild rice is destined to be neglected, and perhaps forgotten.

As it is seen growing out of the water it presents a graceful and elegant appearance. The heads are large and spreading; each grain is covered with a chaff with a very long awn or beard. The staminate flowers hang very prettily by slender threads, to long and slender branches. The rice fields not only afford an important item of food for the Indian tribes of the north-west, but innumerable flocks of aquatic and other birds depend upon them for their subsistence.

The reader will find a full account of the wild rice, with drawings representing the heads, and details of the parts of the flowers, &c., in

the 3d vol. (1853) of the Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society.

Milwaukee, July, 1855.

Rye—Its Importance.

The importance of this crop seems to be little understood by western farmers. We think if its value as a crop was better known, its cultivation would be general—that every farmer would have his rye field just as much as his field of wheat, corn, oats or potatoes. It is valuable as food both for man and beast. It makes excellent feed for stock, and is second to wheat only (and scarcely that) in its bread making qualities. Von Thaer says—"this substance appears to facilitate digestion, and has a singularly strengthening, refreshing and beneficial effect on the animal frame."

Rye is subject to fewer casualties than any other crop, though it is sometimes affected by rust. The straw is bright and strong, which renders it better than wheat straw, both for feeding out in the winter and litter for horses and cattle. On farms stocked with cattle and sheep—especially the latter—the great value of this crop does not lie in the grain and straw, so much as in the great amount of pasturage it affords at a season of the year when all other supplies are gone. It makes excellent feed in the fall, long after grass becomes entirely worthless; again in the spring, so soon as the snow is off the ground, it makes good pasturage, and may be used as such until the grass is large enough to make good feed; nor does this fall and spring feeding injure the crop for grain. Rye is usually ready to cut before winter wheat—hence out of the way before the hurrying season of harvest.

The soil best adapted to Rye is a rich sandy loam, though no one of the cereal grains will adapt itself to a greater variety of soils. It will do well on a rich loamy soil—not at all suited to wheat—its stronger stem enabling it to sustain itself under a luxuriant growth.—Then again, it will make a better return on a light sandy soil than corn or any other crop.

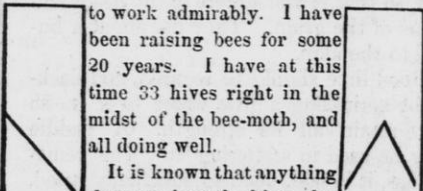
We have been led to make these remarks from recently viewing a 40 acre field of rye on the Messrs. RUEBLE'S farm near Beloit. With them it is a standard crop, and they seem to appreciate its value. They have raised it ever since they came into the state and before.—They consider it the best kind of feed for horses—either cut, green, or ground with meal.—They value four quarts of rye meal, mixed

with one peck of finely cut straw, equal to one peck of the best oats, and better than any other grain for feeding sheep through the winter. It has always proved a good crop with them—yielding from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre.—The price usually ranges about double that of oats or corn. They use for early sowing $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of seed to the acre and for late sowing $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The Messrs. RUBLES can supply seed to any one who may wish to purchase, and we would advise those who may want, to purchase of them, as it is very clean and pure from foreign seeds.

How to avoid the Bee-Moth.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and seeing that you wish for any information that may advance the progress of husbandry, I take the liberty to write you my experience with bees. I will give you a side view of my hives, which I find



to work admirably. I have been raising bees for some 20 years. I have at this time 33 hives right in the midst of the bee-moth, and all doing well.

It is known that anything that gets into the hive, the

bees will attack and drag out. The bee-moth appears to be something they can not kill, but when they get them loose in the comb and they fall, they will strike on this inclined bottom board and never stop rolling until they get out of the hive—they have only one side of the hive that they can get in at; and I find this mode of hives far preferable to any other I have seen. * * * represent where the bees enter the hive. My bees have done better in these hives than any other, and better than any of my neighbor's bees. I have had, this season, as high as four swarms from one hive, and all doing well.

THOMAS WATERS.

WASSONVILLE, Iowa, July, 1855.

Hiving Bees.

If not already known to your readers, the following recent incident may be useful:

I threw open my blinds a few days since and raised my window, to inhale the pure air and take a morning look at the gay flowers that were in full blossom under the windows, when I heard a most unusual humming of bees; not seeing any on the flowers I looked into the air, and just over my head they were in agitated commotion preparatory to swarming from the

hive of a neighbor. On a fine locust, near the front door, they were soon settled, but before any effort could be made to hive them, they commenced flying, and all returned to the old hive. Next day they came out again, and a man who knew something of bees was sent for to hive them. He called for a long woollen stocking, and drew it on to the end of the pole, and placed it where the bees seemed thickest near a tree, as if they had selected it as a place where to light. He held it a few moments, and the stocking was very soon covered completely with the whole swarm.

A table had been spread with a white cloth and a hive all ready. He laid his pole or rather stocking of bees upon the table, and then put the hive over, while he carefully drew out the pole. In an hour or two the bees were all in the hive, and placed in the bee house—and in a short time more, they were at work furnishing their new home. While they were upon the table, they "cleaned house" and dislodged every particle of dust and old matter adhering to their new abode.

In two days more another swarm came out of the old hive, and in the same manner the son and females of the family secured, in this simple and easy way, another fine swarm.—The ladies told me, as I watched their movements, they could now do it any time alone.—*Cor. Farmer's Journal.*

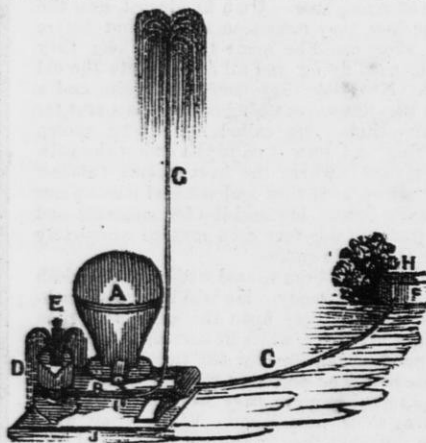
AMOUNT OF MANURE APPLIED PER ACRE—

The following, from the *Rural New Yorker*, displays the minute quantity of concentrated manure which falls upon a square yard of surface soil when applied at ordinary rates.

An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet, 4,840 square yards, or 160 square rods. By those who have used guano, it is said 300 lbs. is sufficient to manure an acre; 202 pounds would give just one ounce avordupois to the square yard. One cubic yard would give a trifle over one cubic inch to the square foot. A cubic yard of highly concentrated manure, like night-soil, would, if evenly and properly spread, manure an acre very well. A cubic yard of long manure will weigh about 1,400 pounds; a cubic foot not far from 50 pounds. A cord contains 128 cubic feet; a cord and a quarter would give about a cubic foot to the square rod. If liquid manure be used, it would take 170 bbls. to give one gill to a square foot upon an acre, which would be equal to about 50 pipes or large hogsheads. It would be quite useful if farmers would be a little more specific as to the amount of manure applied.

☞ One pair of pigs, according to Allnutt, will increase in six years to one hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine—taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep in the same time would be but sixty-four.

☞ Among the Romans, it was the highest praise that could be bestowed upon man, to say he was a judicious and industrious farmer.



Hydraulic Ram-

This is a useful machine, the principle of which is but partially understood and valued. To bring the hydraulic ram into operation, it is necessary that there should be a head or body of water, as a pond, supplied by a running stream, from which a fall can be obtained. Practice shows that a ten-foot fall will raise a column of water one hundred and fifty feet high, at the rate of five quarts per minute, or one part raised to eleven wasted, where the ram is only supplied by a two-inch pipe.

Signs of Wind.

Perhaps our readers have not had an opportunity to observe all the above signs. Those which mark the approach of wind are very similar, and our author does not give us any rule to distinguish between the classes of signs.

"The approach of high wind may be anticipated from these general prognostics: when cattle appear frisky, and toss their heads and jump—when sheep leap and play, boxing each other—when pigs squeal, and carry straw in their mouths—when the cat scratches a tree or post—when geese attempt to fly, and distend and flap their wings—when pigeons clap their wings smartly behind their backs in flying—when crows mount in the air and perform somersets, making at the time a garulous noise—when swallows fly one side of trees, because the flies take the leeward side for safety against the wind—when magpies

collect in companies, and set up a chattering noise."

These are the general indications of a storm:—"When a missel thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) sings loud and long, on which account this bird has received the name of storm-cock—when sea-gulls come in flocks on land, and make a noise about the coast—and when the porpoise (*Phocena communis*) comes near the shore in large numbers."—*Spirit of the Times*.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—We are informed by Mr. Chamberlin, of the City Mill, that the farmers of Vermont are in the habit of heading the movements of the weevil by a very simple process. The next season after it makes its appearance they go through their wheat fields, about the time the wheat is heading, immediately after a shower, or while the dew is on it, and scatter newly slacked lime broadcast, so that it will adhere to the heads and stems of the grain. They use about a bushel to the acre.

Good lime should be secured, and slacked by sprinkling a little water over it, so as to retain all its strength. A paddle may be used in scattering it. The remedy has, it is said, been so effectually tried, as to leave no doubt of the result. Strips in large wheat fields left untouched by the lime, for experiment, have been entirely destroyed by the weevil, while the grain on each side was all saved.

Since this intelligence was received, Mr. Jesse Allen, of the Center Mill, has received corroborating information from a Muskingum county farmer, who had seen the same practice and results there.—*Akron (Ohio) Beacon*.

FISH AS FOOD.—There is much nourishment in fish, little less than in butcher's meat, weight for weight; and in effect it may be more nourishing, considering how, from its softer fibre, fish is more easily digested. Moreover, there is, I find, in fish a substance which does not exist in the flesh of land animals, viz: iodine—a substance which may have a beneficial effect on the health, and tend to prevent the production of scrofulous and tubercular disease, the latter in the form of pulmonary consumption, one of the most cruel and fatal with which civilized society, and the highly educated and refined, are afflicted.

Wisconsin State Agricultural Society.

REGULATIONS FOR 1855.

The days selected for the Fair are Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of October, A. D. 1855. Wednesday will be devoted to the reception and arrangement of articles and animals, and to the organization of the Committees of Judges; and also to the trial of harness horses on time—the place for which, the hour, and the regulations for this particular portion of the exhibition will be fully set forth in the bills of the day. Thursday, the examination by the Judges will take place; and on Friday the annual address will be delivered, the award of premiums announced, &c., immediately after the address.

ADMISSION.—Members of the Society, and all who may become such at the time of the Fair, by the payment of one dollar to the Secretary, will be furnished with a Member's ticket, which will admit them upon the grounds at all times during the continuance of the show, together with their families, and children under twenty-one years of age.

Single Tickets, ten cents each, admitting one person, will be in readiness on Wednesday morning, at the Treasurer's office on the show grounds.

Exhibitors will have a ticket to admit their hired man, but not transferable.

EXHIBITORS must have their articles and animals entered on the Secretary's books, on or before the morning of Wednesday, October 3d. After the books are closed on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, no entries will be received under any circumstances whatever.

Articles and animals must be brought within the enclosure on Wednesday, October 4th, before 12 o'clock, M., in order that they may be suitably arranged.

The Executive Committee do not wish to shut out any article or animal from competition for premiums, but justice to the Officers and Judges, as well as to those who comply with the rules of the Society, demands that these rules be rigidly enforced.

No entries will be received unless the requirements under the appropriate head in the premium list be first complied with.

Exhibitors who have several articles or animals designed for exhibition, will save much inconvenience and trouble by having a list of their articles or animals made out in writing, which they can hand to the Clerk at the time of making the entry.

Entries must contain the exhibitor's name and residence, and the name of the animal offered.

Persons are desired to forward to the Secretary, previous to the 3d of October, their entries, (accompanied by the information required by the notes to the various numbers in the premium list,) which will greatly facilitate the business of the show. For this purpose, the books of entry will be opened at Milwaukee, on the 25th day of September, at S. S. Dagget's office in Martin's Block.

GENERAL RULES.

The Judges shall, in all cases, withhold premiums where the animal is not worthy, even though there be no competition.

Should any individual enter an animal in any other name than that of the bona fide owner, the person making such entry, shall not be allowed to receive a premium, even though recommended by the Judges.

REMOVAL OF ARTICLES AND ANIMALS.—Articles and animals removed from the ground before the close of the exhibition, (except by permission of the President,) cannot receive a premium, even though awarded.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.—No viewing committee, with the exception of the Miscellaneous and Discretionary, shall award any Discretionary Premiums, without the previous permission of the Executive Committee expressly given through the Secretary. Whenever articles of merit, superior in their character, are presented, and which are entitled to special commendation, the Judges are requested to notice them particularly, and refer them to the consideration of the Executive Committee.

The Judges on Discretionary Premiums in making their awards, will recommend Diplomas, Silver Medals, Certificates, and Transactions or Money, as the merits of the articles may require; and, in all cases, the Diploma of the Society to be awarded only as evidence of superior merit.

COMPETITION FROM WITHOUT THE STATE.—The premiums for Agricultural Implements, Manufactures other than domestic, Machinery, Miscellaneous and Discretionary articles, will be open to competition from without the State.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.—The Annual Address before the Society will be pronounced on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, under the Society's large tent on the grounds.

AWARD AND PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—The award of premiums will be read by the Secretary immediately after the close of the address, after which the Treasurer will pay them at the business office till the close of the day, and on Saturday at the Rooms of the Society.—The reports of the Judges will be published in the Transactions of the Society.

It is specially desired that the premiums be called for at the Fair. All cash premiums will be paid and delivered at the Fair, if called for. The Medals and Diplomas will be delivered at the Society's Rooms, at Madison, as soon as they can be engraved or prepared, and will be forwarded as directed to the person entitled to them.

Persons to whom premiums may be awarded, are informed, that unless they call for their premiums at the Fair, application must be made at the rooms of the Society, where the book of awards is to be found.

The Secretary will forward any premiums that may not be received at the Fair, in such manner as may be directed by the person entitled to the same.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—The Executive Committee will take every precaution in their power for the safe preservation of stock and articles on exhibition, after their arrival and arrangement upon the grounds, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur. They desire exhibitors to give attention to their articles, and at the close of the Fair to attend to their removal.

Exhibitors must see to the delivery of their articles upon the grounds, and to the Superintendent of the appropriate department, and the Society cannot in any case, make provision for their transportation, or be subjected to any expense therefor, either in their delivery at, or return from the grounds; but all expenses connected therewith, must, as heretofore, be provided by the exhibitors.

FORAGE FOR STOCK.—For the convenience of exhibitors, forage, consisting of hay, oats, corn, and straw [for litter], with water will be supplied upon the grounds without charge, so that animals on their arrival may be driven to the show grounds, and need not be removed till the exhibition is closed. Grain will also be furnished for swine and poultry. The Executive Committee trust that this arrangement will obviate any objection which may be made by the exhibitors, who have been subjected to more or less inconvenience in procuring feed for their stock, and to no *inconsiderable expense*. Forage will be furnished to all stock kept upon the grounds and no other.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Samuel S. Daggett, E. W. Edgerton, and Geo. O. Tiffany.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF GUESTS.—Hon. Elisha W. Edgerton, President of the Society; Hon. J. B. Cross, Mayor of the city of Milwaukee.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GROUNDS—E. W. Edgerton.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Cattle Department—Enoch Chase.

Horse Department—R. B. Hinckley.

Sheep Department—A. D. Kirkpatrick.

Swine and Poultry—G. W. Slaughter.

Farming Implements and Machinery—A. E. Ray.

Dairy Hall—Martin Webster.

Floral Hall and Fruit Department—Mark Miller.

Manufacturers' Hall—S. S. Daggett.

Miscellaneous and Discretionary Department—I. A. Lapham.

Gate Superintendent—A. F. Cady.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS.—The Society has spacious rooms in Madison. Every information requested in relation to premiums, or on business connected with the objects of the Society, will be furnished on application to the Secretary either personally, or by letter.—Farmers are desired to communicate freely with the Secretary, and any aid he can render them in procuring choice seeds, valuable improvements, or stock, will be most cheerfully performed. It is desired to open a correspondence with all who may wish to do so, with a view to aid in forwarding the Agricultural,

Horticultural, and Mechanical pursuits.

TRANSPORTATION.—Arrangements have been made with the different Railroad Companies, by which passengers will be carried to Milwaukee and back during the week of the Fair at half price, and articles and animals for exhibition *free*.

The grounds selected for the Fair are within the city limits, and of easy access, being within walking distance from the Hotels.

Ashes in Agriculture.

Wood ashes is one of the most important fertilizers. It is easily obtained in any quantity and at little or no expense. Take them carefully from your hearths and save them until your corn and potatoes have arisen two or three inches from the ground, and then take a basket on your arm and from it take a small handful of ashes and cast it at the root of your plants, and hoe them soon, so as to cover the ashes.

Ashes contain all the inorganic substance of the wood or plants which are consumed; part of these are soluble and part insoluble. But the soluble substances mixed with water will dissolve the insoluble. Thus dissolved, potash will dissolve silica and prepare it for glazing the stalks of cane, corn, wheat, &c.

Not a particle of ashes should go to waste. Leached ashes has parted with most of its potash, but it still retains its phosphoric acid and most of its lime.

Ashes neutralizes acids in the soil; they warm cold, messy, wet places; they are very destructive to insects; they assist to break down and dissolve the coarse fibres and stalks in compost heaps; render hard, clayey soils open, loamy and fertile.

The potash, so material to most crops, can be obtained here, only from ashes. In granite regions, potash is obtained from the dissolution of the feldspar, but we have none in this region of country.

Wheat contains a large proportion of potash. Fifty-nine per cent. of the ash of corn is carbonate of potash, one-half of the earthy part of Irish potatoes is pure potash.

Save your ashes, therefore, as carefully as you do your five and ten cent pieces, apply them to your crops with care and you will find them of a rich, deep green color while growing and heavy with nutriment at harvest.—*Ancient City.*

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.—Horace Greeley says "Mountain climbing is a very wholesome exercise—I used to enjoy it, and can still heartily recommend it to my young friends as exhilarating to the spirits and favorable to digestion—but, by those on the shady side of forty, this, like many other pleasures, will naturally be enjoyed in moderation."

☞ There is a greater variety of grasses on the Pacific, than on the Atlantic side of the continent; they are also more heavily seeded—when ripe they are very nutritious for fattening stock.

Stock Register.

Boston Veterinary Institute.

This Institution was chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts, at its last session.—An organization has been effected, and we are in receipt of a pamphlet containing the rules and regulations of the Institute. This is just such an institution as has long been wanted in this country, and which, we doubt not, from the high standing of its incorporators and Professors, will prove eminently successful. Dr. G. H. DADD, Boston, is the Dean of the Faculty, from whom any information desired in regard to the Institute may be obtained. For the information of all who may feel an interest in the matter, we copy the following rules and regulations:

The first session of the Institute will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue four months. Tickets for a full course, \$75 including the privilege of a course at Harvard University Medical College, on Pathological Anatomy and on Chemistry.

LECTURES OF THE FACULTY.—The Professor of Anatomy and Physiology will lecture on the various tissues, organs, and structure of the body of the Horse; Demonstrating at the same time their mechanical and vital properties, their adaptation, design and functions; their position, dimensions, connection and organization; which will be illustrated by means of the French model, skeleton, diagrams, and by wet and dry preparations, an extensive collection of which has already been secured.

The Professor of Theory and Practice will lecture on the general principles of Therapeutics and Pathology, and on the History and Treatment of Diseases of the Horse. He will describe the various remedies used; point out their physical and medicinal properties; and mode of administration.

The Professor of Cattle and Pathology will lecture on the various diseases of Neat Stock; the treatment of the same; and the various remedies best adapted to their peculiar organizations.

Clinical lectures will occasionally be given by the Faculty, on cases that occur in their practice. In fact, every arrangement will be made to secure a thorough and scientific course of instruction.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.—1. The course

of instruction shall occupy a period of three years.

2. Each candidate shall furnish evidence that he is twenty-one years old.

3. He shall have attended two full courses of Lectures; one of which, however, may take place in any other incorporated university.

4. He shall furnish satisfactory proof that he has been engaged in the study of medicine during a period not less than twelve months, under the direction of a medical practitioner, whose certificate will be considered satisfactory proof of the fact.

5. The candidate for examination shall, previous to the time appointed, notify the Dean of his intention, and furnish the documentary evidence of his term of study, Tickets to Lectures, &c.

The candidate having complied with the preceding regulations, shall, on the day appointed, be examined by the Faculty and board of examination, on the various branches of Veterinary Science. At the close of such examination, the decision of the Faculty and examiners shall be declared; if favorable, it shall be recorded by the Dean, and the several candidates are then entitled to the degree of V. S., and shall be furnished with a Diploma bearing the seal of the Institute and the signatures of the President, Faculty, and Examiners. Should the decision be unfavorable, the candidate must qualify himself in whatever branch he appears to be deficient, and present himself for re-examination at such time as the Faculty shall direct.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Mad Itch.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to learn through the FARMER, how the Mad Itch affects cattle; or, whether it was that or something else that ailed my cow last spring. I thought by her rubbing that she was lousey, until I examined and found none; but soon found that she was covered with a scurf or scab, especially around her neck. Next, what caused it? I laid it to her eating the slops from the kitchen. She was in good order, and gave about five quarts of milk per day. She will soon come in, and make a winter cow; and if the slop caused it, I will wet her mess with something else.

W. M. STANDISH.

Memee, Wis., July, 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A correspondent of the FARMER enquires for a remedy for the Mad

Itch in cattle. I know of no remedy; but as a preventive is considered equal to a cure, I will just say to him and all others concerned, that if they will keep their cattle from where they feed their hogs with green corn, cut and put over the fence, they will not be troubled with Mad Itch. I have seen many die with that disease—all of which had been suffered to eat green corn with hogs.

W. F. MORGAN.

Steady Run, Iowa, July, 1855.

REMARKS.—The reason why corn-stalks (after being chewed and thrown aside by hogs) will produce *Mad Itch*, is, that the fermentable part of the stalk—the saccharine matter—having been extracted, it contains no nutriment to give fermentation to enable the animal to ruminate—little or nothing remaining but the woody fibre—about as indigestible as so much pine shavings. It lays dormant and inactive in the stomach, producing fever and derangement of the system, which ends in the death of the animal.

Symptoms.—A wild stare of the eyes and restlessness; rubbing of the nose, head and neck against whatever can be got at that will lacerate the skin and flesh the most.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Black Leg.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you, or some of the readers of the FARMER, inform me what will cure the disease among cattle called Black Leg, or prevent it. I have lost some cattle with it. They were healthy, to all appearance, until within eighteen hours before they died.

R. B. ALLEN.

Merton, Wis., July, 1855.

THE BLACK LEG.—Will some of the correspondents, through the FARMER, inform us of a cure for the Black Leg in cattle, if there is any known.

O. B. BURROWS.

Windham, Iowa, July, 1855.

REMARKS.—By some oversight the above inquiries have remained in the copy drawer longer than they should have done. We have never seen a case of Black Leg, and are ignorant as to its cause and treatment. Can not some of our readers throw some light upon it from experience? We copy from the "Emigrant's Hand Book," a case, and its treatment, which we suppose to have been the Black Leg, and

which may be of use to some of our readers.—

The writer says:—

"I had a valuable yearling heifer attacked by the following symptoms: When found in the morning, she was lying down, broadside, where she had apparently lain through the night, or longer, and was nearly helpless. One shoulder was considerably swollen, as far down as the knee-joint. With the assistance of a neighbor, I raised her, and with considerable urging, induced her to walk slowly a short distance. She scarcely bore any weight on the affected limb, and when she moved it, it produced a slight crackling noise, similar to that produced by wringing one's fingers. She refused food, but took a little salt. There were some sweat-drops on the end of the nose or muzzle. I am thus particular in describing the symptoms, because I don't know *certainly* what the disorder was. Several farmers saw her, and said it was the black-leg, and thought she would die. Others thought she had been bitten by a rattle-snake; and others again, that the swelling was caused by the animal having been hooked by another; but no wound was perceptible. Well, we took a sharp knife and cut a gash through the skin from the knee-joint upward, about six inches. Under the skin there were numerous little bubbles of air.— We bathed the limb in strong brine, and thrust some salt into the wound. Sometimes we bathed it with hot soap and water. The cut discharged continually a thin yellowish substance. She ate nothing for several days, except a little salt, and appeared very dull. After a week or so, however, she began to recover her appetite, eating a little grass, and considerable dry earth, from a small patch near by, which had been lately plowed. She continued to improve slowly, and when nearly well, the leg began to swell below the knee; but this was slight in comparison to the first attack, and finally disappeared of itself. The animal soon improved in flesh, and grew finely through the remainder of the summer.

"Whether the treatment above described was of any service, is more than I know. But in the absence of better information, I shall certainly pursue a like course under similar circumstances."

CABBAGES FOR COWS.—The editor of the *Agricultural Gazette* (Eng.), estimates one acre of cabbages to be worth three acres of turnips for cows. He recommends sowing seeds in beds either in autumn or spring, and transplanting toward the end of May.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



THE TEETH OF SHEEP.

The sheep has 24 molar teeth, and eight incisors. The latter are confined to the lower jaw, being opposed to a firm, hard, elastic pad or cushion on the upper jaw.—The incisors are *gouge-shaped*—*i. e.*, concave without and convex within—which enables the sheep to crop the herbage closer to the ground than our other domestic ruminant, the ox.

The lamb is born without incisor teeth, or it has but two. In three or four weeks it has eight small, shortish ones, as represented in fig. 1. When not far from a year old—though sometimes not until 14, 15, or even 16 months old—the two central incisors are shed, and their place is supplied by two longer and broader teeth, as in fig. 2. The sheep is then termed, in this country, a *yearling*, or *yearling past*. Two of the “lamb teeth” continue to be annually shed and their places supplied with the permanent ones until the sheep becomes “*full-mouthed*.” Fig. 3 presents the teeth of a two-year-old-past—fig. 4 of a three year-old-past—fig. 6 of a four-year-old-past. The four-year-old-past, is in reality, nearly or quite five years old, before it obtains its whole number of *fully-grown* permanent teeth. The two-year-old and three-year-old also about reach their next year before their additional incisors are *fully-grown*. Hence, the English writers all speak of two broad teeth [meaning fully-grown ones] as indicating the age of two years; four broad teeth, three years, six broad teeth, four years; and eight broad teeth, or full-mouthed, five years. I prefer the English arrangement as more accurate, but the other is the common one in the Northern and

Eastern States; and, as it is a matter of little practical consequence, it will here be adhered to.

Fig. 5 gives an *inside* view of the incisors of a three-year-old-past—an *outside* view of which is given in fig. 4. The two remaining lamb teeth are here shown, which in the outside view are concealed by the last pair of permanent teeth. From their being thus concealed, the three is often mistaken for the four-year-old-past, by those who do not *count* the permanent teeth.

At six years old, the incisors begin to diminish in breadth. At seven they have lost their fan-like shape, being equilateral, long and narrow. At eight, they are still narrower; and this year or the next reversing the flaring or divergent position in which they are shown in fig. 6, they begin to point *in* toward the two central ones.—Their narrowness and inward direction increases for a year or two more, when they begin to drop out. Sheep fed on turnips or other roots, lose their teeth earlier than those which only receive grain, hay, &c., in winter. At 12 years old, the incisors are usually gone, with the exception of one or two loose ones. And here let me remark, that when the incisors are reduced to one or two, they should also be twitched out with a pair of nippers. They are useless for the purpose for which they were formed, and they prevent that contact of the lower *gum* with the pad above, which is *now* the only substitute for teeth in cropping grass. When all the incisors are gone, the gums of the lower jaw rapidly harden, and I have known ewes to live for years, keep in fair condition and rear lambs, without an incisor in their heads!

The above remarks are more particularly applicable to the Merino breed. The other breeds, so far as my acquaintance extends, lose their teeth, or become "broken-mouthed," somewhat earlier; and they dwindle away and die soon after they begin to lose their teeth.—*Randall.*

BEANS FOR SHEEP.—Bean straw is valuable as food for sheep, and when properly cured they eat it with avidity. In a chemical analysis of beans, it is found they abound with a greater quantity of the elements of wool than any other grain or vegetable; to make sheep produce heavy fleeces, they are therefore particularly desirable as food, and such is their natural fondness for them, that they will eat them with avidity whole or ground, even in a damaged state. To our store-flocks during the winter season we generally gave a pint of beans per head, per day, and when we had not these, we fed peas, oats and potatoes. Corn is good for fattening sheep, but not so valuable as beans, peas, oats, and most other kinds of grain, for the production of wool.—*Am. Agriculturalist*

OF WOUNDS.—Wounds are of three kinds, viz: incised, punctual, and contused; among the latter are included gunshot wounds. The first step in all wounds, is to stop the bleeding. If the flow of blood is but trifling, draw the edges of the wound together with your hand, and hold them in that position some time, when it will frequently stop.

It has been ascertained by experiment, that a cow will drink about eighty-seven pounds of water in twenty-four hours.

GROWTH OF ANIMALS.—The following table in relation to the growth and ages of animals, is from M. Flourens:

Man grows for 20 years, and lives	90 or 100
The camel,	8 do do 40
The horse,	5 do do 25
The ox,	4 do do 15 to 20
The lion,	4 do do 20
The dog,	2 do do 12 to 15
The cat,	1½ do do 9 or 10
The hare,	1 do do 8
The guinea-pig	7 months do 6 or 7

HORSE PROVENDER.—The best horse provender, says the Maine Farmer, that we ever used, was a mixture of two-thirds oat-meal and one-third corn-meal. The oat-meal has been thought by some physiological chemists to contain much muscle or flesh forming matter, and the corn-meal to contain much fat forming material; and therefore, when put together, we get both principles combined.

How to Manage a Horse.

A subscriber sends in the following article, and asks its publication. We cheerfully give it a place:

The following instructions from that splendid paper, "The Spirit of the Times," are worth the subscription price many times over. This is the best article of the kind we have ever seen; and it is to be hoped the advice will be remembered and practiced upon by every reader owning a horse.—*Exchange.*

My secret for taming vicious horses is gentleness and patience, which removes fear, and gives the animal confidence in man. Rubbing a horse in the face will cause him to present his head to you, and talking kindly to him will attract his attention. After having cleared the stable or paddock of every thing (dogs, chickens, &c.) that will tend in any way to frighten the horse, drive him as gently as possible into a corner, and approach him by degrees, that he may see there is no cause of alarm. You must now rub his face gently downwards, (not across nor against the grain of the hair,) and when he becomes reconciled to that, as you will perceive by his eye and countenance, rub his neck and back till you come to his tail, repeating the operation several times, till he will permit you to handle his tail freely. You may now lead him out, and call upon him constantly and in a steady tone, to "come along;" (whispering the word to some horses is better than to speak loud,) and, in about ten minutes or less, he will follow you about quite tame and gentle.

In breaking a horse to harness or saddle, you must be very gentle with him.—For the former, you may commence by throwing a rope over the back, and letting it hang loose on both sides; then lead him about, caressing him as above, until he becomes satisfied that they will not hurt him; then put on the harness and pull gently on the traces. In a short time, by this kind treatment he will be prepared for work.

In breaking for the saddle, you may begin by showing him the blanket, rubbing him with it, and throwing it on his back.—In a short time you may lay the saddle on; and after fondling him a few minutes, you may fasten it and ride him with perfect

safety. It is better for one person to stand by his head at first and keep him quiet, and then to lead him along until all danger is over; if he is dangerous, you may exercise him for some time, by leading him, and leaving him, as he becomes more and more gentle in working. You can then manage him with more safety. It is better to work a horse to make him very gentle; but if this cannot be well done I would recommend the use of bit and harness, that he may learn to be governed by the bridle.—Be careful not to get his mouth sore. Put on at first a loose harness, and let it remain on for some time; if the harness is tight, it will make an unbroken horse sweat and faint. You may, in the case of a very vicious horse, side line him. In a little time he will pass a carriage without shying, and will not caper in gear or under the saddle.

If a horse lies down and will not get up, drive a stake in the ground and fasten him down for ten or twelve hours; then loosen him, work him for about an hour, water and feed him, and he will "know better next time."

To prepare a horse for hunting, snap a few percussion caps about him, before and behind. By degrees increase the loudness of the report, and in half an hour you can fire a cannon near him.

A vicious cow may be cured by the same treatment.

To make a horse follow you.—You may make any man's horse follow you in ten minutes, or sometimes less. Go to the horse, rub his face, jaw and chin, leading him about, still saying to him, "come along." A constant tone is necessary. By taking him away from persons and horses, repeat rubbing, leading and stopping.—Sometimes turn him around all ways, and keeping his attention, by saying "come along," put your arms around his neck, whispering in his ear, "come along." I suppose in some horses it is important to whisper to them, as it hides the secret, and gentles the horse. You may use any word you please, but be constant in your tone of voice. The same will call all horses to follow. If a horse has an injury in the face, you had better put off taming him until he is well.

To manage a contrary race horse.—If he stops or sulks, go to him, and speak kindly to him. Rub him down the face, using

the bridle no more than you can help; turn him to the right or left, until he starts—as he will be most apt to start at the second or third motion; then continue rubbing in the face, talking to him as in other cases, keeping quiet by leading him about. Continue to rub him in the face, and use the same tone of voice.

To prevent a horse or mule from breaking his halter.—First, strong halter him with one that will not draw, as that will make his jaw sore; then fasten him to something that he cannot pull loose, and let him pull until he is unwilling to pull any more. You then get on and ride him a mile or two, and tie him so again, and let him stand quiet. By repeating this for a while, in regular use, you may turn him loose any where, and he will be safe. By the use of a good halter, a horse may be turned loose in a prairie to feed all night, and cannot be "stampeded," or run off by wild horses; hundreds have thus been lost. Those who have no halters, may with ease blindfold a horse, and then he will not run.

To teach a horse to lie down.—First, with some soft handkerchief or cloth, tie up one fore leg; then with a stick tap him on the other, and say "kneel;" sometimes by rubbing him on the head, and patting him on the leg, you will induce him to lie down. It appears all horses are inclined to obey you, and will do so when you teach them that you will not hurt them. You will have to employ some time and attention; you had better take him by himself. Repeat the trial three or four times, and you will be successful.

To accustom a horse to the use of a gun, umbrella, &c.—Commence showing your friendship by rubbing the horse's face with your hand; then snap and explode percussion caps with a pistol. Let the horse frequently smell the powder and smoke. Then you will fire small reports, until you shall see fear removed; then overhead, and behind the horse, until all is free. If you have a very wild horse, place him in a stall, or small pen, so as to have him safe; then fire a gun all around him, and go often up to him, speak to him, and rub him in the face, and then fire the gun again, until he is free from starting. To make a horse used to an umbrella, walk before him, raising it up and shutting it again.

Let him smell it, and rub it over his head. Then get on, gently raise it, and ride him along until the fear is over. It is, in all cases, better to take the horse to some new place, away from home; for if you go to the place where he has been spoiled, you will find he is apt to prove unkindler there than any where else. Sometimes horses will remember, for four or five years, places and habits, both good and bad. You must rub your horse on both sides; for he may be gentle on one side, and none on the other.

How to manage a kicking horse.—First make a stall or pen, for your horse, in which he cannot turn round, and with slats, thro' which you can put your hand to rub him. Then commence by rubbing him in the face, and all over, two or three times, raising his tail gently, three or four times; then touch one of his four legs, and say "foot," "foot," until he shows willingness to raise his foot. Raise the foot up, and put it down some three or four times; then go all round, until all fear is removed. All you wish a horse to do ought to be done three or four times, repeated two or three days in succession.

How to manage a cow.—Tie her to some place, so that you can rub her all over; then salt her from your hand, feed her from your hand, on half feed, and in three days you may do as you please with her. Rub her near the root of the tail, as that has a good effect.

Something like "animal magnetism."—Take a chicken or a turkey, and lay it on its back; then, with a piece of chalk, draw your hand along before its face, to the length of your arm, and it will lie still for some time. Then stand the chicken or turkey on its feet and draw your hand down its bill, or draw a mark round it, and it will remain in this "magic ring" for some time.

In breaking a shy or skittish horse. never strike him for swerving; but if he is frightened, be gentle. Get down and rub him in his face, lead him to the cause of alarm, thence back where you got off, and then ride him back again to the object. Repeat this in the force of his habit, and he will be submissive. If an old horse, you may mend his habits. In training horses to go over bridges, it is a good plan to lead them over some three or four bridges.

To make a horse stand still while you mount.—Get on and dismount four or five times before you move him out of his tracks, and by repeating this any horse will stand still.

In conclusion, I would advise all breeders to be kind and gentle to their foals, and by so doing I will venture to say, they will seldom have vicious horses to tame.

Value of Mules.

In regard to mules—having handled them most of my life, I give your readers some of their qualities. The mule is a very hardy animal, fit for pretty hard service at three years old—does not mature till eight—requires a great deal of exercise—should never be over urged when young—and if tired out when breaking in, never has good spirits afterwards. If they are always treated kindly, are the kindest of animals, never stubborn. A mule will always pull in the harness, from the first—will at three years of age do as much work as a horse one-fourth or one-sixth heavier, on from one-half to two-thirds the amount of grain. They are not half so liable to injury as horses, and recover from accidents much more rapidly than horses.

It is quite important to get them, if used in pairs, of even spirits. A lazy mule cannot be made to do his part—a spirited mule will always retain his spirits if not over-urged. They are more suitable for the draught than the road, though I have seen them superior to the best road horses. They are easy in their gait for the saddle, but generally the shoulders are too low for the comfort and safety of the rider.

When steady, every day work is required, no animal can compare with the mule; he thrives better on his steady, hard work, if not over urged, and well fed, than he will in the stable.

They are more unruly than horses, requiring more exercise; and having a more roving disposition.

They become attached to home and never kick a kind master. No animal is more observing than the mule. Were I to break in one thousand mules, I would not use a whip in any case, and in all cases would gain their confidence, and then the work is done.

If used for heavy work, they should be driven upon a walk—as also should horses.

Fifteen hands high is the best size for team or farm-work.

If any of your readers would like to know where they can see young and older ones, they can call on Mr. James Bucklew, at Jamesburgh. 3d the Camden and Amboy Railroad, who have one or two hundred on hand at work most of the time, or the Messrs. Bishop at Jersey City, who, also deal in them. Our finest mules are brought from Kentucky. Mules 15 hands high, 3 years old, are worth from \$300 to \$500 per pair, and some extra ones readily command \$600. DAVID LYMAN.

SYMPATHY WITH STOCK.—Do not believe that they are so dull as not to understand and appreciate your kind feelings. Last week a noble horse got loose upon the farm and for an hour gave the astonishing neighbors the most wonderful specimens of "ground and lofty tumbling," they had ever witnessed. Coming to spots in the garden where the loom was light and deep, he would plunge into it, roll, then rise, shake his sides, and with nostrils red and expanded, with mane tail, and heels flying, showing his shoes nearly ten feet in the air, he bade defiance to his pursuers and their long poles! He gained the centre of the field, and then stood snuffing the gale from every point, the noblest animal of creation, next to man. A boy approached him with outstretched arm and gentle words—"Poor fellow! Come here. I will not strike you." These were more potent than the poles had proven; the horse met him, rubbed his nose against the boy's jacket, and said as plainly as he could speak—"I'll trust you; we are friends," and was led away to his stall. The animals of the farm soon become acquainted with the looks and manners of those about them, and will unusually return such treatment as they receive.—N. E. Farmer.

NAPOLION'S HORSE.—"There is a link between animals and the Deity," said Napoleon. "Man is merely a mere perfect animal than the rest. He reasons better. But how do we know that animals have not a language of their own? My opinion is, that it is presumption in us to say no, because we do not understand them. A horse has memory, knowledge, and love.—He knows his master from the servants, though the latter are constantly with him. I had a horse, myself, who knew me from

any other person, and manifested, by capering and proudly marching with his head erect when I was on his back, his knowledge that he bore a person superior to the others by whom he was surrounded. Neither would he allow any other person to mount him, except one groom who constantly took care of him; and when ridden by him, his motions were far different, and such as seemed to say that he was conscious he bore an inferior. When I lost my way, I was accustomed to throw the reins down his neck, and he always discovered it in places where I, with all my observation and boasted knowledge, could not. Who can deny the sagacity of dogs? There is a link between all animals. Plants are so many animals who eat and drink, and there are gradations up to man, who is only the most perfect of them all. The same spirit animates all in a greater or less degree.

Black-Foot, or Hoof-ail.

The Ogdensburgh *Sentinel* says:—"The cattle in this vicinity are suffering severely from the black-foot or hoof-ail. We hear of many farmers who have lost ten, fifteen and twenty head during the winter and spring. The disease has made frightful havoc among the dairies, and in anticipation of a short crop of butter at some future period, the price has advanced beyond the reach of short purses. The quotations ought to frighten a millionaire."

Several of our cattle were badly affected with the hoof-ail in the month of March, some seventeen years ago. They had been fed more or less on coarse hay all winter, which grew on a wet meadow. Upon closely examining this hay, we found ergot in it. We attributed the foot-ail to this poisonous substance. We immediately stopped feeding this hay, and substituted timothy and clover entirely for it. We then washed the cattle's feet with warm soap-suds, smeared them with tar, and gave them small doses of sulphur daily in a little meal. They got well rapidly; and as we have not since seen any more of the hoof-ail, we have concluded that ergot was the cause of it. We lost several swine and fowls one season from feeding them the screenings of seq and other grain, in which, upon subsequent investigation, we found ergot.—m. Agriculturist.

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON, EDITOR.

Fruit Growers Meeting in Milwaukee.

The Second Annual Meeting and Fair of the Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Association, will be held in the city of Milwaukee on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 18th 19th and 20th of September next.

We cordially invite all interested in fruit culture, in this and adjoining states to meet with us, bringing, where practicable, three or more specimens of each variety of good fruit for exhibition. Promising seedling varieties should not be neglected. Our best varieties were raised from seed, one and all.

The names applied to fruits in our orchards and gardens are in extreme confusion. Many different names standing for the same variety in some instances; in others, different varieties have the same name. We propose by the judicious selection of a committee on synonyms to correct these errors in presence of the contributors for the benefit of the public and ourselves. In short to disseminate correct pomological knowledge among the people.

We publish herewith our premium list for the year 1855, which from the almost unparalleled success of our endeavor last year, we have ventured to enlarge. Then, all who attended were satisfied the time was profitably spent, and we confidently anticipate a more profitable, if not a more attractive season in September.

Contributors, should, if possible arrive with their fruits on Monday evening, to enable the committee to provide table room and to arrange the fruits upon them at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

Papers friendly to the enterprise will confer a favor by copying this notice.

J. C. BRAYTON, } Executive
CHARLES GIFFORD, } Committee.
A. G. HANEORD, }

PREMIUMS FOR 1855.

APPLES.

Best and greatest variety of apples, not less than three of each variety named and labelled,	\$10 00
2d best do.	5 00
Best six varieties of Autumn Apples, not less than three, &c.,	5 00
2d best do.	3 00
Best three varieties of Autumn Apples, not less than three, &c.	3 00
2d best do.	2 00
Best six autumn apples of any variety named, labelled, &c.	2 00

2d best six autumn apples of any variety, named, labelled, &c.,	1 00
Best six varieties of Winter Apples, not less than three, &c.	5 00
2d best do.	3 00
Best three varieties of Winter Apples, not less than three, &c.	3 00
2d best do.	2 00
Best twelve apples of any variety,	2 00
2d best do.	1 00

PEARS.

Best and greatest variety of good pears, not less than two of each variety, named and labelled,	8 00
2d best do.	4 00
Best six varieties of pears not less than two, &c.	5 00
2d best do.	3 00
Best three varieties of pears, &c.	3 00
2d best do.	2 00
Best twelve specimens of any variety	2 00
2d best do.	1 00

PLUMS.

Best and greatest variety of good plums, named and labelled,	5 00
2d best do.	3 00
Best six varieties of good plums, &c.	3 00
2d best do.	2 00
Best three varieties of good plums, &c. named and labeled,	2 00
Best twelve specimens of any variety,	1 00

PEACHES.

Best exhibition of good peaches, (a discretionary premium.)

GRAPES.

Best exhibition of good varieties, named and labelled,	4 00
2d best do.	2 00
Best twelve bunches of any variety,	2 00
2d best do.	1 00
Best one bunch of any variety,	1 00

QUINCES.

(A discretionary premium.)

NOTE.—In addition to those enumerated, a discretionary premium will be awarded on such meritorious collections of fruit as may be presented for exhibition from other States.

RULES AND NOTES FOR EXHIBITORS.

Competitors for the premiums offered by the Association are required to present with their fruits, a list, on which shall be written the names of the varieties entered by them; which names shall correspond to names or other distinguishing marks affixed, (when practicable) to the fruits themselves.

Fruits for Exhibition only will be received at any time; but those entered for competition must be delivered in charge of the Executive Committee, before noon of the first day of exhibition.

Fruits entered for competition must have been grown by the competitor.

But one premium will be awarded on the same fruit.

Competitors are required to designate in their lists, the particular premiums for which they wish to compete—as “Best and greatest variety of good pears,” “Best Exhibition of good plums,” etc.

Fruits donated to the Association will be distributed or exchanged among its members, or sold at the close of the Exhibition for the benefit of its treasury.

When the grower cannot accompany his fruits, if it be carefully packed and directed, “Wisconsin Fruit Growers’ Association,” care of Caleb Wall, Esq., corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets, it will receive prompt attention. A letter of direction should accompany the package.

A Convention will be held in the Hall, on the forenoons of the second and third days of the Exhibition, at which the merits of the different varieties of fruits, and the modes of culture best adapted to the soil and climate of the State, will be discussed. At these Conventions, arrangements will be made by which the members will be afforded the best facilities for the comparison and examination of the fruits on Exhibition.

Certificates of membership can be obtained by enclosing one dollar (with name and address plainly written), to R. W. PARKER, Treasurer, Milwaukee. The Certificate is good for the year in which it is issued, and entitles the holder to free admission to the Exhibitions of the Association; the privilege of competing for premiums, and copies of all publications issued.

Imposters—The Lawton Blackberry.

Under the above caption, a C. Hubbard of Detroit, closes a communication to the Horticulturist with the following remarks in reference to the Lawton Blackberry.

“A word with regard to the Lawton Blackberry. We had a large pot of these Blackberries in the green-house this spring, which was observed by a Scotch gardener whom we had just employed; aye he says, and here you have the Scotch Bramble. No, I said, it is a new variety of the Blackberry; a seedling, a very superior kind. Aye, but it is the Bramble; I know it; I have seen them filled, just filled, with fruit as big as that (measuring off two-thirds of his thumb); aye, he says, you would have to make two bites to every berry. He went on then describing how it branches out, and how it was completely filled with fruit, so that the branches would bend over to the ground, and described the enormous

quantity obtained from one branch, their delicious flavor, &c., &c. Upon reading the communication from U. ADRIAN, Michigan, it occurred to me that it might be after all the Bamble, and have been imported from England with shrubbery by the former proprietor of the farm, where the plant was discovered.”

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Girdled Trees.

EDITORS FARMER—Agreeable to promise, I will now give you the result of my experiment on my girdled apple tree. About the middle of April I took appletree limbs about an inch in diameter and about three inches longer than the space where the bark had been eaten off, and split them in half and fitted the ends under and to the bark and wound it up tight with strips of cotton cloth dipped in grafting wax. The result was that the tree leaved nearly as soon as any one I had, and sprouts grew two or three inches long. But the fore part of June I saw that the tree was dying—the leaves had turned yellow or some of them were entirely dry.

Now why did I fail? I think there were three things which tended to prevent success. First and perhaps foremost, I am not used to grafting; we will see in the end whether that was the reason. Next, I think it was too early in the season; the bark would not slip at all. Lastly, I think the limbs should not be split, they dry too easy.

On the twentieth day of June I took off the cloth and wax and found that not one of the pieces had fastened to the tree and but one of them had any green on them. I then took five crooked limbs from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and cut the ends of each on a line with each other, so they would fit on the body of the tree without forcing. Then I split the bark of the tree above and below where it was girdled and raised it the same as in budding, and inserted the ends of my limbs under the bark and bound them firm with strips of cloth and wax as before. I know you will say the wood should be fitted to the wood of the tree, but will the wood grow together. There was not a particle of bark left on the tree to unite with the bark of the limb. What has been the result this time. In a few days I could see that the leaves were regaining their color, and now, July 20th, one new sprout that has grown since I fixed it the last time, and which I have just measured, is three and a half inches long.

Luzerne, Wis.

READER.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.
Fruit Tree Peddlers.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The State is being overrun by a class of blacklegs in the shape of tree peddlers, soliciting orders for trees to be delivered the next fall or spring. They usually buy up some one in each town to go with them and recommend them. When you see one of your neighbors recommending such a stranger you may know where to go to buy a cheap witness in case you should get into any trouble yourself.

I got bit a little last spring, but some of my neighbors got pretty effectually laid out. We received some magnificent promises at the time of making out the orders but when the trees arrived they were nothing but the fourteenth cullings of some eastern nursery. They would live of course but would never make good thrifty trees. We paid 25 cents for refuse apple trees—such as our Wisconsin nurserymen would be glad to get rid of at from 6 to 10 cents a piece—and all other kinds of trees equally as poor, and it will always be so. The best trees are sold east and the poorest are sent west by peddlers.

Now, many of the readers of the FARMER are in want of fruit trees and I would advise them to go to the nearest responsible nurserymen, who does business enough to pay him for doing things right, and tell him what they want, and if the nursery does not contain all the varieties wanted, let the proprietor when he goes east in the fall pick out good thrifty trees and have them ready for his customers by the 1st of April.

I am not a nurseryman and have no self interest in writing the above. JOHN TINKER.

Clinton, Rock Co., Wis., July, 1855.

REMARKS.—We are glad to hear from friend TINKER on the subject referred to in his communication. We have often taken occasion to warn the public against having anything to do with tree peddlers, for we have long understood the deceptions they practice. We know of no business that bears the appearance of legitimacy in which so much fraud and rascality is practiced as in the sale of fruit trees and other nursery products by peddlers. These tree peddlers do not deserve the respect accorded to horse thieves. The loss of a horse can be replaced at once, while a fraud in the purchase of fruit trees may not be detected for three or four years. We agree with friend TINKER, in the estimate he places upon the character of any man, who may be found giving aid or countenance to one of these sharks. Such a man can be bought for a more paltry sum than Judas sold his Master for. It would not take 30 three

cent pieces to secure his services in any emergency.—M.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.
Tar and Oil for Lousy Trees.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I see in the Ozaukee Co. Advertiser, edited by R. L. GOVE, that he had visited Mr. A. H. GRIFFIN's orchard near Waukesha, and seen that all, or nearly all, his apple trees were killed by the application of tar and oil, recommended by A. G. HANFORD, in the papers for killing the bark or scale louse, and that said HANFORD recommends cures, which he himself would not try on his own trees, &c.

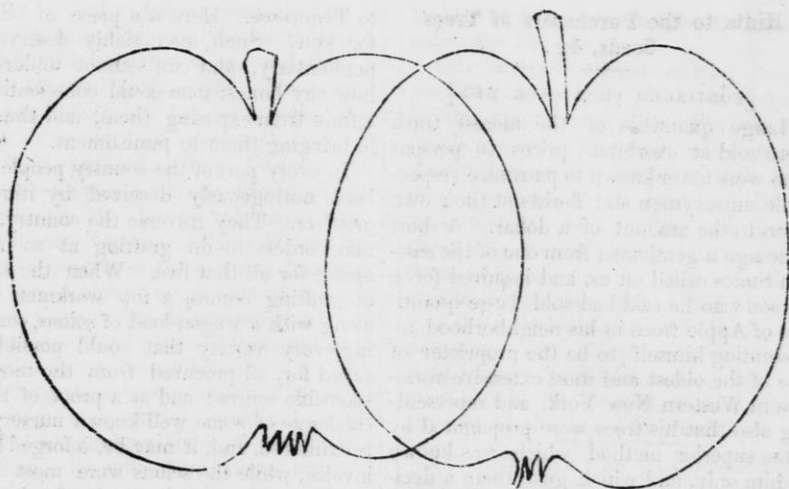
I have tried the same mixture on seven of my trees, which were partly covered with the bark or scale louse and have effectually cured them, and did not kill or even injure any of the trees. It appears on enquiring of Mr. Griffin, and also on examining his trees, that he applied it on nine or ten trees, and he had the tar very thick and applied it rather warm, in order to spread it with the brush. Some of those trees that were nearly killed, (there are none of them entirely dead and some not injured at all,) he had scraped with a knife before using the mixture and by so doing had broken the outer bark on some trees. The warm oil and tar burned them to the wood on those places. On others not scraped, he applied it to the new wood, up to the ends of the little limbs, and by so doing, killed the buds, but the stems are alive and are throwing out new shoots all along the body and large limbs, and they will mostly recover in a short time.

I will here state my experiment in detail: I took as recommended in the papers, half tar and half oil and dissolved it by heating. When cold, being too thick to apply with a paint brush, I added a little more oil, until it would spread freely on a rather cold day (the last week in April.) I put it all over the trees, except the extremities of the new wood, on which there were no lice above the fourth or fifth eye from the color of last year's growth.

Now, (the 16th of July,) the most of the mixture has scaled off—lice and all—and left the bark in a very green looking, smooth and healthy condition.

Some persons recommend any kind of oil or grease as it will kill the lice. So it will; but the material will stay on the trees, fill up the pores and bind the bark, and in time will injure the tree, unless it is removed some way or other. All I have to say about it is, that it is a sure cure for the bark or scale louse, and a safe one, if the user will exercise a little judgment on applying it to his trees. GRO. P. PEPPER.

Pewaukee, July 16th, 1855.



EARLY RED.

SWEET JUNE.

SWEET JUNE—*Summer Sweet—High Top June.*
—Said to be a native of Plymouth, Mass.—Fruit, medium to large, round; color light yellow, with greenish dots; stem long slender; calyx prominent closed; flesh yellow white, tender, juicy, sweet, excellent for baking, and a very good table apple. Season, August. Tree, a rapid upright, strong grower, and abundant early bearer. Good root grafted, if planted on a dry strong soil; should have a seedling trunk if planted on very rich or moist land. One tree of this variety is believed to produce more fruit than three trees of Sweet Bough of the same season.

EARLY RED.—Form, round, varying to round-conical. Size medium. Color, Red, overlaying greenish yellow in stripes and marblings. Exposed specimens are entirely dark beautiful red. Calyx closed in a moderate even basin. Stem short in a narrow rather deep cavity. Flesh tender white, stained red. Flavor pleasant sub acid, "good." An early bearer. Tree, rapid upright grower, becoming spreading. Season, 5th to 20th August.

The next annual meeting of the Northwestern Pomological Convention, is to be held in Burlington, on the 25th of September. It is the first time that an annual meeting was ever held west of the Mississippi.

LUCY FITCH'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY is declared by a competent witness to be a four-fold better bearer than Hovey's Seedling, Early Scarlet, Burr's New Pine, or any other sort he has tried.

HORTICULTURE AS A BUSINESS.—If a young man wants to engage in business that will insure him in middle age the greatest amount of leisure time, there is nothing better than horticulture. If he wants to engage in a healthy occupation let him till the soil. In short, if he would be independent, let him get a spot of earth; keep within his means, to shun the lawyer; be temperate to avoid the doctor; be honest, that he may have a clear conscience; improve the soil, so as to leave the world better than he found it; and then if he cannot live happily and die contented there is no hope for him.—*Montgomery Ledger.*

FORKED FRUIT TREES.—For preventing forked fruit trees from splitting under the weight of their fruit, Isaac Lewis, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, has given us his plan. "My plan," he writes, "which I have followed thirty years, is this: When I find a forked tree that is likely to split, I look for a small limb on each fork and clean them of leaves and lateral branches for most of their length. I then carefully bring them together and wind them round each other from one main branch to the other. In twelve months they will have united, and in two years the ends may be cut off. The brace will grow as fast as any other part of the tree, and is a perfect security from splitting. I have them now of all sizes, and I scarcely ever knew one to fail to grow."

Hints to the Purchasers of Trees, Seeds, &c.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 243.]

Large quantities of the merest trash were sold at exorbitant prices to persons who were never known to patronize respectable nurserymen and florists at their own doors to the amount of a dollar. A short time ago a gentleman from one of the eastern States called on us, and inquired for a person who he said had sold large quantities of Apple trees in his neighborhood, representing himself to be the proprietor of one of the oldest and most extensive nurseries in Western New York, and representing also that his trees were propagated by some superior method which was known to him only, and which gave them a decided superiority over trees grown in the ordinary way. On inquiry, we found this man did not own a single foot of land, had never been a nurseryman, nor had he any interest whatever in any nursery establishment, but bought such trees as he could make the largest profit on. He was a crafty rogue, however—pretended more than ordinary piety, and victimized the religious people of New England handsomely. A few weeks ago a nurseryman of Rochester received intelligence that he was represented in some parts of Ohio by a person who claimed to be his agent and *son*, while he not only did not know such a person, but had never seen him or heard of before, and he was compelled to incur the trouble and expense of advertising him as an imposter. Is not this a high-handed piece of deception to be attempted in such a business, and among an intelligent people? The man who will do such a thing is not a particle better than he who counterfeits a bank bill or a silver dollar, or who will forge a signature to a bank check. We have it from perfectly reliable authority, that a company of tree dealers, hailing from Ohio, purchased at a small nursery in Western New York a quantity of seedling unworked fruit trees, (Peaches and Cherries,) knowing them to be such—for the nurseryman we believe to be a perfectly honest man—and they took them up, tied them in parcels, and attached labels to them bearing the names of all the best fruits in the catalogues. We were informed that these spurious articles were to be carried

to Tennessee. Here is a piece of villainy for you! Such men richly deserve the penitentiary, and we cannot understand how any honest man could conscientiously refrain from exposing them, and thus aid in bringing them to punishment.

In every part of the country people have been outrageously deceived by itinerant *grafters*. They traverse the country, and take orders to do grafting at so much apiece for all that live. When the season of grafting comes, a few workmen come along with a wagon-load of scions, containing every variety that could possibly be called for, all procured from the most responsible source; and as a proof of this, a catalogue of some well-known nurseryman is exhibited, and, it may be, a forged bill or invoice, while the scions were most likely cut from some of the orchards they had been grafting in. Thousands of orchards have been ruined in this way. We have now one in our possession which the previous owner had had grafted by one of these rogues, and instead of having some three or four select sorts, as he had ordered, he had a collection of vile rubbish, mostly natural fruit, and in some cases three or four different sorts on a tree.

We might go on and cite cases of this sort which have come to our knowledge enough to fill a dozen pages of this journal, but it would be a waste of time and paper. In this part of the country people are more cautious and careful than formerly, and few men now are willing to trust unknown irresponsible persons with the important duty of grafting their fruit trees. Not so, however, in some parts of the West and South, where we are informed the speculation is in full blast. We hope this word of warning may find its way there, and prevent at least a few from allowing themselves to be victimized. It is but just to say in this connection, that there are honest men engaged in this business of grafting—men in all respects worthy of confidence—and the service they render to fruit-culture is very great. What we have said will be no detriment to them, for they have characters to sustain them and inspire confidence.

Quite as bad as any of the frauds we have mentioned, is that of palming off indifferent and worthless varieties of fruits and flowers, as something new, extraordinary, and valuable, at the most exorbitant

prices. Crafty fellows perambulate the country with exaggerated colored drawings and bombastic descriptions, and thus deceive thousands of people. The common Alpine Strawberry has been peddled for years with the word *Mammoth* (very captivating) prefixed. The *Charter Oak Grape*—a great fox grape, utterly worthless except, as Mr. Longworth says, that it might serve for cannon balls if lead were scarce—for two or three years has had a fine run in almost every part of the country, at three to five dollars per plant. The "Excelsior," and several others puffed and paraded about, are no better.

Strange to say, very many of those who purchase such articles, could not be persuaded to purchase those of real merit.—Nothing else will serve them but to be *humbugged*, to use a vulgar but expressive term.

Newspapers lend themselves, unwittingly, as a general thing, to these frauds, and do a great deal of harm. The family newspaper is looked up to as authority; and when these speculators get their glowing descriptions published, their work of deception is half accomplished.

The only thing that can remedy this evil is the disseminating of intelligence; and we call upon the friends of horticulture and of honest and honorable dealing, in all parts of the country, to lend their aid in exposing and arresting this system of fraud. It is a disgrace to the trade and to the morals of the country. A most unpleasant duty it is for us to give such a subject this importance; but we cannot shrink from it. Ours is not the only country where such dishonesty is practised; the same game is played on a smaller or larger scale all over Europe, as the pages of their journals prove.

If there be anything about which people should exercise extraordinary care and caution in purchasing, it is that of trees, seeds and plants. What a loss of time and money, and what a disappointment and mortification, to be deceived in these matters! It is not difficult to avoid impostors, if we but determine on so doing. There are honest tradesmen enough everywhere, from whom a supply can be obtained—men who have a character at stake, and who feel that their success depends upon their good reputation. These harpies who go about the country deceiving, are here

to-day and there to-morrow; they seek patronage but *once*.

Our advice to all parties who desire to purchase trees, seeds, plants or flowers—anything pertaining to horticulture in which frauds are or can be committed—is to place their orders in the hands of men whom they *know* to be trustworthy. Reliable tradesmen are well known, and those of them who have traveling agents, provide them, or should provide them with the requisite testimonials with which they may give the fullest satisfaction to those whose patronage they solicit. On this head a rigid inquiry should be made. No statement should be listened to that appears anywise suspicious.—[*Concluded*].

THE CHARTER OAK GRAPE.—MR. J. D. Ingersoll writes us that this grape has been offered in his vicinity and successfully sold at a high price by "humbugging pretenders as a *delicious muscat*; say two to five dollars a root, according to age and *quality*!" This grape is utterly valueless, and the sale of it around the country among ill-informed people, is rank imposture. Every man should set his face against it.—*Horticulturist*.

COFFEE.—Asparagus is waxing potent enough to threaten a usurpation of breakfastdom. Hear what experimental philosophy pronounces on the coming revolution.

"Liebig (the illustrious German chemist) says that asparagus contains, in common with tea and coffee, a principle which he calls "taurine," and which he considers essential to the health of those who do not take strong exercise. Taking the hint from Baron Liebig, a writer, a writer in the *London Gardener's Chronicle*, was led to test asparagus as a substitute for coffee. He says: The young shoot I first prepared were not agreeable, having an alkaline taste. I then tried the ripe seeds, these roasted and ground make a full flavored coffee, not easily distinguished from fine Mocha. The seeds are easily freed from the berries by drying them in a cool oven, and then rubbing them on a sieve. In good soil asparagus yields seeds abundantly; and if they are charged with "tourine," and identical with seeds of the coffee plant, asparagus coffee may be grown in the United States at less than half the cost per pound of the article now so largely imported.—*American Cotton Planter*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Harvest Hymn.

God of the rolling year! to Thee
Our song shall rise, whose bounty pours,
In many a goodly gift, with free
And liberal hand, our autumn stores;
No firstlings of our flocks we slay,
No soaring clouds of incense rise,
But on thy hallowed shrine we lay
Our grateful hearts in sacrifice.

Borne on thy breath, the lap of spring
Was heaped with many a blooming flower;
And smiling summer joyed to bring
The sunshine and the gentle shower;
And autumn's rich luxuriance now,
The ripening seed, the bursting shell,
The golden sheaf and laden bough,
The fulness of thy bounty tell.

No menial throng, in princely dome,
Here wait a titled lord's behest,
But many a fair and peaceful home
Hath won thy peaceful dove a guest;
No groves or palm our fields adorn,
No myrtle shades or orange bowers,
But rustling meads of golden corn,
And fields of waving grain, are ours.

Safe in thy care, the landscape o'er,
Our flocks and herds securely stay;
No tyrant master claims our store,
No ruthless robber rends away;
No fierce volcano's withering shower,
No fell simoom, with poisonous breath,
Nor burning sun, with baleful power,
Awake the fiery plagues of death.

And here shall rise our song to Thee,
Where lengthened vale and pastures lie,
And streams go singing wild and free,
Beneath a blue and smiling sky:
Where ne'er was reared a mortal throne,
Where crowned oppressors never trod,
Here at the throne of heaven alone,
Shall man in reverence bow to God.

—*London Farmer's Magazine.*

Population of Wisconsin.

Judging from the returns that have already been made, the population of Wisconsin can not now be much short of FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND inhabitants. No State on the Atlantic slope of the Rocky Mountains, has ever been more rapidly settled than Wisconsin. In fact, this State has had no infancy. The time has been so short since the tide of emigration began to break into our majestic forests, and spread over our waving prairies, that it is quite difficult to realize the fact, that twenty years ago all was silence and solitude. We have now reached a stage of progress that places us beyond all further

embarrassments, and the career of the State must be upward and onward, until it shall take its place beside New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania in population, wealth and improvement, and rival Massachusetts in intelligence, manufactures, and the liberality of its provisions for the education of the youth. A few years more and the surface of the country will be covered into a network of railroads, which will vastly add to the value of the real estate within its limits, and so increase the facilities of travel and transportation as to make us nearer the commercial metropolis of the Union than Buffalo was thirty years ago. As yet only a small proportion of the really valuable lands have been furrowed by the plow or reclaimed from the wilderness of nature. A wide attractive field for the industrious emigrant is still to be found here, and such as can be found, all things considered, no where else. A bright future lies before us, and we have only to go right straight forward and take possession of the good things in store for all who make this their home and abiding place. It is a rich heritage; let us prize it as we ought, and do what we can to beautify and adorn it.—*Wintertown Democrat.*

TO CRYSTALLIZE FLOWERS.—The experiment is simple and can be tried without difficulty. Dissolve 18 ounces of pure alum in a quart of soft spring water, (observing proportion for a greater or less quantity,) by boiling it gently in a close tinned vessel, over a moderate fire, keeping it stirred with a wooden spatula, until the solution is complete. When the liquor is almost cold, suspend the subject to be crystallized, by means of a small thread or twine, from a lath or small stick laid horizontally across the aperture of a deep glass or earthen jar as being best adopted for the purpose, into which the solution must be poured. The respective articles should remain in the solution twenty four hours; when they are taken out, they are to be carefully suspended in the shade until perfectly dry. When the subjects to be crystallized are put in the solution while it is quite cold, the crystals are apt to be formed too large; on the other hand, should it be too hot, the crystals will be small in proportion. The best temperature is about 95 Fahrenheit's thermometer. Among vegetable specimens that may be operated on, are the moss rose of the

gardens, ears of corn especially millet seed, and the bearded wheat, berries of the holly, fruit of the slowbush, the hyacinth, pink, furze blossoms, ranunculus, garded daisy, and a great variety of others; in fact, there are few subjects in the vegetable world that are not eligible to this mode of preservation. The fitness of the solution for the purpose may be ascertained by putting a drop of it on a slip of grass, and seeing if it crystalizes as it cools, if so, the solution is sufficiently strong. Then twist around a sprig of a plant, a cilinder or wire ornament of some kind, some cotton, or, still better, some worsted. After being immersed, as already directed, the surface of the whole will be found covered with beautiful crystalizations.—*Selected.*

The Want of the Age.

The great want of the age is moderation. The lesson we should draw from the survey we have taken, is neither to be absolutely conservative nor rashly progressive. The danger is that we shall become intoxicated by our amazing physical triumphs. Because, within the memory of most of us, the lightning has been harnessed to the newsman's car, and the steam engine has not only brought the ends of the earth into proximity, but has also provided a working power, which, requiring no nutriment and susceptible of no fatigue, almost releases living creatures from the necessity of toil, because of these most remarkable discoveries, we are in danger of believing that like wonders may be achieved in the social and moral world. But be it remembered that in all our discoveries, no substitute has been found for conscience, and no machine to take the place of reason. The telegraph cannot legislate, nor the locomotive educate. The mind is still the mind, and must obey its own higher laws. Our most pressing needs are such as no mechanism can supply.—What we most lack is true, earnest, sincere, faithful, loyal, self-sacrificing men. Without these, it is in vain that we extend our territory from ocean to ocean, and quarry gold as we do rocks. These physical accessions, coming so suddenly upon us, do but increase our peril. Adversity we might bear, and be the better for it. But how shall we bear this gush of seeming prosperity? Seeming, I say, because time alone can determine whether it is real. If with

all these excitements, we do not become a nation of reckless adventurers—gamblers, perhaps, would be the proper word—if we do not cut ourselves entirely loose from our ancient moorings, but still hold fast to the integrity, our very countenance will prove that there is still some sterling virtue left. For never was there so much reason for the prayer, "Deliver us from temptation." After all our conquests, the most difficult yet remains—the victory over ourselves. We have now to answer, under untried difficulties, that gravest of questions, "What constitute a State?" And the answers must be like that which was given long ago:

"Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad armed ports,
Where, laughing at the scorn rich navies ride;
* * * * *
No—men, high-minded men.
* * * * *

Men who do their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain.—*Judge Walker.*

Toads.—Their Value.

A correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle puts in a plea for toads, and justifies his partiality by the following, which we extract from his communication:

"We have in our garden a small nursery of plum trees, which have been nearly destroyed by the canker worms. Last season we commenced shaking them off. One day we observed many toads about these trees, that on our approach became frightened, and retreated in great haste to their retreats in the neighboring bushes. Soon finding that they were not pursued, they commenced hopping back and eagerly caught with avidity each canker-worm as it decended on its tinny thread. We counted at one time thirty immediately around our feet. Day after day we fed them with their favorite food, and they became so tame as to follow us, watch our hand, and take the worm from our fingers."

This is new to us, though it may not be to many of our readers; but whatever taste the toad may have for canker-worms, we are quite sure that it does a world of good in a garded, by destroying earth worms, of which it eats large numbers. We once tried to surfeit a toad with earth-worms, but our patience was exhausted before its

appetite was appeased, and we have always held that to destroy one of these disgusting looking reptiles was doing one's grounds a deal of injury. There is no charge brought against the toad but its disagreeable appearance, and it might well quote the old saw to those who despise it without seeking to learn its real value—looks are nothing, behavior is all.—*Newport Mercury*.

Droughts and Pulverising the Soil.

The State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland, Mr. Higgins, has published a paper showing the necessity of droughts to replenish the soil with mineral substances, carried off to the sea by rains, and also taken up by the crops, and not returned by manure. These two causes, always in operation, would, in time, render the earth a barren waste, in which no verdure could quicken, and no solitary plant take root, if there was not a natural counteraction by drought, which operates to supply this waste in the following manner: During dry weather, a continual evaporation of water takes place from the surface of the earth, which is not supplied by any from the clouds. The evaporation from the surface creates a vacuum, so far as water is concerned, which is at once filled by the water rising up from the subsoil of the land; the water from the subsoil is replaced from the next strata below, and in this manner the circulation of water in the earth is the reverse of that which takes place in wet weather. With this water also ascend the minerals held in solution, the phosphates and sulphates of lime, carbonate and silicate of potash and soda, which are deposited in the surface soil as the water evaporates, and thus restores the losses sustained as above stated. The author of this theory appears to have taken considerable pains to verify the fact by a number of interesting experiments.—The subject is worthy the attention of men of leisure and of education, who pursue the rational system of blending chemistry with agricultural science.

[The above is from the Philadelphia Ledger, and contains evidence within itself of correctness. In connection with this, let us point out the benefits of keeping the soil well pulverised or cultivated, to prevent the mineral and other food of plants from being carried away with rains. England has a moist climate, subject to great rains, and

is seldom visited with droughts, and yet more wheat is raised to the acre than any where in the world. Why is this? Simply on account of the universal practice of draining and keeping the soil in a highly pulverized state. When the soil is kept porous, it absorbs ammonia and carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere, and when rain falls there are carried down into the soft porous soil, and are taken up as food by the plants. If the soil were hard and caked, the rains would run violently off the surface carrying away some portion of the soil, and with it the food so necessary to supply the plants with nourishment. The benefits to be derived from keeping the soil of cultivated fields well pulverised and open, cannot be too highly extolled.—*Sci. American*.

ONE of the curiosities to be sent from Prague to the Paris Exhibition is a mite of jewelry, consisting of 14,000 garnets, which vary in dimensions from the smallest size to such larger ones as are no longer to be met with in the trade. Added to the garnets are 6,000 other stones, and the workmanship is said to be exquisite as unique. The Grand Duchy of Posen is to furnish a carpet composed of 8,542 pieces of skin from animals found in the Duchy; it is sixty-four feet square, and in the centre is a splendid star, of the most various hues, and on the sides and corners similar constellatory adornments; the border is an arabesque, imitating fur.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

PLEASURES OF PLANTING.—“Planting and gardening,” says Dr. Fothergill, “supply a fund of entertainment, the most lasting and reasonable of any occupation in this life, pleasures not to be purchased.—The trees which we ourselves have planted, the fruits we have raised, the plants we have cultivated, seem to be like our children, a kind of new creation. Their shade, their taste, their fragrance, and their beauties, affect us with a richer repast than any other. What a pleasing scene lies open to a young man of fortune, devoted to such amusements! Each succeeding year produces new shades, other fruits, fresh beauties, and brings besides most certain profit. To behold the rising groves, barrenness made fertile, our country improved, ourselves made useful and happy, and posterity enriched!”

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

"Beyond bleak Winter's rage, beyond the Spring,
That rolling earth's unvarying course will bring,
Who tills the ground looks on with mental eye,
And sees next Summer's sheaves and cloudless sky;
And even now, whilst Nature's beauty dies,
Deposits seed, and bids new harvests rise."

No month in the whole twelve affords the frugal and industrious farmer more enjoyment than this. The golden harvest for the year is now finished—all the principal crops, except corn and potatoes, are gathered. The orchard and garden now yield their choicest luxuries, to gladden and rejoice the cultivator. Most of the State and County Fairs will take place this month; and we can assure our readers, that a few days devoted to their attention will be well and usefully spent. Do not be content with merely attending these annual festivals, to see and be seen—do something to assist them, which will contribute both to their interest and usefulness. They are *the* festivals of the farmer, above all others—affording both amusement and valuable instruction.

We advise early threshing, and the digging of potatoes as soon as ripe. After the potato vine is dead, the sooner the potatoes are dug and stored in the cellar or hole, the better—for when suffered to lie in the ground after a heavy fall of rain, the quality is materially injured. If placed in the cellar—after the storage is completed, the top should be covered with sand, or some other material that will exclude the air. We can assure you, that the quality of the potato for winter and spring use, depends very much on the manner of storing in the fall. The digging should be done in dry weather; but they should not be exposed to the sun or air a longer time than is necessary to dry the dirt which may adhere to them.—These remarks will apply to other root crops, such as carrots, beets, &c. In the fall of 1853, we put 50 bushels of carrots into the cellar, which necessity compelled us to cover with onions and potatoes to the depth of two feet or more. About the middle of the following April they were taken out, and found to be just as fresh as when taken from the ground. We repeat—if you would have your roots fresh and nice, exclude the air from them.

SEED CORN.—Do not fail to go through the corn field and select your seed for the next year. We would write a long chapter on this one item, if we had room, for it is awfully neglected by almost every farmer in the land.—We can only say, select the soundest, earliest, and most perfectly ripened ears—trace and hang them up in a dry and airy place.

Winter rye and wheat, if not already in, should be sown early this month.

The fattening of hogs should be commenced this month. We venture the assertion, that two pecks of corn fed this month, will make more pork than three pecks fed in December. Commence feeding as soon as you have the material.

Cows should be fed from the corn field. It will pay well. Go through the corn and take out all the suckers and earless stalks, and feed them to the milch cows, or the cattle intended for stall feeding. By doing this, as the old adage goes, you will "kill two birds with one stone." The removal of the surplus stalks benefits the standing corn, and the cows will reward you with an overflowing pail. This thinning out and feeding should be commenced as soon as the corn is fairly tasseled and eared. Try this, and see if the results do not astonish you.

WATER-PROOF BLACKING.—The following recipe is sent us by Wm. M. Standish, of Mee-me, Wis., who says there is no cheat about it: Take one ounce of India-rubber and dissolve it in a gallon of lamp oil, in a bottle kept in the sun for three or four days; then take half an ounce of gum-arabic and dissolve in a little rain water; add a table spoonfull of molasses and enough lamp-black to make it the consistency of paste; then the whole must be thoroughly mixed and you have the cheapest and best water-proof blacking ever made.

ORANGE SYRUP.—Take an orange with a thin rind, express the juice and strain through a cloth, or fine sieve. To every pint of clear juice, add one and a half pounds of clean, well pulverised sugar; boil slowly over a clear but moderate fire, and skim carefully as long as any scum rises. It may then be removed, cooled and bottled. Of this syrup, a couple of table-spoonfuls, mixed with melted butter, make an admirable sauce for plum or butter pudding. The bottles in which this syrup is kept, should be securely corked, and set in a refrigerator, or in some cool place in the cellar to prevent fermentation.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TO CURE THE SCOURS IN COLTS.—Keep the mare off of green pasture; take 3 eggs, half a pint of whiskey or other spirits, 2 oz. of brown sugar, half a oz. of Laudanum; mix well, and pour down the colt. I will insure a cure.

CURE FOR BLACK-LEG.—Wm. Bethel, of Queche, Vt., says that this disease may be cured by cutting an incision in the "little hollow" above the foot and inserting bruised garlic. He had seen it done. After inserting the garlic, sew up the incision.—*N. E. Farmer.*

BEE-STING AND TOOTH ACHE.—The pain of a bee-sting may be at once relieved, and the subsequent swelling prevented, by wetting the part with spirits of hartshorn (water or ammonia.) The sting is hollow, and there is a little drop of poison at its root that is driven through it by the pressure of its insertion, and deposited in the wound. The poison is said to be of an acid nature, and to be destroyed by this volatile alkali.

The pain of tooth ache, also is relieved often by a few drops of hartshorn on a bit of lint inserted into the cavity of the tooth, than by any other application. Keep a vial of it well corked; in the house, and if you are fortunate enough to need it for nothing else, use it to restore the color destroyed by fruit stain.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

TO CURE THE SWELLING OR QUINSEY IN HOGS.—Cut the knot or kernel open at the jaw; fill the cut with salt, and let him go.

The above I have tried, and never knew or heard of them failing.—*Ex.*

POISONING RATS.—And with small probability of their dying in their holes or other uncomfortable places,

Spread a level teaspoon of flour or cornmeal on a chip or small piece of dirty board, sprinkle over this half a grain of strychnine; it kills the rat before he can get to the nest.

It would be wrong to let this statement pass, in a journal like this, without cautioning the reader that strychnine is a fine white powder, much like flour, made from the seeds of a fruit which looks like an orange, growing on a moderate-sized tree in the East Indies, in the island of Ceylon and neighboring islands. A sixth of a grain of pure strychnine will kill a dog in half a minute. One grain, which would easily lie on a three cent piece, or even less, may prove fatal to a man. Hence the reason for not mixing more than half a grain at a time, and by putting it on a chip or dirty board, it would not be likely that children would taste it, although

the mixture with flour looks very much like white pulverized loaf sugar. As it is such a deadly and instantaneous poison no more than half a grain should be purchased at a time; it should not be allowed to pass out of the hands of the head of the family for a single moment. This mixture should be placed in a room the last thing at night, the door locked, the key put in the pocket, and removed the first thing in the morning, by throwing chips and all into the fire, washing the hands well after doing so, as also after first mixing it, for a great deal less than a grain would kill a man, if it happened to fall on a sore or cut finger.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

MEAD.—This pleasant beverage may be made as follows:—Sugar $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs; molasses 5 gills; water 3 pints; boil 20 minutes; strain; add $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound of tartaric acid dissolve in one gill of water; flavor with essence of checkerberry, sassafras, or lemon. Mix three or four table-spoons with half a tumbler water, stir in half a teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda, and drink during effervescence.

RHUBARB MARMALADE.—Pepe and cut into very small pieces 2 lbs. of rhubarb; add $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of loaf sugar, and the rind of one lemon cut very fine and into very small pieces. Put the whole into a dish, or deep vessel, and let it stand until next day. Then strain off the juice and boil from half an hour to three quarters; after which add the rhubaab and boil all together ten minutes.

FRUIT CREAMS.—Take half an ounce of isinglass, dissolved in a little water, then put one pint of good cream, sweetened to the taste; boil it; when nearly cold, lay some apricot or raspberry jam on the bottom of a glass dish, and pour it over. This is most excellent.

TO RELIEVE CHOKED CATTLE.—Mix a spoonful of gunpowder with enough hog's lard to form a ball the size of a hen's egg—open the animal's mouth, and after pulling out the tongue lightly, chuck the ball of lard and powder into the throat, let go the tongue, and the work is done. This has been tried, and it produced immediate relief in every instance.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman wishes us to publish the following for the relief of suffering humanity. He says he has known a number of cures made by it, and all of them in a short time: Half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected, and a sound cure will speedily follow.—*Buffalo Republic.*

Editors Table.

ERRATA.—First article under the Horticultural head—Aug. number—last paragraph, for “leaving,” read *bearing*.

We invite attention to the Rules and Regulations found in another place, for the next STATE FAIR to be held at Milwaukee Oct. 3d, 4th and 5th. The premium list is published in pamphlet form and should be circulated in every neighborhood in the State. Persons wishing a copy should address Geo. O. Tiffany, Secretary Madison.

We would add, that the preparations for the next State Fair are being made on a large scale and it is hoped that there will be a large turnout. Arrangements have been made with the various Railroad Companies centering at Milwaukee to carry all stock and other articles too and from the Fair free of charge, and also to transport passengers at half the usual price—half fare.

The first day will be devoted to a grand trotting match and the reception and arrangement of articles for exhibition. Now, we say to all who want to spend two or three days pleasantly and profitably—*be there*. Send to the Secretary forthwith and get a copy of the premium list and regulations. Then go about preparing something to help make up the show.—It will be seen that liberal premiums are offered and the range larger than heretofore—there being a 3d premium in most cases.

WISCONSIN FARMER'S CLUB.—At an adjourned meeting of the Farmers' Club, held at the Exchange Hotel, in the village of Whitewater.

H. J. Starin offered an amendment to the Constitution of the Club, changing the name to “Farmers' and Mechanics' Club,” which was adopted. By this amendment, the third section of the Constitution is changed to “all kinds of Stock, Farm and Mechanical Products.”

On motion, the Club proceeded to elect officers by ballot, with the following result:

President—ADAM E. RAY.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Mulks, J. Cobb.

Recording Secretary—M. E. Conger.

Corresponding Sec.—S. B. Newcomb.

Treasurer—H. J. Starin.

Executive Committee—Joshua Thayer, N. P. Parsons, H. D. Converse, E. M. Rice.

On motion, Messrs. Wm. Birge, Rufus Cheney and H. J. Starin, were appointed a Committee to obtain suitable grounds for the Exhibitions of the Club, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

On motion, the Association then adjourned to meet again on the first Saturday in August next, at the Whitewater Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., to transact such business as may come before them.

H. HEMINGWAY, Secretary.

Whitewater, June, 1855.

COUNTY FAIRS.—The Green County Fair will be held at Monroe, September 25th and 26th. The premiums offered are liberal, and we doubt not will call together a large collection of the Agricultural and Mechanical products of Green county. On Wednesday, the second day of the Fair, a public sale of articles exhibited will take place.

ROCK COUNTY will hold her Fair at Janesville, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th. We have not seen the premium list, but will warrant it right; for there is no half-way business about the doings of this Society.

ILLINOIS ANNUAL STATE FAIR.—The Third Annual State Fair, for the State of Illinois, is to be held at Chicago, during the second week of October, 1855—Exhibition days: 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Hon. David J. Baker has been selected as the orator on that occasion.

The following are the general arrangements:

Articles will be received from the 1st to the 9th of October, inclusive, till 12 o'clock precisely. At that hour the Entry Office will be closed.

Examination by the judges of articles exhibited, October 10th and 11th.

General exhibition for the public, October 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

General sale day, Friday, October 12th.

The address will be delivered on Thursday afternoon, the 11th of October, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

It will be observed, that the Illinois State Fair comes off the week following that of ours. We like this arrangement, for it gives the citizens of both States, who wish, an opportunity to attend both.

MINNESOTA.—The Winona Argus says: “The census of this county has just been taken, and foots up as follows: Males, 1,405; Females, 1,021, making a total population of 2,426, which we take it, is pretty fair for a county that two years ago contained but a dozen or so of families.”

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY.—We understand that Gov. FARWELL has made arrangements with Messrs. Conant & Co., of Ohio for the establishment of an extensive machine shop and foundry in this place. One of the principle articles of manufacture will be steam engines. The opening of the Milwaukee & Mississippi road West to the Mississippi will bring us in direct communication with an extensive country; and Madison is destined to become an important business and manufacturing town at no distant day. In the matter of manufactures especially we are rapidly improving.

The establishment referred to is to be commenced forthwith. It will be of brick, and 126 in length.—*Madison Journal.*

CHURNS.—For the last three months we have been using DAVIS' PATENT ADJUSTABLE CHURN AND BUTTER-WORKER, manufactured by G. N. Smith, Berlin, Marquette county. We are pretty well acquainted with the various kinds of churns now, or which have been in use for the last twenty years, and we have no hesitation in saying, that we would not exchange this for any other. We advise farmers and others who want such an article, to obtain one of these churns. Persons in the vicinity of Madison can see these churns at the Dane County Store.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. MINOR who has been connected with the Watertown Chronicle for the past two years, has just retired from the chair editorial. In his valedictory he speaks thus of his successors: "From this date the Chronicle will be published by Messrs. Cullaton & Rose, both practical printers, and young gentlemen of superior business talent. The Editorial department will be conducted by Mr. Cullaton, who has already seen considerable 'service' in political 'warfare' in the 'Buck-eye State.' From our acquaintance with these gentlemen, we predict for the Chronicle a prosperity second to no weekly newspaper out of Milwaukee."

CHINESE VEGETABLES.—The Chinese Potato—*Dioscorea batatas*—is now successfully cultivated in France. It is said to be free from disease, and yields several tons of tubers to the acre. Experiments are being made with this vegetable in this country. A new and valuable pea from China has also been successfully tried in France.

☞ A baker was recently arrested at Pittsburg, on a charge of selling bread two ounces lighter than standard weight.

☞ Communications should be sent in as early in the month as convenience will allow.

AN ITEM FOR BUTTER MAKERS.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* recommends the following plan for keeping milk from souring in hot weather, says he has practiced it for years with good success:

"Milk in tin pails, and set them into fresh drawn water from the well, and let them stand say ten minutes—long enough to become what is called luke-warm; then strain the milk and you will have much more cream and of much better quality. By this method of raising cream, we seldom have more than one poor batch of butter in a session. Reader, try for yourself; it will cost nothing, but will give you a good return in good butter."

☞ The wheat crop in Upper Canada was never better than this year. Double the usual amount of land is sown.

HOGS ROOTING.—To prevent hogs from rooting, cut across the nose, just above the gristle of the snout, by which you will sever the nasal tendon, by which the operation is performed. Then split the gristle of the nose up and down the face, and the work is done. For the long-nosed, flap-eared breed, cut the nose off eighteen inches above the snout.

MEDITERRANEAN vs. WHITE WHEAT.—By a letter from the southern part of Michigan, one of the principal wheat growing regions of the State, says the *Elmira Republican*, we learn that the fly has ruined large tracts of White wheat; so much so that no attempt will be made to harvest, and that many of the fields have been plowed under, and summer crops substituted. On the other hand, equally large tracts of the Mediterranean, growing side by side with the White, have been left untouched and are looking thrifty, with the promise of a heavy yield.

This is an important fact to farmers, and will lead them to consider whether the advantages claimed for the White over the Mediterranean, are not over-balanced by the risk attending its culture.

☞ Plowing and sowing too much is the great fault of American farmers. We need more and better grazing lands. When a field ceases to produce a fair amount of grass, it may become necessary to plow, *till thoroughly*, and seed again; and it must be confessed that a large portion of our grazing lands are less productive than they might be made.

☞ Heavy rains have prevailed in western Texas, with prospect of injury to the cotton crop.

FRENCH MERINO BUCKS.—We would call the attention of our farmer friends—and especially those who keep sheep—to the fine French Bucks advertised in this number.—They are just what is needed to enlarge the size of our sheep, and double the weight and fineness of their fleeces.

It is no uncommon thing to double the value of a common flock of sheep in two or three years, by using the right kind of bucks; and that these are the right kind, there is no mistake—as weight and fineness of fleece, and size of carcass for mutton, are the great desideratum. All of which advantages are combined in the French Merino, together with ample hardiness and adaptation to our climate.

We would advise our friends to buy of resident, responsible men here in our own State, instead of transient peddlers, whose veracity and responsibility, to say the most, is always questionable. It is an undeniable fact, that the frauds practiced now-a-days, in the sheep trade are unprecedented, and farmers cannot exercise too much caution in purchasing imported stock.

We have no doubt but the sheep advertised by Mr. Powers are just what they purport to be. They certainly show well for themselves.

WISCONSIN FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The **SECOND ANNUAL FAIR** of this Association will be held at **MILWAUKEE**, in **YOUNG'S HALL**, on **Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday**, the 18th, 19th and 20th of September.

The objects for which the Society was organized, are:—To correct the nomenclature of our Western Pomology, as preparatory to the correction of our lists for general culture; which can only be effected by Conventions, with specimens of the different varieties of fruits in cultivation, accessible to all its members; by the free interchange of thought, and comparison of specimens, and by the appointment of a Board of Judges, well posted in regard to the different varieties; to correct the names in presence of the contributors; and by printing the result of their labors.

To decide upon the merits of different varieties, so far as practicable with peculiarities of growth and other characteristics; to aid the ignorant and unwary in detecting the frauds of itinerating tree dealers and self-constituted agents of respectable Nurserymen, who make their annual visits among our communities.—And to inspire among all classes a desire to cultivate liberally the best fruits, as increasing the comforts and attractions of home, as conducing to health, and as tending to general prosperity by retaining at home the tens of thousands of dollars annually sent abroad for

the purchase of fruits, which can be supplied from our own farms and gardens better than any where else.

We invite a general attendance of the lovers of good fruit from all parts of our State, and from other States. Bring along your fruits—three specimens of each variety, when practical.

Liberal premiums will be awarded to the contributors of the best fruits of the different varieties. For particulars, see Premium List.

Contributors should arrive on Monday evening to enable the Executive Committee to arrange the fruits upon the tables at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

J. C. BRAYTON, } Executive
CHAS. GIFFORD, } Committee.
A. G. HANFORD, }

September, 1855.

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Raspberries, Gooseberries, Apple Seedlings and Potatoes.

FRANCONIA and NORTH RIVER ANTWERP RASPBERRIES—very productive and good—fine market varieties. Price, \$1 per dozen; \$5 per hundred; \$30 per thousand.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY (*true*)—wonderfully productive—always free from mildew. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; yearling plants, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 hundred.

APPLE SEEDLINGS—Two years old, \$5 thousand; culls, \$2 per thousand.

SEED POTATOES of the following choice varieties, at the prices annexed, if ordered before the 10th of October, to be delivered this fall: Mexican Wild, Yam, Hall's June, Ash Kidney, Black Pink-eye, and Black Imperial—\$1 per bushel. Early Manly (the best early potato in cultivation) and Purple Chili, \$3 per bushel.

Each parcel will be carefully packed, marked, and delivered at the Railroad Depot, Express Office, or otherwise, as directed, after which they will be at the risk and expense of the purchaser. Orders, to avoid disappointment, should be sent early and accompanied with a remittance. Money promptly returned when unable to fill orders.

A. G. HANFORD.

Sept., 1855:3m

Waukesha, Wis.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS. GRAIN DRILLS AND BROADCAST SOWERS.

THE subscribers are Agents for Richard H. Pease's "**EXCELSIOR RAILROAD HORSE POWERS**," Threshers, Separators and Saw Mills; also, "**SEYMOUR'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL**," with or without Grass Seed Sower. All of which are for sale at the manufacturer's prices, adding freight.

Samples can be seen at our Ware-rooms, where we have, also, a large display of **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**, in endless variety.

Illustrated Handbills mailed to any address upon application.

LE FEVRE & GREENE,

81 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

Sept., 1855:4m

LANGLOIS & LAINE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, CAMPHINE, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY, BRUSHES, VARNISHES, ARTISTS' BRUSHES, COLORS & MATERIALS.

Wall Paper and Window Shades of every variety and style, always on hand

Ship Chandlery; all sizes of Ropes; Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c. &c.

Mixed Paints always on hand.

JAMES LANGLOIS.

J. D. B. LAINE.

Sept., 1855

137 Main st., Racine, Wis.

WISCONSIN

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

LE FEVRE & GREENE,

No. 81 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

Desire to call attention to their stock of

Farming Implements,

in which may be found almost every thing of use and benefit to the Farmer. We have constantly on hand, in great variety,

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOES, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN STALK CUTTERS, CORN and COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, CORN PLANTERS, SEED SOWERS, GARDEN ENGINES, and CHURNS of approved style.

Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Scythes, Snaths, Cradles, Axes, Chains, Crow Bars, in almost endless variety.

A full stock of

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE,

embracing Building Hardware, Cabinet Maker's Stock, Turning Lathes, and Tools for Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Millwrights, and Coopers, of the most celebrated brands.

Manufacturers of Wire Serecery.

Persons visiting Milwaukee are respectfully invited to look through our stock.

LE FEVRE & GREENE,

Nov., 1854.

Sign of the Plow.

SHANGHAI FOWLS.

THOSE desiring to procure eggs of this truly valuable Fowl, are informed that I shall be able to furnish them during the summer, at rates much below the ordinary prices. I offer them delivered at my residence at **One Dollar** per dozen; packed securely and sent as directed—at the risk of the purchaser—\$1.50 per dozen. I shall have some choice Chickens for sale this fall; those desirous to know any thing about my Fowls, will please write to MARK MILLER, Esq., the Editor of this Journal.—Orders must be accompanied with the Cash, and will be filled as they are received.

N. B. I keep but *one* variety of Fowls.

CHARLES SMITH.

Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.



Wright, Merrill & Co.,

BELOIT BOOK-STORE,

Dealers in Standard, Classical, Theological, Medical, Law, School, Miscellaneous, Blank Books, and all the new Publications furnished as soon as out; Publications of American Tract Society, American S. S. Union, and Mass. S. S. Society; Stationery, Paper Hangings, Drawing Paper, Gold and Steel Pens, Pencils, Inks, Ink Stands, together with a complete assortment of Musical Instruments, Melodeons, Violins, &c., &c.

Paper Rags taken in exchange for Books. Beloit, March. 1854. 1y

RHODES' FEVER & AGUE CURE,

FOR the prevention and cure of INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in *Malaria* or *Miasma*.

This is a NATURAL ANTIDOTE, which will entirely protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling *Malaria* or *Miasma*.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed in German, French, and Spanish, accompanying each bottle. Price One Dollar.—Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAS. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

PROOF OF SAFETY,

New York, June 11th, 1855.

"I have made a chemical examination of 'RHODES' FEVER AGUE CURE,' or 'ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,' and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

PROOF OF MERIT.

Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., }
May 2, 1855. }

MR. J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April.

I have sold about one half of it, and so far as the people have used it are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in every one who used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped, except by Quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

C. R. MCGINLY.

CAUTION TO AGUE SUFFERERS.

Take no more Arsenic Tonics, Mercury, Quinine, Febrifuges, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics of any kind. The well known inefficien-

cy of these noxious poisons proves them to be the offspring either of false medical principles, or of mercenary quacks. The only remedy in existence, that is both sure and harmless, is

RHODES' FEVER & AGUE CURE.

General Agent, GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee, and for sale by respectable dealers everywhere.

July, 1855: 1y ch sept.



CLEAR THE TRACK!

**Fall Arrival for 1855 of
HATS, CAPS, FURS & FINDINGS**

THE Cars have arrived and have brought the largest stock yet offered in this market, consisting in part of

FASHIONABLE FUR, MOLESKIN,
SILK, FELT, and WOOL HATS.

CAPS of Fur, Plush, Velvet, Cloth, Mohair, Glazed, &c., in every variety of style now worn.

FURS.—Muffs, Victorines, Wristlets, Pelarines, Fur Gloves and Over-coats. Over-shoes, Fancy Sleigh and Buffalo Robes, Down and Fur Trimmings, &c., all of which we have, some of the finest qualities, and a great variety.

LADIES' RIDING HATS and GAUNTLETS, Zephyr Coats and Hoods; Misses Beaver and Felt Hats.

Gent's Findings.

Shirts Stocks, Cravats, Collars, Suspender Braces, and Worsted Goods, a good supply.

GLOVES and MITTENS, superior to any thing ever yet offered in this market—a full supply.

The subscriber will endeavor to make it the interest of every individual to purchase of his stock, by selling a good article, low for cash, and will take pleasure in showing his Goods to all who may favor him with a call, at the SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, on the west side the river.

☐ Hats and Caps made to order.

☐ Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Junesville, Nov., 1854. J. R. BEALE.

SUFFOLK & ESSEX PIGS.

S. B. EDWARDS, of Troy, offers for sale a choice lot of SUFFOLK and ESSEX PIGS, bred from stock imported by Lewis G. Morris, of Morrissiana, N. Y. They will be delivered, if requested, at Eagle Centre Depot free of charge.

All communications addressed to him at East Troy, Wis., will be promptly attended to.
East Troy, June, 1854. jy

ROCK COUNTY NURSERY,

Situated in the Southern Limits of the City of
Janesville, East side of the River, on the
Telegraph Road to Beloit.

WE take this method of bringing to the notice of the public the fine stock of **FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.**, which we have the pleasure of offering for the Spring trade.

Our trees are of thrifty growth, in an *exposed situation*, on the *high prairie*, which renders them hardy and adapted to *any locality*, and therefore of much more value than those grown in a protected situation.

Our stock is large, and embraces the best varieties now in cultivation that will endure our climate. From strict care in propagation and rearing, we feel warranted in recommending them to the public.

APPLE TREES—from 5 to 8 feet high, 16 cents each. Dealers and Planters wishing one thousand or more, \$120 to \$140 per thousand.

STANDARD PEAR TREES—from three to seven years old 50 cents.

DWARF PEARS—large variety—on Anger's Quince, five feet high, 40 to 50 cents.

DWARF APPLE—35 cents.

CHERRY TREES—5 to 8 feet high, large variety, 25 to 50 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES—good variety, 15 to 25c.

RASPBERRIES—50 cents per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—four years old, part of which have fruited, 25 to 50 cents.

Care taken to furnish articles of the best quality and true to name.

NURSERY STOCKS, SETS, &c. furnished to those commencing business on liberal terms. All interested are invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to and trees packed and forwarded without delay.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

COLBY & WILLEY.

Janesville, Jan. 1st, 1855. : 1y

**H. FRIEND & BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,**

Dealers in **READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,
TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.**

**Corner King and Morris Streets,
MADISON, WIS.**

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Pure South Down Sheep,*

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New York, Jan. 1, 1855. : 1y

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER,

NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII.

MADISON, WIS., NOVEMBER, 1855.

NO. 11.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA FARMER.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH,

BY POWERS & SKINNER.

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising:

One page one year, \$50.00	Half page one year, \$40.00
" " half " " 40.00	Quarter " " 28.00
" " quarter " 28.00	One square, 12 lines, 1.00
" " one month, 10.00	one month, 1.00
Half page half year, 28.00	each subsequent m., 75

All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance. Favors solicited.

D. J. POWERS.

E. W. SKINNER.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Analysis of the Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*), and Watermelon (*Cucurbita citrullus*).

BY J. H. SALISBURY, M. D., OF NEW-YORK.

The varieties examined were the *Nutmeg Muskmelon* and the *Long Island Red-flesh Watermelon*. The fruit only was examined. Length of muskmelon, 6 inches; diameter, 5-4 inches. Length of watermelon, 14 inches; diameter, 6 inches.

Percentage of Water Dry Matter and Ash:

	M. melon.	W. melon.
Per centage of water,	90.987	94.898
" dry matter,	9.013	5.102
" ash,	0.271	0.248
" ash in dry matter,	3.007	4.861

The muskmelon contains but a trifle more water than the beet. The watermelon contains more than the muskmelon, and less than the cucumber. One ton of the fresh fruit of the muskmelon has 174-84 lbs. of organic matter, and 4-96 lbs. of inorganic matter. 36,900 lbs. of muskmelons, and 40,322 lbs. of watermelons, contain each 100 lbs. of inorganic matter, or ash.

	100 lbs. of Ash of Muskmelon.	100 lbs. of Ash of Watermelon.
Carbonic acid,	11.55	11.42
Silicic acid,	2.20	1.21
Phosphoric acid,	25.40	14.93
Sulphuric acid,	3.90	1.63

Phosphate of iron,	2.30	4.52
Lime,	5.85	7.32
Magnesia,	0.60	1.31
Potash,	8.35	23.95
Soda,	34.35	30.63
Chlorine,	5.20	1.81
	99.77	98.73

The muskmelon contains a very large percentage of phosphoric acid and soda, and considerable potash; the watermelon has a very large percentage of soda and potash, and is also quite rich in phosphoric acid. The occurrence of these bodies in such quantities, in these plants, explains to us why dead animal matter, as flesh, bones, &c., and common salt and ashes, have such a marked influence in promoting their growth and productiveness.

Proximate Organic Analysis of Fruit:

	100 lbs. of M. melon.		100 lbs. of W. melon.	
	Fresh.	Dry.	Fresh.	Dry.
Albumen,	0,918	10,219	0,572	11,403
Casein,	0,442	4,952	0,004	0,080
Dextrine,	1,142	12,800	0,318	6,340
Starch,	trace.	trace.	none.	none.
Sugar & extr't	5,250	58,952	3,020	60,267
Chlorophyl,	0,004	0,044	0,006	0,120
Fat, wax & resin	0,038	0,415	0,022	0,440
Citric acid,	trace.	trace.	0,007	0,140
Malic acid,	0,007	0,077	0,009	0,150
Tartaric acid,	0,005	0,055	trace.	trace.
Fibre,	1,123	12,393	1,058	21,030
Dry matter,	8,929	100	5,016	100
Water,	90,987		94,898	
	99,916		99,914	

The large percentage of albumen, dextrine and sugar, with a small quantity of acids, shows us the reason of the peculiar rich flavor of the fruit of the melon.

Ultimate Organic Analysis.

	100 parts of dry fruit of the Muskmelon.	Watermelon.
Yield of Nitrogen,	2,238	1,739
" Oxygen,	43,905	43,187
" Carbon,	44,820	43,764
" Hydrogen,	6,832	6,872

The melon furnishes a mild, but very pleasant liquor; for this use the muskmelon is much superior to the watermelon.

Wisconsin State Fair.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, took place at Milwaukee, the first week in October, and we are pleased to record the fact that it was much more successful than any previous exhibition. Our time was so occupied during the Fair, in attending to the duties assigned us, that we were unable to take but a hasty glance at most of its departments. Notwithstanding the weather was unpropitious, the crowd of visitors was large, and all seemed pleased to witness so fine an exhibition of the handi-work and productions of our State.

HORSES.—The show of horses was magnificent—not only large in number, but most of the animals were of superior stock and make. The trotting match came off on Tuesday, the first day of the fair—at which the following entries were made:

A. Gallineau, Milwaukee, one stallion under 5 years, "Young Boudin."

P. Doyle, Sun Prairie, 1 stallion, 5 years, "Green Mountain Boy."

G. W. Nickerson, Mil., 1 stallion, (James Bird,) 1 grey gelding, (Corn Cracker.)

John Gale, Merton, 1 stallion, (Bucephalus)

D. J. Woodward, Beaver Dam, 1 stallion, "Yankee Bill."

W. H. Needham, Oak Grove, 1 stallion, "Gray Stranger."

A. Armstrong, Mukwonago, 1 stallion, (David Hill.)

C. J. Bullock, Sauk City, 1 stallion, (North America.)

G. Dutcher, Madison, 1 bay mare, 1 bay or brown horse.

W. L. Utley, Racine, 1 bay stallion, Green Mt. Boy.

J. S. Noshier, Delaware, 1 bay stallion, (Red Reuben.)

S. B. & J. Davis, Milwaukee, 1 pr. matched horses.

C. H. Porter & Co., Mil., 1 pair trotting horses.

J. D. Hathaway, Milwaukee, one trotting mare.

S. B. & J. Davis, Mil., 1 stallion, (Barney Boreum.)

Order of trotting, with time annexed.

OLD STALLIONS.	TIME.
1. "Bucephalus," (3d. premium,) 1.59	
"Yankee Bill," (2nd premium,) 2.57	

3. "Gray Stranger,"	3.06 1-2
4. "North America," (1st premium,) 2.50	
5. "Barney Boreum,"	3.06 1-2

YOUNG STALLIONS. TIME.

1. "Black Weasel,"	3.27
2. "Green Mountain Boy," (Doyle,) 3.31	
3. "Red Reuben," 2d, premium, 3.11	
4. "James Bird," broke and came in on a walk.	
5. "David Hill," 1st premium, 3.09	
6. "Green Mountain Boy," Utley—3d premium, 3.19	
7. "Young Boudin,"	3.34

SINGLE GELDINGS, TIME.

1. "Corn Cracker," 1st prem. 2.50 1-2	
2. Brown Horse, Rouse, 3.07	
3. Dutcher Horse, 3d prem. 2.56	
4. "Nelly Bly," 2d premium, 2.51 1-2	

This feature of the Fair created a good deal of interest, and was most successful. We doubt whether a finer display of horses has been made at any State exhibition than was seen at this,

CATTLE.—This department was well sustained, compared with previous exhibitions, though we do not think much better. It was made up of Short Horns, Devons and Grades—the first greatly prevailing in numbers. There were many handsome specimens.

SHEEP.—The show of Sheep was not so large in numbers as last year, still we regard it more creditable to the State, as all the sheep were owned in the State, and with but few exceptions, raised here; while last year the exhibition partook largely of foreign stock.

E. M. DANFORTH, of Summit, showed some 40 full blood Spanish and French Merinos, with their crosses; also, 5 bucks—very superior animals—one a thorough bred French Merino, imported from France. We never saw better specimens of sheep than some of these bucks.

E. W. EDGERTON, President of the Society, showed some good sheep. Also, H. D. WELD, of Greenfield, five pens.

SWINE.—This department, we must say, was very meagre in numbers, though there were a few good hogs. J. CARPENTER, of Waukesha, showed a one year old Suffolk boar—a fine specimen of the breed. J. S. ROGERS, of Burlington, showed good hogs of the same breed.

FOWLS.—There was a great falling off from last year in this show. This we anticipated, for the hen-fever has turned, and we think its

subjects pretty safe from a relapse. With the exception of a coop of *Shanghais* and a coop of *Bantams* (both first rate) presented by J. Carpenter, of Waukesha, this show was hardly worth looking at.

There was a good show of Dairy products, also of vegetables and grains. This part of the Fair was much better than that of any previous one.

One of the Society's tents was occupied with carriages and cabinet work, among which we noticed many fine specimens.

In the floral line, we have to notice two very beautiful designs, presented, one, by C. Gifford, and the other by R. G. Parker of Milwaukee:

FRUITS.—The large double tent of the Society was devoted to fruits, and the point of attraction. The show was large and most magnificent. We do not believe that so fine a show of apples has ever before been seen in this country. We are not alone in this opinion, for we heard the remark made by many, (who said they had attended like exhibitions in the eastern States,) that they never before had looked upon such apples. There were also peaches, pears and quinces, hard to excel.

Among the principal exhibitors, we notice the names of D. Mathews, Burlington, John Bell, Gardners Prairie, A. G. Hanford, Waukesha, J. C. Brayton, Aztalan, R. Gilbert, Wauwatosa, L. M. Burdick, Lake, More Spears, Brookfield, J. C. Howard.

G. P. PEPPER made a fine display of preserved fruits, taken from his own grounds—Plums, Peaches, Goosberries and Cherries.—They were neatly put up in glass jars, and added very much to the show of fruits.

FINE ARTS.—The building erected expressly for this department was crowded with a profusion of fine specimens of art.

Illinois State Fair.

The third annual Exhibition of the Illinois State Agricultural Society was held at Chicago, the second week in October. We spent two days at this gathering, and found ample employment in viewing the various departments. The show was a splendid one, and elicited the admiration of all who were present. Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts were represented in a manner that the farmers and mechanics of Illinois have cause to be proud of.

The grounds were well chosen and contained about forty acres, enclosed with a tight board fence. The stalls for horses and cattle (some 500) occupied nearly three sides of the enclosure; built in a substantial and comfortable manner. Each stall was designed for a single animal alone. They were about seven feet wide—separated with tight board partitions, and covered with water-proof roofing. The pens for sheep and hogs (about 200) were arranged in two lines near one corner of the grounds, in front of the cattle stalls. Three halls, constructed of timber and canvas—each 75 by 200 feet—were occupied—one with fruits, vegetables, grains, grasses, minerals, &c,—one with mechanical productions, and the third with manufactures—all filled to overflow. Near the centre of the grounds, stood the temple of fine arts, very prettily designed, but not one fourth large enough. A little distance from this, stood the floral tent, and near by, a building for the trial of machinery by steam power. The agricultural implements, with a large number of miscellanies, were displayed on the open ground. Thus we have given a brief outline of the ground arrangements, by which the reader can form some idea of the extent of this grand Industrial Exhibition.

We should be pleased to enter into a detailed account of the various departments would our limits permit. As it is, we can only say, that the whole Exhibition was successful. All the arrangements seem to have been wisely planned and faithfully carried out. The weather was lovely, and the number of visitors exceeded all expectation.

We must say that the show of cattle was magnificent. We would also allude to a valuable and interesting contribution made by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. It consisted of specimens of the grasses, canes, woods, minerals, soils, stones, &c., of Illinois,—collected for the Company, by a son of Dr. J. A. KENNICOTT. In this collection, might be read something of the agricultural capabilities of the State.

County Fairs.

We have not been able to attend any of the County Fairs. We learn, however, through the local papers, that many of them have been very successful, and manifested an increasing interest in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

ROCK COUNTY.—The receipts of the Rock

County Society were nearly \$1,500, which shows an excess of five or six hundred dollars over any previous year of its existence. This Society has established fair grounds, and is the most flourishing one in the State. The *Gazette* says:

"No previous one has elicited so great an interest, attracted so large an attendance or equalled it in general excellence and merit. A larger number of entries were made than last year, and in some of the departments there was a marked improvement in the number and quality of the articles exhibited. A want of room, both for exhibitors and visitors was apparent, but this difficulty will be remedied another year, when the society fit up their new grounds in the southern part of the city."

WALWORTH COUNTY.—We are told the Fair of this Society was the most successful it has ever been. The receipts were about \$800.—Fair grounds have been located and enclosed at Elkhorn, for a term of years.

GREEN COUNTY.—This Society is in a most flourishing condition. It has established Fair grounds at Monroe. The last Fair is represented to have been better than any previous one.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—We learn from the *Whitewater Gazette* that the Fair of this Co., was meagerly attended, not for the want of interest among the farmers, but on account of the wet weather, rendering the roads so muddy that stock could not be driven in.

KENOSHA COUNTY.—The *Kenosha Democrat* says of the Fair held by the Society of this County:

"There was a large attendance of farmers and business men of the County, and the exhibition of stock, agricultural implements, fruits, and fancy articles, was all calculated to give a stranger a correct idea of the advancement made by Kenosha County in the elements of wealth, comfort and progress.

"It is well known that no county in the State can show handsomer blooded stock than Kenosha, and though there was not so large a display of cattle as usual, there was yet sufficient to keep up the reputation of the County.

"We have never seen finer fruits in any market in the country. Apples, Pears, Peaches, and Grapes, to perfection.

☞ The decline of our foreign imports within eight months has been twenty-four millions of dollars.

GRECIAN FARMERS.—We are told in a lecture on Life in Greece, by Prof. FELTON, of Cambridge, that the love of rural life was one of the deepest passions of the Grecian heart. The early Greek philosophers carefully observed the phenomena of the heavens, and were skilled in the arts of the season. The habits of animals, the properties of soils and their adaptation to different kinds of crops, were matters of which they knew. Wagons, carts, plows and harrows were manufactured on the farm or in its vicinity, and the wood used was chosen with care. Corn was ground in a mortar with a pestle, and in later times in a mill. The list of other implements, such as scythes, saws, spades, use of guano, sea-weed, and commoner substances, was perfectly understood. Land was allowed to recover its strength by lying fallow. The time for mowing was carefully determined, and the hay-ricks made with due precautions against both damp and spontaneous combustion. When the time of harvest came, the laborers of Athens ranged themselves round the agora and waited to be employed by the farmers.

The grain was separated from the straw by horses, oxen and mules, in a circular threshing floor, usually placed on an eminence in the open field. A pole was set up in the centre, and the cattle fastened to it by a rope reaching to the circumference. They moved round it until they were bro't up at the centre by the winding up of the rope, and were then turned into the opposite direction till it was unwound. Sometimes a rude threshing machine, toothed with stones or iron, or a flail, was employed. In Homer's time a winnowing machine was used also. When the harvest was completed, the event was celebrated by a festival. The culture of the vine was a subject of importance, and the selection of a spot for a vineyard, the direction of its exposure, the effects of climate and particular winds, were sedulously considered.—Hedging, weeding, setting out slips, the treatment of the vine, were all described by writers before the time of Virgil.

☞ Hop vines grow spontaneously in Kansas, and in some places are so abundant, that they might be gathered with profit as an article of commerce.

Small Farms.

Most farmers, and especially those who are just commencing life, are ambitious of possessing large farms. Nothing short of a hundred acres will suffice, and rather than not be gratified in this, they will involve themselves in debt which will press upon their energies like an incubus, all their subsequent days. One thing which ought always to be taken into consideration by young men is, that he who possesses, even in fee-simple a large farm, can never cultivate it so thoroughly as he could a smaller one. The greater the number of acres, the greater of course will be the amount of fencing. The taxes, also, and the interest on the capital invested are to be deducted from the often meagre accretable profits of the soil. As there are few large farms that produce enough to manure them properly, the owners are under the necessity of purchasing large quantities, or contenting themselves with slight and unremunerating crops. Where one has a small farm, which involves but a comparatively small expense for it is not impossible so to concentrate energy and capital, as to keep all parts continually progressing; liberal applications of highly efficient and stimulating manures can be made to the arable portion, and remunerative and even affluent crops secured from the very fields, which, were their number or superficial extent to be doubled or even trebled, would scarcely compensate, by their products, the labor of fencing and carrying them on. In very many cases when but a single acre has been cultivated the profit has exceeded one hundred dollars, which is more than the industrious and hard-working farmer often realizes from forty.—A Roman citizen who owned but seven acres, which were cultivated by himself and an only daughter, flourished and grew rich. The people wondered, but how was their surprise augmented, when upon dividing and disposing of one half his freehold, they perceived that the annual amount of his crops, instead of diminishing in the ratio of the diminution of his possession, actually increased. They attributed this, to them, astonishing phenomenon to magic, and Cressian was arraigned before the proper tribunal as a necromancer who prospered through his knowledge of sorcery or the black art. To refute this

charge, Cressian produced his plows, carts, and other implements of husbandry, and introduced his daughter. "These," said he, "are my only implements, and industry my only art." In our own country similar results have been experienced.—Small farms are always more productive, in proportion to their superficial extent, than larger ones.

WHEAT TO ENGLAND.—The consumption of wheat in Great Britain is reckoned at 160,000,000 bushels per annum, which is about $5\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per head, or 2 bushels per head more than the consumption of the United States, according to the results of the census of 1850. The average full produce of the United Kingdom is by the best authorities given at 120,000,000 quarters. The result is thus:

Full average crop,	bush. 144,000,000
Less for seed,	24,000,000

120,000,000

Usual consumption,	160,000,000
--------------------	-------------

Average annual deficit, 40,000,000

This leaves 40,000,000 bushels to be imported in ordinary years of good harvest and usual production. We may therefore count on a ready market for any surplus which our farmers can produce. Nor will there be any necessity for converting the "staff of life" into intoxicating liquors.—But it will *all* be wanted for BREAD.—*Life Illustrated.*

BREAD FROM GROWN WHEAT.—For the benefit of our neighbors who have sprouted wheat, and also a mercy to the miller, please insert in your paper the following recipe for making bread from grown wheat:

Place the flower in a pan under the stove, or where it may become hot and keep so for five or six hours, until thoroughly dried through. Knead the dough harder by working in more flour, and bake slower and longer, so as to dry out the moisture, and you will have light, dry, white bread. A little alum will improve it, if the wheat was badly sprouted.

H. J. C.

[We have seen samples of bread, made from new, grown wheat, according to the above recipe. The bread was free from clammy moisture, and of good quality.—*Western Chron.*

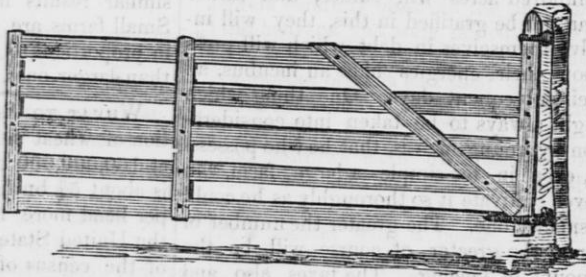
FARM GATES.

We copy the following plans and description of two Farm Gates from the Transactions of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society:

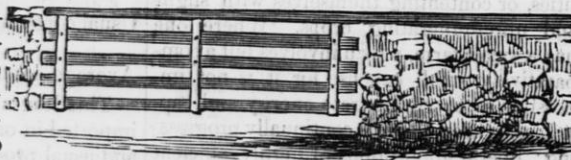
Mr. Assahel Smith, of Hanover, presented two plans for a gate, a full representation of which, by engravings, accompanies this report, with an explanation, by Mr. S., of both plans.

SPECIFICATION FOR A YARD GATE.—Let the bar tree be of good timber, 4 or 5 inches square,

into which tenon put the bars and make them fast. The brace, to be 2 by 3 inches, halved into the bars, with a foot inserted into the bar tree. The bars are supported by an uprigh (B) at one third the length of the gate. The improvement claimed is the manner of fixing the brace, which is effectual in preventing the gate from sagging in its use for more than 18 years.



FARM GATE.—The uprights, 1, 5, and 3, are double, receiving the bars fastened by a screw bolt, and are tenoned into a horizontal timber, long enough, by the addition of a small weight, to



balance the gate. The improvements claimed, are the manner of fastening the bars between the uprights, and fitting the gate to a stone wall, as shown in the plate.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.—I have heretofore addressed you in relation to the subject of Mediterranean wheat, stating its exemption from the attacks of the fly, and the facts of its superior yield. The late harvest has given me another opportunity to test its qualities in these respects; and I am happy to say that most favorable expectations have been realized in regard to it. While nearly all the wheat of my neighbors, of other varieties, suffered more or less severely from the fly, my Mediterranean escaped entirely, and has yielded me an average of 27 bus. to the acre. I am convinced that, taking all things into account, this is the best and safest wheat that can be sown at the present time. I have a quantity of the wheat yet on hand, in an excellent condition for sowing, which I will accommodate farmers with at the market price.—A. Y. MOORE, Schoolcraft, Mich., in the *Kalamazoo Gaz.*

TIME TO CUT TIMBER.—I know by experience that timber cut in May will last

twice as long as that cut in February, without respect to the moon; the reason of this is, that in May the sap flows up out of the wood and gathers under the bark and in it; so that timber cut in May is not subject to the rotting influence of the sap, which in February or the winter time has returned into the wood, filling every pore. Some think the sap goes down into the roots of the trees in winter, which is evidently not so; for cut a tree in the dead of winter, let it be until May; it will then peel off its bark almost as well as if it had been cut after the sap begins to flow; which proves that the sap lies imbedded in the wood during winter—and timber cut when it is in that state is subject to rot, or be eaten with worms.—[Cor. of Pa. Farm Journal.]

By the Hudson barges, on Monday week, there were received at N. York 17,500 bbls. of flour, 41,000 bushels of corn, 20,000 bushels of oats, besides the arrivals kept private by the forwarders.

Farmers Study your Profession.

We invite every reader of the FARMER, especially those who follow Agricultural pursuits for a business—to read and ponder well the sensible, wholesome advice contained in the following communication, copied from the Tennessee Whig. The writer draws a perfect portrait of the condition of his brethren of the plow. There is no calling of life more honorable than that of Agriculture; yet, the great mass of those who are engaged in the occupation, regard themselves as forced into it by circumstances—as mere “hewers of wood and drawers of water.” But not so with the intelligent farmer, who studies his profession as men of the other professions do theirs. He feels no degradation or drudgery in his calling.

MR. EDITOR:—It is somewhat strange that the little time farmers devote to literary pursuits they spend in acquiring *political* in preference to *agricultural* knowledge. We now address the farming community:

The lawyer spends his time in pouring over his law-books, acquiring a knowledge of jurisprudence. The physician dissects the human body, ascertains the precise location of every artery, vein, muscle, nerve, bone, &c., &c.; acquires a knowledge of the condition of health, and the cause of disease. The minister ponders over the Sacred Scriptures, and reads works that will afford him knowledge of divinity. In short, they all “study their profession.” Now, how is it with the great mass of those who devote their time to tilling the soil? You profess to be farmers—agriculturists—and yet almost the sum total of your reading and study is of a political character. We are denominated a nation of farmers; yet we patronize and support about three thousand *political* and but sixty or or seventy *agricultural* papers—about in the ratio of forty-five to one. The greatest source of our nation's wealth and prosperity is in her agriculture. Our schools and colleges for disseminating a knowledge of the professions, law, medicine and divinity, are numerous (all well enough); yet the whole nation can scarcely boast of one such institution for the spread of a scientific knowledge of agricultural operations. We read with delight and admiration of our vast exports of agricultural products; yet, do little or nothing, in the aggregate, to keep up the productiveness of our virgin soil. We boast of our privilege of having a voice in the elevation of our officers; yet vote for men unskilled in our profession, who will legislate on any and every subject save that of spreading about scientific knowledge of agricultural pursuits. Each State, county and town throughout the Union, almost, has its regular meetings for the discussion of agricultural topics, compared with the political.

Now, farmers, our appeal is to you—to you who have the power of swaying every legisla-

tive body in the Union—to you who may say to them, Legislate for us, encourage our profession, attend to our wants, do what you can at least to aid us in discharging successfully the most important duty devolving upon man, or it shall be our most imperative duty to act the part of Cromwell—to throw you out of our employ, and place those in your stead who will do our bidding. We say to you, the question is asked—Shall this state of things continue, so long as “water runs” and mankind are born with the demand of food stamped upon their constitutions? We have more confidence and faith in growing intelligence of American farmers than to believe that such a system of things will long be permitted to exist, Farmers, awake! behold your dignity and your strength! Exercise the power you have for your own best interests and the good of the race, and your wants will not be neglected. Every farmer or tiller of the soil may aid in this great work.

If your library consists of but half a dozen volumes, let one at least be devoted to agriculture. If you obtain and read two periodicals, let one be devoted to agricultural topics. And since *farming* is your profession, if you should read four or more papers, let two or more be devoted to the same subject. If in the future you should contribute your mite for the erection and support of two institutions of learning, let one have an agricultural education, if one can be had in America—if not, patronize the schools of the “Old World.” If you attend conventions, fail not to attend the agricultural conventions. If one or two associations are to be attended, political or agricultural, patronize the latter. When you cast your vote into the ballot box, let it be for one who will advocate boldly and faithfully the interest of your profession as here set forth, or as the minister to his text, how long, think you, it would be till the farmer's calling would be as honorable as though he were classed with the titled nobility? How long, think you, it would be sought by the educated, the talented, and the wealthy? How long before his occupation would be loved, desired, admired and sought?

A YOUNG FARMER.

PECULIAR PROPERTY OF GLASS.—A writer in the Scientific American says:—“There is a peculiarity in common glass I am unable to explain as yet, and which, perhaps, if thoroughly understood, might be the means of making known a principle of incalculable worth to the world. It is well known to many that glass may be easily filed, sawed, cut, drilled or turned by keeping the edge of the tool constantly wet with spirits of turpentine. Now what is the action of the spirits of turpentine? Is it electro-chemical, produced by friction, or is it merely chemical, only dissolving the carbon or other hard ingredients in its composition?—*Exchange*”

Stock Register.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Black Leg.

MESSEES. EDITORS:—I have, from time to time, in the columns of the FARMER, observed numerous inquiries for information in regard to the nature of, and antidotes for the BLACK LEG.—My experience with that disease is not of recent date, but extends back some twelve or fifteen years, while I was yet living with my father, in the State of New York. At that time it appeared almost in the form of an epidemic.—Simultaneously it attacked cattle in all parts of the neighborhood, and in every instance proved fatal, until they began to use the remedy which I give below.

The first symptoms we observed were, that the victim commenced kicking with the leg affected, in a manner that showed that its pain was excruciating, with a peculiar wildness that was not to be mistaken. A valuable cow of my father's was taken, and he tried all the means he could think of—such as cutting open her flank and washing it with every cooling application he could think of, ending by cutting a gash to the bone and filling it with salt. On the second day she died, and on opening her was found to be mortified, even to the spine and kidneys. I am thus particular in describing the symptoms, as I have seen no case of Black-Leg in the West, and possibly might have been a different disease. The knowledge of the remedy we got from an intelligent Irishman, recently from the old country.

Take of hog's fat, about a quart, or less, (according to the size of the animal, or violence of the attack,) and in that steep as much tansy or yarrow as you can crowd into it—steep until all the strength is exhausted; strain, and give it as warm as you can without burning.

Never, in any single instance, if applied in any reasonable time, did it fail to effect a speedy and permanent cure. It is a very simple remedy, and easily tried. A number of my neighbors here, that saw its virtues so successful at the East, have every confidence that it would be as successful here.

I think it is the duty of every farmer to contribute all he can, towards the diffusion of knowledge, connected with agriculture in every form.

HIRAM WRIGHT.

Lewiston, Columoia co., Wis., Oct., 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

MESSEES. EDITORS:—In looking over the September number of your paper, I see inquiries raised about the disease in cattle, called BLACK LEG. I offer the following as my experience with that disease among my cattle:

After some had died, I tried to save one, a choice yearling heifer. She had laid about eight hours, when I returned home. I first gave her one teaspoonful of Davis' Pain Killer, one of Bristol's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and one of spirits camphor, in a half pint of lard, and half a pint of strong soap suds. I found that there was a yellow sediment settling under the skin, which, when tapped on with the end of the finger, had the appearance of being air. I cut the skin and let it discharge all it would; then bathed the parts affected with the pain killer and liniment combined. After repeating this once—she having previously commenced to swell and bloat—found it necessary to let the air out, which I did with a common pocket knife. After letting out the air, she commenced to get well, and in eight hours would eat some. After the medicine operates there is no danger, only keep them dry. I have pursued the same course since with others—except letting out the air—with good success, and lost none under it.

To prevent the Black Leg, give plenty of soot and salt.

S. SMITH.

Lafayette county, Wis., Oct., 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

PREVENTION OF BLACK LEG.—MESSEES. EDITORS:—I have seen in the FARMER articles from two different individuals, asking for a cure or preventive of Blackleg in cattle. I have had some experience, and think it my duty to circulate what I know. This disease was prevalent in the county where I resided, in England, viz: Lancashire.

Preventive.—Take spring calves in the month of October; cut a small incision in the hollow above the foot—on the top of the flesh a small blue vein appears; take a crooked instrument, the shape of an awl, and put the point under the vein, raise it up so that it can be cut, and take about an eighth of an inch out of the vein. Don't sew up the incision. It must be done on all the four feet.

I have cut many hundreds, and known of thousands being cut, and never knew of one dying with the above disease, after being cut.

MATHEW TOWERS.

Omro, Winnebago co., Wis. Sept., 1855.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

Milk Fever.

MESSEURS. EDITORS:—Having just met with very decided success in experimenting on Milk Fever—a disease very apt to attack cows in very good condition, coming in during the summer season;—and, as I have known of many valuable cows being lost by the same disease, I thought I would like to have others try the same remedy.

Having been called by a neighbor to see a fine cow, to all appearance in the last stages, I told him at once, I thought there was no help for her, as I had lost one or two when I commenced with them, before they were near as bad, and had the help of good Farriers. But he was very anxious, it being his only cow, to try something. I told him I would bleed her, (the bleeding, however, I have very little faith in); and, as she was lying quite near the water, I remarked to the owner, that she would be a good subject to experiment on; accordingly, we commenced pouring on cold water and rubbing her briskly, and in half an hour there was a change for the better. He followed up a very free use of cold water during the afternoon, rubbing her well in the intervals. At night she would eat food when put into her mouth; and in the morning, when he went to look after her, found her up and feeding; and is now, the third day since, well and giving a fine pail of milk. So much for cold water.

LUTHER RAWSON.

Oak Creek, Wis., Sept., 1855.

COLOR OF HORSES.—A proverb says, "a good horse cannot be of a bad color." Domestication appears to have the effect of multiplying the colors of animals. The prevailing color of the wild species is a bright bay; but Foster says that among the troops he saw in Central Asia, the dun and grayish brown colors were most frequent. Bell judges the chesnut to be most common in Tartarian districts. Sir Francis Head states that many of the horses of the Panama are pie-bald. The black is rarely found among the Arabians. The leopard spotted is said to be frequent in China. With us [England] it ranges from milk-white to coal-black. Some persons are inclined to give the preference to the dark colors, from the fact, that among animals generally, the lighter the skin the weaker the energy. Lord Bacon seems to have entertained the same idea, when he asserted white to be the color of defect.

The Experiment.

There has been a great diversity of opinion as to which is the most profitable breed of sheep. Sometimes it has been the South-Down, again the Leicester, then the Merino, or the Saxon. The same diversity still exists, and will continue to do so as long as sheep are raised or woolen goods worn, and that, we hope, will be for some generations yet.

Men have imported overgrown specimens of sheep, and fitting them up cunningly have gone about the country peddling sheep upon the strength of the monstrosities which they exhibited, and taking advantage of the cupidity and stupidity of farmers, have picked their pockets till their own are running over with their ill-gotten gains. Others, again, have taken native Merinos, and by a little extra finishing up of the outward animal, and a larger investment in impudence and brass, have duped the ignorant and realized fortunes.

The result has been that there are now three great sheep parties in the country—the French, the Silesian, and the Merino—and if sheep could be politicians, we should very likely have a venerable specimen of each up for President. What capital times there would be in the canvass. What extraordinary qualities the several candidates would be found to possess, and what magnificent promises would be made by their several partisans. "If you elect me," says the French, "I make all your little sheeps so big as one elephant, and he shear whole wagon load of wool every time." "Elect me," says the Silesian, "and you no any more vant silk worm. I make your sheep shear all silk, just so goat as any man never seed before." "Put me in," says the Merino, "and I guess I'll lick all creation, and all other sheep will be no where." It would be a capital time, to be sure.

But as we cannot have a ram for President, and the proof of superiority thus brought to the universal test of this renowned nation, the ballot box, I have placed one hundred ewes at the disposal of the persons who are most active in their advocacy of the several breeds. The test proposed is a fair one, if properly conducted, and if not accepted by those persons, is a pretty sure indication that they dare not bring their boasted breeds to a practical examination. As yet, Mr. LADD, on the part

of the Silesians, is the only one who has given notice of his intention to take a share in the proposed test.

So far as I am individually concerned, I care nothing for it, as it would involve a great deal of expense, as well as care and anxiety; but so far as setting at rest the contentions, in a great degree fruitless, I should be glad to see the experiment carried through. We should much prefer to have some person like our friend DICKINSON, of Victor, undertake it, for he has the time and could give it his personal attention, and certainly has such ewes as no one could object to. Perhaps he will consent to take our place. What say you, brother DICKINSON?—P. in *Wool Grower and Stock Register*.

Corn and Cob Meal for Horses.

One of the editors of the *Michigan Farmer* has been experimenting on corn and cob meal, as horse feed, for a couple of months, exclusively, and with the following results. After one month's feeding, febrile symptoms were occasionally observed in one of the horses, such as short and quick breathing, &c.

On stating the case to Dr. Dadd, the skillful veterinary surgeon of Boston, it elicited the following valuable letter. The importance of occasional change of food which it recommends, is not sufficiently attended to by our farmers in feeding their stock:

"As regards your horse, I would (if he is no better) change the diet immediately. He is probably suffering from acute or chronic indigestion, which is very apt to occur in animals when kept too long on one kind of diet.

"No facts in dietetics is better established than that of the impossibility of long sustaining health, or even life, on one kind of diet. It fails to support nutrition.—(See Liebig and Carpenter.) The animals experimented upon, after a certain length of time, seemed willing to endure starvation rather than live on one kind of diet. As regards the adult horse, however, he will exist for some time on highly nutritious articles, such as oats, barley, corn meal, &c. They do not require so much of the flesh-making principles as the young and growing animal, which not only requires sufficient carbon in the form of food

to renovate the tissues, but also enough for growth and development.

"The adult, however, requires a greater *variety* of food than the latter, to support the integrity of his organization, consequently, as you have fed your horse on *corn and cob meal all winter*, there may be a disproportion between the amount of carbon, [in the form of food,] and the oxygen respired, hence his digestion must be deranged, or carbon, in the form of fat, is deposited in the various tissues.

"A fat horse, of course you are aware, is not the one for fast work nor fatigue, and, the emaciated excepted, is more likely to become sick, from the least exciting cause.

"On the other hand, an excess of carbonaceous material deranging the stomach—it holding sympathetic relation with the brain—is apt to terminate in staggers, &c. It should be known to horsemen, that an adult horse ought not to increase in weight from year to year; the food may be proportioned to work; any increase of flesh or fat is a signal to dip a lighter hand in the meal bag; that is, if you want to keep disease and death at bay.

"It pays to fatten *cattle, sheep, and swine*, because the result is dollars and cents; but you may depend that it is losing a spec, to fatten horses; for among such I have the most practice, their disease being more difficult to control than when occurring in others, in fair working order.

"As regards *corn and cob meal*, I think it operates injuriously on a great many horses.

"In the first place, they do not always masticate it properly, it being soft and easily insalivated, they are apt to *bolt* it, as the saying is; it then runs into fermentation, resulting in flatulent or spasmodic cholera.

"In order to obviate the difficulty, the meal ought to be mixed with cut hay or straw, articles that must be masticated ere swallowed. Should the digestive organs be deranged, meal ferments very rapidly, inducing flatulency,

"I should not object to giving a horse a feed of corn and cob meal occasionally, mixing it with cut hay and a little salt.—Salt is a good antiseptic—prevents fermentation—affords, by the decomposition in the stomach, muriatic acid and soda; aids digestion and prevents the generation of worms.

"The best remedies for restoring the digestive functions are:

"Powdered Gentian 1 oz.

do. Salt, 2 oz.

Powdered Ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

do. Charcoal, 1 oz."

"Mix, divide into 8 parts, and give one with the food, night and morning."—[Pa. Farm Journal.

Sheep Shearing in Spain.

We make the following extract from the forthcoming Agricultural Report on the sheep husbandry of Spain:

"The season for sheep-shearing in Spain, like the harvest and the vintage in corn and wine countries, is a time of great festivity and rejoicing, both to the proprietor and workmen. A multitude of shearers, washers and other attendants are fed upon the flesh of the culled sheep, and it would seem that the slaughter occasioned by this season of feasting would be sufficient to consume the whole flock.

"The operation of shearing commences on the 1st of May, provided the weather be fair; for if the wool be not quite dry, the fleeces, which are piled close upon one another as soon as they are taken off, would foment and rot. It is for this reason that the business is performed in large spacious buildings called 'esquileos,' which are usually so arranged as to receive entire flocks of twenty, forty, and even sixty thousand sheep; and besides, the constitutions of ewes are such that if they were exposed, immediately after shearing, to the air of a bleak, stormy night, they would all perish.

"A certain number of sheep are led into the great slaughter house, built in the form of a parallelogram, four or five hundred feet long and one hundred wide, where they remain during the day. As many sheep as it is judged can be dispatched by the shearers, the next day are driven into a long narrow passage, called 'sudadero,' or sweating place, where they remain all night, crowded as closely as possible together, in order that they may profusely sweat which is to soften the wool for the shears, and, as the shepherd says, 'to oil their edges.'

"By degrees, the next morning the sheep are led into the spacious shearing room, which joins the sweating-place. As fast as

they are sheared the shepherd carries them off to be marked with tar, usually with the first letter of the name of the proprietor; and each sub-division is denoted by the part of the animal on which this letter is placed; and as this operation is necessarily performed upon one at a time, it gives a fair opportunity to cull out for the butchery all the sheep of the flock which have lost their teeth.

"A man can shear twelve ewes in a day, or eight rams. The fleeces of three of the latter often weigh, in the dirt or yolk, twenty-five pounds, which is equivalent to four wethers or five ewes. The reason of the difference in the number of sheared in a day is not only because the rams have larger bodies, are strong, and have more wool, but the shearmen dare not tie their feet as they do the unresisting ewes. Experience has taught them that a bold, rebellious ram would struggle even to suffocation, thus confined under the shears; consequently, they generally lay him down, stroke his belly, and actually beguile him out of his fleece.

"The sheep that have been shorn are allowed to go to the field if the weather is fine in order to feed during the day, and in the evening they return to the yard in front of the shearing house to pass the night, and if the weather be cold or cloudy, they are sheltered within. Thus they are brought by degrees to endure the open air and their first day's journey from the esquileos to the mountains is short."

RECIPES FOR WOUNDS IN HORSES.—

Mr. H. T. WILLIAMS, Burr Oak, furnishes the accompanying recipes to the Michigan Farmer. He says he has fully tested their value in extreme cases:

For a fresh wound in a horse, from whatever cause, take Sal Ammoniac one pound; High Wines (or whiskey) one quart; put together and dissolve, and apply to the wound several times a day, and a cure will be effected speedily. A neighbor's horse, he said, under full speed, ran against the sharp end of a rail, which tore the flesh in such a manner that the shoulder bone was laid entirely bare. The above compound was applied diligently, and in less than six weeks the horse was at work, though the neighbors declared at the time that he could not recover.

Accidents will often happen to horses, says Mr. W., when we are traveling, a distance from home, perhaps, such as cutting the feet and legs with the shoe-corks, a very common accident, and it is very convenient to know of some easily-to-be-found remedy to apply in such cases. Take one ounce of gum camphor, one pint of vinegar; not needful to be very nice about the proportions, apply this three or four times a day and your horse need not stop work.

HORSE SHOES AND SHOEING.—We gave a long and excellent article on the text above, in a late number, from a good little London book, by William Miles, entitled, "The Horses' Foot, and How to Keep it Sound," which every horse shoer and every horseman ought to have.

Among the earliest memories of our boyhood is the recollection with what interest we watched our Yankee father, who was famous for his skill in horse-shoeing, while he carefully plated out the iron, shaved the hoof just right, and then nailed on the shoe with as much precision as a gallant son of Crispin would fit a lady's gaiter. In the first place, no man is fit to shoe a horse, who, in addition to being a good workman, does not love and respect a horse; and we have comparatively few good horse-shoers in this country. After closely examining thousands of specimens of horse shoes, we do not wonder at the many hoof-bound and otherwise damaged feet which our roadsters present.

But what we set out to say was to call the attention of Agricultural Societies to the improvement of this department of mechanics, which so intimately affects their interests. Premiums would be well bestowed in exciting competition for the best specimens of horse shoes and shod horses. We have seen this at some fairs. In Licking, we remember especially, were some fine specimens of shoeing, and pretty fair specimens of shoes; but the best lot of shoes we have seen in Ohio, were at the Hamilton County Fair, at Carthage, last year, made by a Cincinnati man, whose name we would be glad to give if we knew who he was. In the mechanical department of some other fairs, we have seen shoes which were only worthy of being cursed for their mischievous and ill-shaped forms.—*Ohio Cult.*

AN EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.—During the present season an unusual and severe epidemic is said to have prevailed in certain portions of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, some of the Western States and Canadas, which has, in some cases, been attended with severe losses.

The disease has most nearly resembled what is known as the *stomach staggers*, in works of veterinary practice, and is attributed to the use of meadow hay, or hay from fields that are occasionally overflowed, and in which a weed of qualities noxious to horses abounds, and is inseparable from the grass. Horses that have been lying idle during the winter, preparatory to the summer travel, have been the most fatally attacked, and many very valuable animals have been lost. The scarcity of good English hay has been the cause of resorting to substitutes that have been thus deleterious. The suddenness, severity, and novelty of the epidemic, too, have baffled the most experienced.—[Ex.]

WINDSPRINKLES.—This disease, so fatal among horses, has made its appearance on several plantations in the neighborhood of Elk Run, Md., and is assuming a most malignant type. Three cases out of five are fatal.

In 1817 it broke out in England, and spread throughout the British Empire.—The Duke of Wellington lost more than half his stud (87,) among them the far-famed dancing stallion *Arab-blood*, then considered the handsomest specimen of horse flesh alive. He was pure Arabian, and having borne the Duke through many successful campaigns, was buried with all the honors of war, in Westminster Abbey (!) His epitaph reads from right to left, being in Arabic. Copious drenching with Tartar water was found to be the most effective remedy.—[Ex.]

DROPSY.—This disease is induced by long exposure to the cold and wet weather. Tapping is condemned by Blacklock, unless performed by a skilful veterinary. The best plan is to bleed freely, and give two or three doses of Epsom salts. It is better, however, in general, to kill the sheep at once, as rarely a permanent cure can be affected.—[Morrell.]

Healthfulness of the Farmer's Life.

In Massachusetts, each town is required by law to report to the Secretary of State, the number of births, marriages and deaths which occur annually, and that officer publishes an abstract of the returns thus made. The report for 1853, contains a table which shows the number of deaths during nine years, in the various professions, and from that exhibit, the following interesting table has been prepared, showing the comparative healthfulness of the professions:

Occupations.	Average age at death,	At 20 years old may expect to live
Agriculturists,	64	44
Carpenters,	49	29
Shoemakers,	43	23
Blacksmiths,	51	31
Painters,	42	22
Masons,	48	28
Machinists,	37	17
Tailors,	43	23
Factory operatives,	33	13
Printers,	36	16

A writer in the *New England Farmer*, commenting on the result exhibited in the foregoing table, appends the following sensible observations:

Nor is this all. Short life is not the only penalty for violating the laws of health; but all the ills "that flesh is heir to" when abused, follow close upon the heels of the transgressor. To wear out in twenty years a constitution that was made to last forty, requires no small amount of headaches and foul stomachs, of darting pains and twitching nerves. The full-blooded, stalwart country boy is not transformed into the pale, debilitated, city mechanic, without admonitory remonstrances of his physical system, by pains and lassitude, that ought to be heeded as "warnings," but which he too often attempts to allay by stimulants. And here, by the way, we find perhaps the reason of a fact which has excited some wonder, viz: that the more unhealthy and short lived any class of mechanics, the more dissipated they are. The causes which shorten life produce a condition of the nervous system that can scarcely be endured, but which stimulants will for the time being greatly relieve. Glass blowers, printers of morning papers, and others who work of nights, as they rouse themselves from their morning nap, experience feelings of real misery, which, if they were not the result of a criminal abuse of health that ought to be abandoned at once, would

seem to justify them, if anything can, in taking "a little something" to steady their nerves and to wake them up. The doctor has no patient that needs it more. Here is indeed a "real case of sickness." But as the remedy touches not the disease, the patient finds that the more he doses, the more he must to keep comfortable. Poor fellow, what are large wages to him, now that his medicine has become his master?

Curing Bacon without Smoke.

"Oh, the trouble folks have taken To smoke and spoil their bacon."

To smoke the best bacon, fat your hogs early and fat them well. By fattening early you make a great saving in food, and well fattened pork. Then kill as early as the weather will allow, and salt as soon as the animal heat is gone, with a plenty of the purest salt, and about half an ounce of salt-petre to one hundred pounds of pork.

As soon as the meat is salted to your taste, which will generally be in about five weeks, take it out, and if any of it has been covered with brine, let it drain a little. Then take black pepper, finely ground, and dust on the hock end as much as will stick, then hang it up in a good, clean, dry, airy place. If all this is done as it should be, (it ought to be done now,) you will have no further trouble with it, for by fly time in spring, your bacon is so well cured on the outside, that flies or bugs will not disturb it.

Curing bacon is like the Irishman's mode of making punch. He said, "Put in the sugar, then fill it up with whiskey, and every drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch." Just so with curing bacon, after following the directions given above, every "drop" of smoke you put about it, spoils the bacon.—*Portage Dem.*

ALEXANDER VAN HUMBOLDT who was known all over the world for his learning, before we were known at all, now resides at Berlin, Prussia, aged 85 years, still vigorous, still seeking after wisdom as a hidden treasure, still writing books to increase human knowledge and letting his light shine. He has a massive mind; a wonderful perseverance. His education is not completed. Noble old man! May he celebrate his centennial on earth! His name will never die.—*Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.*

Horticulture.

J. C. BRAYTON, EDITOR.

Editorial Notes from North Western Fruit Growers' Convention.

This body held its 5th annual meeting at Burlington, Iowa, Sept., 25, 26, 27 and 28.

This was the first meeting of the kind held west of the Mississippi. And we felt not a little happily surprised in finding ourself safely landed on the other side of the Father of Waters, in the young but beautiful city of Burlington, creeping majestically up over and through the mighty bluffs with which the western bank is here lined. Through the bluffs we say, for the good citizens, not content with the elements slow operations in civil engineering and grading, have taken the matter into their own hands, and are making easy slopes where nature left nothing but headlong precipices, divided by almost impassible ravines.

These bluffs abound, as we understand, all along the upper waters of this mighty river, presenting rather a forbidding feature, perhaps, to the eye of commercial traffic, but are matters of no slight interest in the eye of the Horticulturist. Nowhere, except around Milwaukee, have we seen west of Lake Michigan, such sites for fruit gardens as their summits, and less precipitous sides present. Here the Pear may be grown with little danger of "wet feet," that bane of the pear tree, and futile source of all its diseases, and that too, without under-draining, an operation which only a few can be induced to undertake. The Plum here finds a home on which the curculio trespasses but little, from the difficulty which its young find in penetrating the firm unyielding soil.

In a country like Iowa, where, west from these bluffs, within a few miles the whole country is one nearly continuous prairie, too rich and moist for the safe culture of these fine fruits, these respected "Bowers" should be held in high esteem by the fruit gardner—Should any one require of us confirmation of the foregoing opinions, we refer you to the few gardens which we had the pleasure of visiting in and near Burlington, and we were told others quite as interesting existed in the city which we did not see. This bluff region extends, we are told, along the Mississippi valley upward and downward for many hundreds of miles, and often along its tributaries.

Here again we predict the Pear, the Plum and the Grape will find a more congenial home than anywhere else in the Great Northwest.—The Peach also, if it does well anywhere, will flourish and bear fruit on their summits and along their eastern and northeastern slopes.

If we had one such bluff rising 150 to 200 feet from the margin of our river, no price considered reasonable would tempt us to part with it; and yet in the regions where they exist, East, West, North and South of us, they nearly all lie as neglected as if they existed only to fill an otherwise vacancy on the surface of our globe.

When will our people, and especially our Horticulturists, learn that the mighty Architect of the universe designed these summits as a crown of beauty and excellence to overshadow and bless our goodly land. We wish to impress upon the minds of our readers the necessity of planting trees upon these hills, believing, as we do, that if ever the time comes when fine fruits shall be produced in measure with the increasing demand, that it will be only when these elevated sites shall be generally covered with fruit trees and vines. But to return from this digression.

The hall chosen for the exhibition of fruits and for our discussions was commodious and the tables were well covered with fine fruits, especially the apple, in great variety, and the largest growth we ever saw of many of our best varieties—of the Pear, but few varieties were exhibited comparatively, but very fine and well grown; some varieties entirely beyond the possibility of recognition, although old acquaintances. The few varieties of the Grape on the tables were well grown and of fine quality.

The best we saw were raised on the bluffs in the vicinity of Nauvoo, of the Catawba variety. This, under a sun which will ripen; it perfectly, is doubtless the best hardy grape, and the Isabella next in quality, ripening farther north from being two weeks earlier. The Clinton, from the garden of Dr. Chamberlain, Burlington, were the best of the variety we have tasted; but are too poor in quality to be worthy of cultivation; his Missouri's were better flavored, but too small.

His Alabamas, we recognized as Isabellas; very well ripened by training against the south wall of his dwelling, which gave them maturity two weeks earlier than those grown in an open exposure in the garden.

Our duties as chairman of the committee on seedlings, and as a member of the committee on synonyms, prevented the taking of notes of the discussions; but these will appear in the future pages of the Farmer in full, as taken by our reporter.

The address, by Mr. Barry, was in keeping with that gentleman's editorials in the Horticulturist, and in fact everything from his pen—being full of practical matter for the Horticulturist, from the beginning to the ending. Although rather lengthy, it was listened to with much interest by a large and intelligent audience.

J. C. B.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

THE PLUM ON THE WILD STOCK.—Messrs.

Editors:—In the June No. of the FARMER, page 178, in R. L. Bagley's communication, is a description of a plum scion set in the wild stock, which grew in one year thirty-six feet, all told; and he closes by saying: "Beat that, and I will try again, or knock under." It is not for the purpose of having Mr. Bayley "knock under" that I give you [a description of one I set the first week in May last, but to have him "try again."

The ninth of the present month, Mr. Prince, owner of the Sugar Bush on the prairie, and myself, measured mine. The entire growth is one hundred and sixteen feet; measuring seven and a half inches in circumference; and I have plenty more that will measure fifty feet each.

GILES KINNEY.

Whitewater, Wis., Sept., 1855.

Cranberries.

The cranberry is a most excellent fruit, and would we think, repay the trouble of cultivating it. Although it grows abundantly in every part of our territory, yet the demands are very great, and will increase every year. The crop this year is nearly a failure on account of the dry weather in the spring. We hear of them selling at from \$3 to \$4 per bushel. Now we believe that even at \$1 per bushel they might be grown with a profit. Our marsh lands would answer first rate. This is the plan to pursue; and every good farmer should try it as soon as he can prepare a patch for their culture. Select a marsh, or wet place—a "shady marsh" would answer best—and haul white sand enough on it to cover all the grass and weeds and prevent them growing. Plant the cranberry vines a short distance apart,

so that they will spread over the ground in a couple of years. The best time to set out plants is in the fall—but almost any time will do. The ground should be kept free from grass and weeds. The plant is of such a nature that it will grow and bear well in clean, white sand, if kept sufficiently moist. One acre will yield from 200 to 400 bushels each season. This would be better than corn or wheat, or almost any other crop. They grow well from the seed, which should also be sown in the fall. If any farmer will signify his willingness to undertake their cultivation, we will promise to aid him all we can with such information as we may be able to give.—[Minnesota Republican.

THE FLOWERS OF TEXAS.—The editor of the Texian Advocate thus describes the floral beauties of the forests and prairies of that fertile region:

"Texas is emphatically the land of flowers; and April is the month in which they exhibit their varied loveliness in the most ample profusion. Whilst it is necessary for the lovers of flowers in other climes to cultivate them carefully, to protect them from northern blasts and untimely frosts, our prairies, and even our wood lands, are one vast flower-garden, of rare beauty and rich fragrance. During the spring months, our wild flowers present a great variety of colors—red, violet and pink predominating.—But as the season advances, and the sun's rays become more intense, yellow and white become the prevailing colors, and are frequently so brilliant and numerous as to pain the eye of the traveller with the intensity of their dazzling splendor.

"We love flowers. They are intimately associated in our remembrance with a happy period of existence, when all scenes were delightful—when the stern realities of life were unexperienced and unknown.

"Twas a lovely thought to mark the hours

As they floated in light away,

By the opening and the folding flowers

That laugh to the summer's day.

Oh! let us live, so that flower by flower,

Shutting in turn may leave

A lingerer still for the sunset hour,

A charm for the shaded eve."

In pruning trees men are as irregular as in correcting their children—they suffer both to go so long, that they hardly know where or how to begin correction.

Pear on the Quince Stock.

There was an increased number of pears planted out in our State during the spring just past. Most of them were upon quince stocks. We hope that every coming spring will see an increasing desire to multiply this delicious fruit among us. Pears on quince stock being dwarfed come into bearing early, and if they receive good culture, as they ought and must to be made profitable, they will add essentially to the variety of our fruit, and thereby to our innocent luxuries.

But you need not depend upon the quince root for means to dwarf the pear tree. It may be done on the pear root itself, and be not only as prolific, but a great deal longer lived.

Whoever visits the nurseries of Messrs. Hovey, in Cambridgeport, will see some fine specimens of dwarfed pear trees, on pear roots—These bear abundantly, take up less room than full sized trees, and are thrifty and handy.—Some very clear and definite directions for doing this have been given by Mr. Stephen H. Ainsworth, of West Bloomfield, N. Y., in a recent number of the Rural New Yorker.

He prefers the pear stock to the genuine stock, for this purpose, and gives his reasons and facts as follows:—

1st. The pear budded on the quince is very liable to break off at the union which is always more or less imperfect. Thousands of trees are lost from this cause alone, one which has no influence on pears budded on their own stocks.

2d. The quince is always subject to the borers, and unless grafted so low that it is planted beneath the surface, they will, without great care, destroy it in two or three years—the pear is exempt from it

3d. The pear budded on the quince is much more liable to the fire-blight, than when budded on its own stock.

4th. The life of the pear on the quince is less than half of that on the pear stock.

5th. The pear on the quince requires more attention and higher culture than on its own roots to produce the same results.

6th. After the first few years, and often after the first year, that the pear on the quince comes into bearing, the same variety on the pear stock in the same circumstances, will bear as much, if not more fruit than the other, and continue to increase in quantity yearly over the other.

7th. By far the largest portion of varieties are not improved in size or quality if as good on the quince as on their own roots or bottoms with the same pruning and culture.

It takes from three to five years from the bud to bring the pear on the quince into bearing.—And how is this done? The bud is cut back the first year to within a foot of the ground so as to form the head low. Each subsequent year it is headed back about half of each year's growth; which makes a low bush top, and which tends to form fruit buds and bring the trees into bearing. Now, precisely the same effect

is produced by trimming the pear tree in the same manner when budded on its own stock.—That is, the head is formed low, the fruit spurs and buds are forced out, and the tree is also brought into bearing from the third to the fifth year from the bud; and which bears as fruitfully from the commencement as the other. Besides, if rightly pruned, it is as perfect and as effectually dwarfed as on the quince.

In short, these facts are all established to a greater or less extent by the following recommendations by the advocates of the dwarf pear trees.

1st. They recommend that the strongest growing quinces be used only for budding the pear on, thus wishing to bring it as near the standard growth as possible.

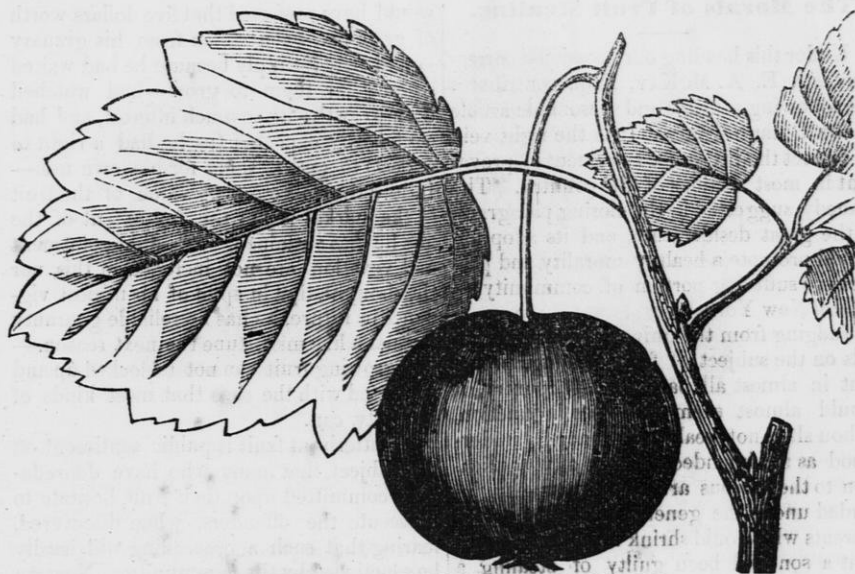
2d. They recommend the setting of the tree deep that it may root from the pear above the bud, and say that it makes a stronger, better, and longer lived tree;

If the foregoing remarks are well founded would it not be well for those intending to plant the pear to give this matter due consideration?

These facts ought to encourage the farmers and horticulturists of Maine to multiply their pear orchards. They can raise pear stocks where they cannot quince stocks, and by a little care and labor engraft them to such varieties as are found to be congenial with the sort and climate. By dwarfing them as directed, the bearing period will be hastened, and of course an earlier profit is obtained from them.

The objections enumerated in the foregoing article, copied from the *Maine Farmer*, are, we think, not valid against the Pear dwarfed on the Angers Quince stock; but may be so against working upon the common quince, as practiced until quite recently, and to some extent up to the present time.

His 7th objection to the Pear on the Quince stock, we think unfounded; and, for the proof, refer the reader to Mr. Barry's "Fruit Garden," pages 190 and 191. We quote as follows, page 190:—"The Pear is eminently the tree for the pyramidal form, either on the free stock or on the quince. On the latter, however, the trees bear much earlier, are more prolific, more manageable, and consequently preferable for small gardens. On the Pear stock they require constant summer pruning and pinching, and, in some cases root pruning, to subdue the natural vigor and induce early fruitfulness." Again page 191: "There are some dwarf standards on the quince, in our grounds here, and in gardens in this city (Rochester), that are now eight years old, and about 7 to 8 feet high, with trunks from 2 to 3 feet, heads from 4 to 5 feet high, and 3 to 4 feet in width, that have borne regular and heavy crops for the last four or five years, without any other care than thinning out superfluous wood."



THE NORTH AMERICAN CRAB-APPLE.

This fruit is peculiar to this country. It is indigenous in the Western and Middle States, but is entirely distinct from the common apple generally cultivated. It is quite an interesting tree in the garden, as it is distinguished by dwarfish habits. It has beautiful rose colored flowers, diffusing a very pleasant odor around. Its fruit is green and fragrant, small and very sour, but capable of being made into good preserves by the addition of sugar. It can be propagated from seed, or by budding from seed, or by budding or by grafting upon the stock of the common apple-tree.

APPLES WITHOUT CORES OR SEEDS.—*Messrs. Editors:*—Seeing in your valuable paper recently a communication from Mr. Brown in reference to a new or unusual variety of apples, I am led to some remarks upon raising apples without seeds or cores. Extraordinary as this may appear, it can be successfully done, and by a very simple process—by merely reversing the usual order of growth in the tree, and causing the sap to flow in the opposite direction, and the limbs to grow where the roots usually do, and *vice versa*. In illustration, I saw, a few years ago, in the Saturday Evening Post, an account where some mischievous students at a country school, one

day in a freak dug up an old apple tree that did not bear, and planted it with the top in the ground and the roots where that ought to be. To their surprise it put out limbs from the roots, which bore apples without core or seeds! Shortly afterward I saw a letter in the same paper, from a gentleman in Ohio, who stated that he had several such trees in his orchard, and that his method of producing them was to bury the ends of limbs low enough to reach the ground, in it (or turn down the top of a scion), let a scion or scions spring up from it, then cut away the limb, and take up and plant the scion afterward. In this way he had produced them, and in this way they may be produced from any tree where the limbs can be made to reach the ground.—*[Cor. Life Illustrated.]*

A HORTICULTURAL NOVELTY.—The agricultural branch of the Patent Office has taken measures to procure seeds of the Bun-ya-bun-ya, a tree of the fir tribe, growing in Australia, where it flourishes in a region of not much greater area than thirty miles square. It bears a cone nearly two feet in diameter, filled with seed the size of an olive, and of flavor more rich and delicate than that of the pine-apple. It is so much esteemed by the natives, that they at times travel hundreds of miles to partake of it.—*[Washington Star.]*

The Morals of Fruit Stealing.

Under this heading our occasional correspondent, E. A. MCKAY, Esq., contributes the following sensible and seasonable article to the Ontario Times. It is the right vein to correct the lax public sentiment so prevalent in most sections of the country. The remedy suggested in the closing paragraph is the great desideratum, and its adoption would promote a healthy morality and protect the suffering portion of community.—[Rural New Yorker.

Judging from the universal laxity of morals on the subject of fruit stealing, prevalent in almost all parts of the country, it would almost seem that the injunction, "thou shalt not steal," was generally understood as not intended to have any application to the various articles of property included under the general name of fruit.—Parents who would shrink from the thought that a son had been guilty of stealing a shillings worth of goods from a neighboring store, as from the icy coils of a deadly serpent, too often look with stolid indifference on the perpetration of a robbery of a fruit orchard to the amount of five or ten dollars.

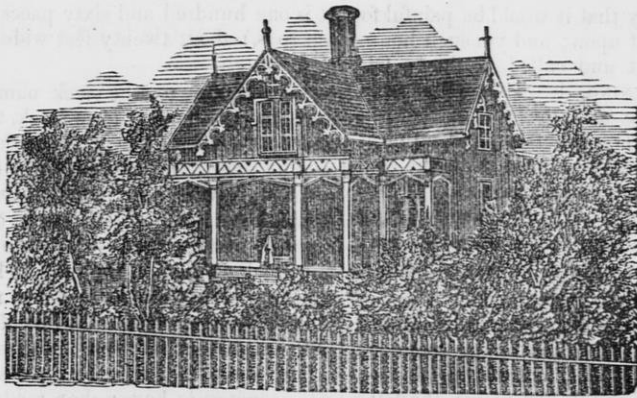
In the one case, the idea of disgrace is always attached to the act, as it should be; while in the other it is not so, but only looked upon as a piece of innocent, if not praiseworthy, amusement. But let us give the subject a little examination, and see if we should not give the fruit thief quite as indelible a stamp of infamy as we do the person who is guilty of stealing any other sort of property. A. plants a half dozen choice pear trees, and stakes them, and prunes and nurses them for eight or ten years, all on the strength of the hope of enjoying their delicious fruit when they come into bearing.—And at last he has the satisfaction of seeing a few fine specimens of fruit growing, and finally ripening on each of them—he goes out one morning to see if some of them may not be ripe enough to gather, and judge of his disappointment, you who wink at fruit stealing, when he discovers that a thief has got the start of him—that they have all been stolen the previous night.—Now, supposing the intrinsic value of the fruit thus stolen does not exceed one dollar, does the reader think for a moment that that is the extent of the injury to the person losing them? By no means, for A.

would have preferred that five dollars worth of grain had been stolen from his granary—and why? simply because he had waited so long for them to grow—had watched their growth with so much interest, and had confidently expected (as he had a right to expect) to gather them for his own use.—Indeed the mere money value of the fruit in the market is not the full extent of the loss he has sustained. His disappointment and vexation are not included in this, nor the thought, that in spite of his utmost guaranty in future, he has no reliable guaranty against a like misfortune the next season.—For growing-fruit can not be locked up and protected with the ease that most kinds of property can.

So utterly at fault is public sentiment on this subject, that many who have depredations committed upon their fruit, hesitate to prosecute the offenders, when discovered, fearing that such a proceeding will hardly be sanctioned by the community. Now we submit that this is all wrong—that there is no good reason why the fruit thief, who prowls about in the night, when honest people are asleep, for the purpose of plundering fruit orchards should not be held up to the scorn and contempt of the community, and placed in the same category as the sheep-thief, the robber of hen-roosts and the burglar,

There is great need of a change in public sentiment, in respect to this matter.—The evil is so prevalent in many sections of the country as to deter many from attempting to cultivate fruit to any thing like the extent they otherwise would. Let the press, especially the Agricultural Press, speak out fearlessly on this subject, and let all good citizens frown down the idea altogether too prevalent in community, that "it is not larceny to steal fruit." In our opinion, the remedy for this evil is in the keeping of the respectable portion of community, to a very great extent; for just so soon as the robber of orchards comes to be looked upon by all respectable people in the same light that the robber of hen-roosts is, the fruit on the trees will become as secure as the pullets on the roost—and not before.

The Louisville Journal says that three apples were left in that office recently, the largest of which measured 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in circumference, and weighed 28 lbs. 14 oz.

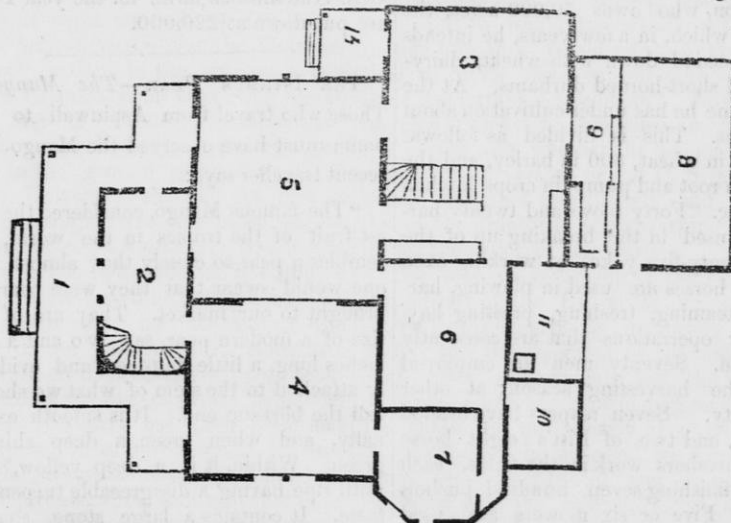


DESIGN FOR A FARM HOUSE.

We copy from the Genesee Farmer the following design for a farm house, with the author's remarks :

I send you a plan and description of my first farm house. It has been examined by a great many persons, and pronounced very convenient. It is built in the cottage style for which the ground plan is designed. It

possesses the external irregular shape necessary for the pointed gable, without exposing that heavy roof which is so common in the country, wherever they are made steep or square on oblong houses; and it is chiefly for this reason that I send this for publication. Something of the kind seems to be demanded, and impressed upon the minds of the farming public.



GROUND PLAN.

A Gothic house differs essentially in all its parts from one in any of the other orders of architecture, and cannot be engrafted on a foundation adapted to them. Its foundation must be laid in the earth, and long, straight sides must be avoided, as very broad ends should be-

For instance, a house is required 25 by 32 feet,—that is about the common size,—and a steep roof is wanted, say a half pitch, which would give a roof, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; and with the projection of the eaves, would make the rafters about 20 feet long. This would seem to weigh down on the sides of the

house so heavy that it would be painful for the eye to rest upon; and yet such houses are being built and called Gothic! Oh! shade of DOWNING, is this cottage architecture? The arrangement of the windows, too, is very important, and no pleasing effect can be produced with the common factory sash in such houses. If they are beautiful at all, it is the beauty of outline, rather than in detail, of costly work, which of course must be subordinate to the general plan.

DESCRIPTION.—No. 1, veranda—2, hall, 9 by 15 feet—4 and 5, dining room and parlor, 16 by 33 feet, with folding doors—3, kitchen—6 and 7, bed rooms. The latter with long window—9, pantry—11, veranda—10, closet—8, wood house—14, veranda.

A Large Farm.

In the vicinity of San Francisco there are a few model farms, whose productiveness will challenge the admiration of the world.

One of these farms belongs to General Hutchinerson, who owns 50,000 acres, the whole of which, in a few years, he intends to have seeded down with wheat, dairy-maids and short-horned durhams. At the present time he has under cultivation about 1 500 acres. This is divided as follows: 600 acres in wheat, 500 in barley, and the balance in root and pumpkin crops, kitchen garden, &c. Forty plows and twenty harrows are used in the breaking up of the soil. Twenty-five yokes of working oxen and sixty horses are used in plowing, harrowing, teaming, treshing, pressing hay and other operations that are constantly carried on. Seventy men are employed during the harvesting season; at other times forty. Seven reapers have leveled the grain, and two of Pitt's eight horse power threshers work in the fields, each machine finishing seven hundred bushels per day. Five or six mowers are used cutting hay and grain. Six hundred tons of hay have been gathered in the finest manner. The hay yard, with its hay presses, is in the very best condition: one stack contained nearly two hundred tons. Some two hundred have been pressed ready for market; one hundred have already gone to market. The "large hay stack" is said to be the largest ever got up and finished.

It is one hundred and sixty paces long, (or ten rods,) about twenty feet wide and forty feet high.

In addition to the stock named, there are some 200 head of farm stock, 200 hogs and 300 domestic fowls. The dairy consists of one hundred and thirty cows and seventy calves. It requires twenty-five double teams in constant use to carry the crops to market, and return the material and stock wanted on the farm. The blacksmithing shop employs three men, the wheelwright the same, and every day brings new machinery into use; and as on such a farm there will ever be repairs wanted, it is economy to have a shop ready for any emergency. There are ten miles of fence finished, and six more will be added this autumn. This farm is one of the finest in America. It is also one of the best managed, everything has to be reduced to a system, the whole of which works with the smoothness of well regulated machines. A portion of the Generals wheat field gives sixty bushels to the acre. Where is Slingerland now? The estimated receipts of Gen. Hutchinsons farm, for the year 1855, are put down at 220,000.

THE ISTHMUS PEAR—*The Mango.*—

Those who travel from Aspinwall to Panama must have observed the Mango. A recent traveller says:

"The famous Mango, considered the finest fruit of the tropics in the world, resembles a pear so closely that almost any one would swear that they were pears if brought to our market. They are of the size of a modern pear, say two and a half inches long, a little flattened, and evidently attached to the stem of what we should call the blossom end. It is smooth externally, and when green, a deep shining green. Within, it is a deep yellow, and until ripe having a disagreeable turpentine taste. It contains a large stone, shaped like a large flattened almond. When ripe, the color changes to a bright yellow, streaked with crimson, precisely resembling some luscious sun-ripened pears. On removing or biting through the skin of a ripe one, you find therein a pulpy substance, resembling in consistence the pulp of paw-paw, and flavored with all the good rich tastes in the world.

Miscellaneous.

University Improvements.

The University of Wisconsin is situated on a beautiful eminence, one mile west of the Capital. The grounds flank the Fourth Lake, and are in full view of the Third.—It is universally agreed that a superior site for an institution of the kind does not exist in the country. Some part of the grounds is covered with a natural grove, and the remainder is planted with choice shade trees, and—what strikes us as a most judicious arrangement, and one alike provident of the moral and physical health of the students—several hundreds of different kinds of fruit trees. This will render the cultivation of fruit in that neighborhood by the citizens, a comparatively practicable operation.

Not many years ago when we used to take our "lonely walks" along the shady banks of the lake, ascend the heights and look down on the plains around, then solitary unbroken forests of trees—scarcely a roof was in sight, west of the Capitol.—Now the indications are that the University will not be long in the suburbs. The bustle of business is on west King street, and a line of "country residences" stretches as far beyond as the eye can reach. In the general prosperity of the city the University shares. At first it opened in a single room, and mustered only a dozen or so of students. But it was fortunate in the possession of determined men who were not to be daunted by discouragements, but, notwithstanding the inability of the Institution to contribute even toward their necessary support, looked forward to the distant future to perfect their plans and carry out their great and wise purpose. The university, it is true, was in the possession of land, but like many other owners of real estate, at that time, unable to realize from it without great sacrifices, which the regents and faculty, with a wisdom now apparent, forebore to make. This course called for a great self-sacrifice on the part of the teachers employed, which they willingly bore. We know they were for some time unable to obtain their salaries. It also brought upon them the reproaches of those who, without taking the trouble to investigate, charged

upon them negligence and disregard of public interest.

We mention these facts, and refer to the past history of the University because we have often heard it spoken of and seen it treated as if gold was showered down upon it from the first, and it was the solitary and only study of those connected with it, to devise means to spend money. And some very patriotic politicians have gone so far as to offer to relieve them of even this little trouble, to take the whole thing off of their hands, and bestow the funds according to their own ideas of financial management, upon their favorite institutions.—We deem the University now out of the reach of all such puny attacks. No longer ago than last winter its progress was severely threatened by a project of that nature, which was only prevented from succeeding, before the ridiculousness of the thing was perceived by the exertions of the talented Assemblyman from this district.

There are many worthy institutions of a similar kind in the State, which we would gladly see prosper, in any legitimate manner. But we would respectfully ask their friends how they would relish a proposition to divide *their* endowments among their less fortunate neighbors? Now, we imagine it makes no difference in the justice of the case, whether the donors be an association of persons or the U. S. government. In either case the will and intention of the grantor is the governing charter for the action of the trustees.

The wise management of the Regents and officers of the University is now fully shown in the constantly increasing prosperity and improvement in the different instructional departments, and the accessions in the number of attending members. The chairs are now nearly or quite full, the library largely increased, the apparatus one of the most splendid ever brought to the West, and the cabinet, though not as complete as it is designed to make it, as large a collection of subjects of natural history as, in the limited time of its accumulation, could be reasonably expected.

An arrangement for the board of the students has lately been made which we consider of great advantage to their moral training. The faculty, with their families, occupy the rooms of the south end of the new dormitory building, and, with such of

the students as choose to join them, have a common table. The expense per student will not exceed two dollars per week, and is calculated to fall considerably short of that sum. The restraining advantages of this arrangement will be readily appreciated.

The University of Wisconsin ought to, and no doubt will, stand at the head of the educational department of the State.—Party bias or the bias of sect has never entered it, and we trust they never will.—Let the fountain head be kept pure, and every educational fount of the State will be pure. We think the people of this country do not appreciate, as they ought, the importance of supporting home institutions of learning. The character of the western people is essentially different from the eastern, and sooner or later, those who have to do with them must assimilate to it. If their education be acquired here, they will be found far better able to conform to western life and manners. We think every one's observations will justify this conclusion. We have numerous educational institutions in the State of a high order, where the facilities for a good and useful education cannot be surpassed, and our people neglect their own interests when they send their sons and daughters to distant States, entirely beyond the saving influence of home and friends.—[Madison Patriot.


POPULAR POISONS.—Dr. H. Cox, of Buffalo, Liquor Inspector under the Prohibitor Law, has inspected seventy-six quantities of various liquors in that city since he has been in office. He has found some pure liquor, but a great deal of low percentage, and some pernicious fluids. In domestic brandy and port wine he has found the following ingredients, viz: *Prussic acid, sulphuric acid, cider, alum, beet-juice, (coloring) nitric acid, logwood, lead and copper!*

He inspected a cask of liquor represented as domestic brandy, which was very strongly tinctured with sulphuric and nitric acids, so much so that the drinking of a reasonable quantity of it would produce serious injury. There was not a particle of alcohol in it. In this case but one man had partaken of the liquor in the cask, and he was immediately taken sick after doing so. So says the *Advertiser*.

The Queen of England's Visit to France.

We have given quite full details of Queen Victoria's reception in Paris. It was a gay time for all France—inasmuch as the honor of such a visit has never before been granted to France. British sovereigns have been in France, but never previously in her capital, by friendly invitation. It is therefore an important event in the history of the nation. The arrangements made by Louis Napoleon were more princely than ever before accorded to a sovereign—literally nothing was wanting—not so much in ostentation as in superb elegance, and good taste in every thing that was attempted. There is no doubt that Louis Napoleon understands all the niceties of a man-milliner—for his omnipresent vigilance looks to the merest trifles in etiquette and style.

The Queen was not only accompanied by Prince Albert, but by the Prince of Wales her eldest son, the heir, and her eldest daughter, the Princess Royal. We consider this a most fortunate circumstance to both nations, for the French Emperor appears to have devoted himself specially to give the Prince of Wales a favorable impression of France. As one of the incidents of this attention, it is related that "while the whole of the royal and imperial party were supposed to be enjoying their dinner in the Elysee, the crowd who waited in the Rue Rivoli to see them return were surprised by the appearance of a small phaeton, containing a very young gentleman who looked and laughed at every thing, and asked numerous questions of his grave companion, who was no less a person than the Emperor himself, the escort consisting solely of the confidential coachman who drove the vehicle." The young lad was delighted with his reception in France, and inasmuch as he is to be the King of England, these souvenirs in his young heart may eventually preserve the amity of these two great nations. Impression on children frequently influence the whole after life, and thus as we hope to see France and England continue in friendly alliance, we regard the visit of Victoria and her Children as one of the memorable events of the age.—*Wisconsin*.

 A great fortune is a great slavery.

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

"The forest-walks, at every rising gale,
Roll wide the nither'd waste and whistle bleak.
Fled is the blasted verdure of the fields.
And, shrunk into their beds, the flowery race."
"Their sunny robes resign: E'n what remained,
Of stronger fruits fall from the naked tree,
And woods, fields, orchards, all around
The desolated prospect thrills the soil."

The work for the past season is now being closed. The farmer has toiled hard for many months past. Beneficent heaven has crowned his labors with success. His barns, and granaries, and cellars, are filled with the fruits of the earth; his cattle come to their winter home sleek and fat with rich pasturage, while the lengthened evenings invite to his cheerful fire-side delightful intercourse. "November may be a pleasant and profitable month to the farmer. It has its characteristics, but they are not sad ones. It throws off its robes, as a warm man his coat, because it no longer needs them. November winds and storms remind us of the necessity of making our dwellings all tight and convenient for the still ruder winds and storms of more rigorous months."

The fine herds of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., which have now come from the pastures into winter quarters should be well provided with shelter from the cold and storms. The provender which has been provided with so much labor, to carry them thro' the winter should be economically dealt out in needful quantities and at regular hours, in order that next spring may dawn upon fine, healthy animals. "If you would have a faithful and intelligent servant, serve yourself," said Dr. Franklin. If you would have good animals thrive and grow through the winter, (the best of economy they must be kept clean, warm, and fed with regularity. Exposure to cold and storms—suffering for water and irregular hours for feeding—all tend to waste the flesh, check the growth, and consume the profits. The custom of feeding all kinds of stock on the ground is too prevalent. This should not be. There is a great waste in it over proper feeding boxes and racks, which every farmer can make with a saw and auger.

There are many odds and ends which require special attention. All the farm buildings sho'd be put in order for the winter. Cattle and hogs intended for the butcher, should now be

well attended to—fed with the most nutritious food and as liberal as may be without surfeit. They should also be provided with dry and warm beds. The tools of the farm should be cleaned and housed. the treasures of the garden and all root crops of the farm should now be stored in the cellar and guarded against frost. The garden should be cleaned—gather carefully into a pile all weeds that have been suffered to go to seed and burn them—it will save you a site of back-ache, knee-ache, hoeing, &c. next season—clean your fruit trees from grass, weeds, or any kind of litter that will afford shelter to mice. This is very important. Placing coarse manure around fruit trees in autumn is a bad and dangerous practice. We once knew a whole orchard of fine trees completely ruined by it. Watch daily for rabbits, and see that they do not bark your trees.

WHEAT MEAL PUDDING—FINE FLAVORED.

—Beat five eggs, add to them four cups sweet milk, one of sweet cream, with salt. Into this stir a cup full of flour and wheat meal, sufficient to make a batter a little thicker than for griddle cakes. Boil one and a half hours.—The water should be boiling when the puddings are put in, and kept so till they are done. It is necessary to turn them occasionally. as they will rise to the top.

STEWING PUMPKINS AND MAKING PIES.—Cut them up and stew them until they are soft and dry; pound and strain them through a cullender; then grease pie-pans, and spread it on a quarter of an inch thick and dry it; roll it up and put it away in a tight box or bag, from the insects. Each one of these rolls will make a pie. It is very easy now to make a pie.—Put it in sweet milk, and let it soak about two hours; put in an egg a table spoonfull of sugar, a tea spoonfull of ginger, and one of allspice; and if you are lovers of pumpkin pie, as we are, you will pronounce it good.—*Ohio Farmer.*

CORN CAKE.—A special premium was awarded to Mrs. Charles W. Wampole, at the late Fair of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, for a corn cake, made after the following recipe.—*Southern Cultivator.*

"Take the whites of 8 eggs; one-fourth pound each of corn starch, flour and butter; half pound sugar; one tea spoonfull of cream of tartar; half tea spoonfull of soda. Flavor with almond to suit the taste."

POISON OF CHERRY LEAVES.—A lady informs us that the poisonous effects of cherry leaves upon animals as noticed in the Farmer a week or two ago, can be remedied, by giving the animal a mixture of vinegar and chalk in the proportion of 1-2 pint of vinegar to 2 table spoonfulls of chalk. The remedy has proved effectual in several cases.—*N. E. Furmer.*

HOW TO MAKE YEAST.—Fearing that some of the readers of the Dollar Newspaper may not know how to make yeast for their vinegar, I will inform them that they must take one pint of wheat bran, and with your prepared sweetened liquid, or molasses and water, when as warm as new milk, mix up your bran to the consistency of thick, heavy paste, keep it warm until fermentation begins, then put it into the bag.

Your fair readers must not think that I am infringing upon their department of knowledge in giving the above recipe for making yeast; the greater part of them probably know how it is done better than I can tell them. I only write for those who wish to be instructed.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

REAL NEW ENGLAND BROWN BREAD.—Take equal proportions of sifted rye and Indian meal, mix them well together; add half a teacupfull of molasses, and two gills of good yeast to about three quarts of the mixed meal. Wet this with good, new milk, sufficient to make a dough that can easily be worked, even with one hand. For economy's sake, milk that has stood twelve hours, and from which the cream has been taken, may be a substitute for the new milk; or water which has been pressed from boiled squash, or in which squash has been boiled, is a substitute much better than pure water. But warm water is more commonly used. The ingredients should be thoroughly mixed, and stand, in cold weather, for twelve hours; in warm weather two hours may be sufficient before baking.

If baked in a brick oven, a three-quart loaf should stand in the oven all night. The same quantity in three baking pans will bake in about three hours.

Serve this warm from the oven with good, sweet butter, and we could feast upon it every morning for breakfast, from January to December.

HOUSE BUILDING.—Wooden houses are warm and dry, and for the country as well as for town and country, are greatly to be preferred.

Damp dwellings originate consumption in its most insidious and resistless forms.

IMPURE AIR IN WELLS.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, after trying several plans to expel the foul air in a well, says:

"I procured a kettle and filled it with light materials, such as chips and shavings, hooked it on to the rope, and let it slowly down. After remaining a few minutes I drew it up, tried my candle, and found it to burn as bright as on the surface, the foul air being completely eradicated, so that the well could be worked in perfect safety. Whether this remedy has ever been tried by any one else I do not know.—If such remedy would have the desired effect in all cases when tried, it certainly would be valuable information to those digging or cleaning wells."

WASHING SILVER WARE.—It seems that housekeepers who wash their silver ware with soap and water, as the common practice is, do not know what they are about. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in Philadelphia, says that, "housekeepers ruin their silver ware by washing it in soap-suds; it makes it look like pewter. Never put a particle of soap about your silver; then it will regain its original lustre. When it wants polish, take a piece of soft leather and whiting, and rub it hard."

RESUSCITATION FROM DROWNING.—The *Glasgow Herald* mentions a remarkable case of resuscitation from drowning. Miss Murdock, a young English lady, was bathing with a girl named Shaw, when the latter got out of her depth. Miss Murdock placed her out of danger, but herself sunk to the bottom. She lay there for fully five minutes, when the body was recovered, cold and inanimate. A gentleman had her conveyed to his house, where the body was rubbed with brandy, mustard applied, and the hot bath put in requisition. To the surprise of all, she gradually recovered. The case is mentioned as giving encouragement for the trial of remedial measures, however cold and inanimate the body may be when brought out of the water—excepting of course, in cases where submersion has taken place such a length of time as to preclude all hope.

☞ The New Orleans Delta says that in more than three thousand cases, during the present season, inoculation for the yellow fever has been tested, and with entire success.

Editors Table.

To our Readers.

We would say to the patrons of the FARMER, that with this number closes our connection with it as publisher, and proprietor. By purchase, Mr. E. W. SKINNER became joint with us in August. We have since disposed of our entire interest to Messrs. POWERS & SKINNER, by which they have become sole Publishers and Proprietors.

For the present our editorial relation, with the paper will continue in connection with the new Publishers. MARK MILLER.

To the Patrons of the Farmer.

The undesigned would announce to the friends and the numerous patrons of the FARMER that they have become the proprietors of said publication. They will continue it in its pleasant form until the close of the year; but on the first of January they will enlarge, remodel and improve it throughout.

They have made arrangements for putting it in an entirely new and beautiful typographical dress, and embellishing it in the finest and most appropriate manner.

They are also securing an array of editorial talent of the highest order, which with the many experienced writers who will regularly contribute for the FARMER, will enable us to do ample justice in this department. In a word, to make a journal of the very first order, and every way commensurate with the rapidly developing and progressive agricultural and horticultural interests of the great north-west will be our fixed intention.

Friends and patrons of the FARMER, to accomplish this we ask your aid and kind co-operation. Shall we not have it? We are sure we shall if we merit it.

Our prospectus will soon be before the public, and more fully explain our plans for the future.

D. J. POWERS,
E. W. SKINNER.

SECRET IN RAISING MELLONS.—The reader will discover in another place, that Mr. C. S. ABEEL, of Janesville advertises a discovery he has made to prevent the mellon from being destroyed by insects. Of the nature of his new process we know nothing, but have known for years past that he had eminently succeeded in producing this delicious fruit.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS.—The following excellent "RULES" we copy from the Clinton Tribune. By carefully examining these rules, and with such other information as may be derived from the "Reporter," persons need not be imposed upon with counterfeit bank notes:

1. Examine the appearance of a bill. The genuine have a general dark, neat appearance.

2. Examine the vignette, or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent; or soft and even, and not scratchy.

3. Examine well the faces, see if the expression is distinct and easy, natural and life-like. Particularly around the eyes.

4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, shows the folds distinctly.

5. Examine the medallion ruling and heads and circular ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work in the genuine, looks as if raised on the paper and cannot be perfectly imitated.

6. Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank. See if they are upright, perfectly true and even; or if sloping, of a uniform slope.

7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, &c., see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, smooth, and even; counterfeits look as if done with a file.

8. Observe the round handwriting engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of a uniform slope, and smooth. This, in the genuine notes, is invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is seldom so, but looks stiff, as if done with a pen.

9. Notice the "imprint," or engraver's name which is near the border or end of the note, and is always alike, letters small, upright, engraved very perfectly. Counterfeiters seldom do this well.

NOTE.—It was remarked by Stephen Burroughs, before he died, that two things could not be perfectly counterfeited, one the dye work, or portraits, medallion heads, vignette, &c., and the other shading and ruling above the letters.—*Bank Note Reporter.*

TO MAKE CHEAP MADERIA WINE.—To eight cockroaches add a gill of alcohol, a pint of water and a sponful of cider vinegar. If you want a heavier body, add more cockroaches

WISCONSIN SWEET POTATOES.—We are indebted to Mrs. Rev. B. C. Church, of Wyoming, Iowa county, for a lot of very large and excellent sweet potatoes, raised from seed which she preserved through the winter in this State. Some of the roots were full ten inches long and eight in circumference, and were unsurpassed in flavor by any we ever tasted. This demonstrates beyond a doubt, that this excellent vegetable can be raised in Wisconsin almost to perfection; and we should be pleased if more of our enterprising farmers would commence its cultivation.

Rev. Mr. Church raised this season some two hundred bushels from seed, which he imported from the South, and intends to try on a more extensive scale next, from seed he is preparing to keep over.

MERINO SHEEP.—We would call the attention of those farmers wishing to improve their flocks of sheep, to the advertisement of D. J. POWERS, on another page.

The Sheboygan county Fair was held at Sheboygan Falls on Wednesday and Thursday, of last week. The Sheboygan Times says we heard the opinion freely expressed by those who were at the State Fair last week, that the exhibition of sheep and swine, was altogether better here than at Milwaukee, both as to number, breeds and condition. The show of horses and neat cattle was much more respectable than was anticipated.

The address was delivered by Jas. McM. Shafter.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1855.—The Cincinnati Advertiser estimates the wheat crop of this year in the United States, at one hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels! Of this mountain of breadstuffs, Ohio yields 40, Pennsylvania 18, Virginia 13, New York 15, Illinois 20, Indiana 15, Michigan 9, Wisconsin 11 millions of bushels each. Alabama yields less than two millions; Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee yield six millions each. The proportion of Georgia, North Carolina, N. Hampshire and Massachusetts, are not given.

A discovery has been made of a gum similar to that of gum Arabic, which exudes from a tree in the Northern part of Texas. It is said that a large extent of country is covered with these trees, which resemble the Mosquito. The discovery is pronounced in the Washington City Star, to be second only to the discovery of gold in California.

The harvest in Green County the past year has been a bountiful one, and farmers are receiving good prices for their grain. Next year much more land will be tilled than the past year, and if the season is favorable, great quantities of produce will find their way to eastern markets from this county. We were led to reflections similar, but more extended, on Thursday of last week, at which time we drove on Sand prairie, between the villages of Clarence and Decatur, along almost the entire length of about a half section of breaking, all in one piece, and so level that a boy on any portion of a piece, could see a boy on any other portion. Supposing this piece to be entirely sown with winter wheat, and the yield to be thirty bushels per acre, we have an aggregate of 9,600 bushels. At the rate of \$1.50 per bushel, the wheat would bring the snug little sum of \$14,400. The good time is at hand. Farmers now can see their way through all their embarrassments, and laugh at want.—*Monroe Sentinel.*

PUBLIC SALES OF PINE LANDS.—The public sale of lands in town 28, range 17, (mostly pine) came off at the Menasha Land Office on Thursday last. Quite a number of strangers were present, and the bidding was spirited—several tracts running as high as \$24.25 per acre, and the whole averaging \$8.00 per acre. This is an extraordinary price, and the highest that has ever been paid for wild land in this section.—*Menasha Adv.*

Some people would like to know how many of those bids were paid up, and how many were forfeited? Perhaps the Advocate will condescend to inform the public.—*Appleton Crescent.*

A LONG SQUASH.—Mr. JOHN KOHLER, of this village, has raised some long Squashes this season. One of them, to be seen at his shop, is quite a curiosity in shape, resembling the moon in its third quarter. It is three feet and eight inches in length! Who can beat it?—*Appleton Crescent.*

A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, says: "I am told by the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, that most of the wharves were made or filled up with green timber, logs, brush, and low, marshy dirt, some years ago.—These have begun to decay, and many think this has produced the epidemic. The whole atmosphere is impure."

ADULTERATING LIQUORS—TERRIBLE DEVELOPMENTS.—It will be remembered that a late State law created the office of liquor inspector. Dr. H. Cox has been appointed inspector for this county, but as his authority to inspect without the consent of owners is somewhat doubtful, he has confined his duties entirely to called inspections.

Since he has been in office he has inspected seventy-six quantities of various liquors in the city. He has found some pure liquor, but a great deal of low per centage, and some most pernicious fluids. In domestic brandy and port wine, he has found the following ingredients in large quantities: Prussic acid, sulphuric acid, cider, alum, beet root juice (coloring), nitric acid, log-wood, lead and copper.

He inspected one cask of liquor represented as domestic brandy, which was very strongly tintured with sulphuric and nitric acids, so much so that the drinking of a reasonable quantity of it would produce serious injury.—There was not a particle of alcohol in it. In this case, but one man had partaken of the liquor in the cask, and he was immediately taken sick after doing so.

As limited as the inspection has been, it is sufficient to show that liquors are manufactured and sold in this city which are sheer poison, and it is a matter of regret that the law does not enforce a strict inspection of all liquors.—It would be well for those who drink too "look well to their glasses."—*Cin. Times.*

☞ Rev. M. Choules, in an address on agricultural subjects, says: "I wish that we could create a general passion for gardening and horticulture—we want more beauty about our houses. The scenes of our childhood are the memories of our future years. Let our dwellings be beautiful with plants and flowers."—Flowers are, in the language of a late cultivator, "the playthings of childhood and the ornaments of the grave; they raise smiling looks to man and grateful ones to God."

ANIMAL PLANT.—The Baton Rouge Comet says that Mr. P. F. Stanton, of Livingstone parish, in that State, has a very singular plant in his garden, which seems to be the connecting link between the animal and vegetable world. The plant is about three feet high and its stamen reaches the ground. At the end it is armed with a small, sharp substance, with which it pierces insects, and lifts them into the calyx, where they are grasped by the plant and appropriated to its support.

LIVE STOCK BY RAIL.—A Buffalo paper says: "Yesterday morning, as we learn, there were ten trains, of live stock—cattle, sheep and hogs—sent east from this city over the N. Y. Central Railroad. In one train there were 20 cars, and in each of the others about 16. One train of heavy freight, about 20 cars, also arrived at noon, drawn or propelled by four locomotives. The amount of live stock arriving here, both by lake and rail, and sent hence east by the above road is immense, and exceeds what any one could imagine who was not acquainted with the facts."

☞ Animals kept quiet, dry and warm, will require much less food and will do more work, keep in better condition, and yield much more profit than those exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Do, kind reader, remember this fact. It is unkind to starve your stock, and, what is a far more potent argument, it is unprofitable.

ENORMOUS RECEIPTS OF GRAIN.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Oct. 2d, says that during eighteen hours of Saturday night and yesterday, 552,790 bushels of grain, and 10,087 barrels of flour arrived at that port.

☞ The census of Chicago has just been taken. The present population is 87,500; last November it was 60,140. Increase in eleven months, 27,000. The number of new buildings erected during the last year was 2,000, many of the first-class. There are now 138 vessels belonging to that port.

WETTING BRICKS.—Very few people, or even builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them; or if they are aware of it, they do not even think of practicing it—for of the many houses now in progress in this city, there are very few in which wet brick are used. A wall twelve inches thick, built of good mortar, with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect than one sixteen inches thick, built dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystalization; and on the contrary they will unite chemically with the mortar and become solid as a rock.—On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, leaving it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar from it is like so much sand.—*Scientific Amer.*

☞ A new kind of portable stove is said to be in use in England. It is made of thin wrought iron, without any flue, and may be used upon any table, or in any room. The fuel employed is cocoanut-stearine, in cakes, burned by means of six wicks introduced into each cake, the cake fitting into a tin dish, made exactly to contain it. No smoke is produced, and the stove is capable of boiling, baking and broiling, and the whole is comprised in a cube of about sixteen inches.

☞ The New Jersey State Census is at length completed. In gross, the population of the State at this time is 569,499, being an increase of 80,160 over the aggregate of the year 1850.

☞ Telegraph wires are being put up along the whole route of the Illinois Central Rail Road.

WHY BUTTER IS DEAR.—Is the following, from a New York City paper, true or fabulous:

There is a fine pasture all over the country now, and the price of butter ought to be down to a shilling a pound. Why isn't it? Because the women and girls don't know how to make it. For twenty years past the girls' butter-making education has been sadly neglected.—They can play the piano, but cannot churn; can dance, but cannot skim milk; can talk a little French, but don't know how to work out the buttermilk. The women who made the butter in Westchester, Dutchess and Orange Counties twenty years ago, are passing away, and there are none to take their places. That's why butter is high.

CATTLE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The Philadelphia North American says several parties in that city have gone to Venezuela to contract for cattle, and they propose to bring 150,000 head to that city. Should the enterprise prove remunerative, there will no doubt be a steady importation kept up. Cattle are sold very low in South America, where many thousands are killed annually merely for their hides.

☞ Shipments of wheat were made from Memphis, Tenn., last week, destined both for New York and Liverpool. The like had never been known previous to the present season.

☞ The Methodist publishing house in Nashville, Tenn., has been in operation only five months, but it has in that time printed 49,589,000 pages.

A CURIOSITY.—The Homestead states that there is on the farm of C. R. Alsop, in Middleton, a curious freak of nature in the shape of a tree. It stands among a number of magnificent sugar maples, has a trunk some three feet in diameter, and to a casual observer presents nothing worthy of special notice. But upon closer inspection it is discovered that one side of the tree is sugar maple and the other white oak. The body of the tree is round and smooth, and the junction of the two varieties is marked by a slight ridge in the bark, which would hardly be noticed. Some twelve feet from the ground, the tree divides; one side is maple, the other oak. The maple throws out a branch that has become entirely surrounded by the oak, and offers on that side the singular appearance of a white oak tree throwing out a maple limb. It is very singular, and worth the ride from this city to see.—*Hartford Times.*

☞ The Democratic Press gives the receipts of lumber at Chicago, for one week, at over 8,000,000, and for the season over 205,000,000.

☞ The Chinese pretend to cure the cholera by sticking a pin under the tongue, below the roots of the finger nails, and in the pit of the stomach!

☞ English papers express the opinion, founded on careful examination, that Great Britain will require an importation of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat.

☞ In 1755 five Methodists settled in the city of New York, and formed the first society in America. In 1855, just a century later, the Methodist Church in the U. S., numbers over four millions of worshippers.

☞ MR. TIMOTHY BARTHOLOMEW, of Northford, has upon his estate a turtle which he caught and marked with his initials in 1806.—The turtle is often met with in the meadows of the farm.

A SMART WOMAN.—A preacher not long since asking to stay all night at a country house was forbidden by the lady. Knowing her to be a member of the church and generally pleased to entertain ministers, he began to quote Paul to her, hoping that she would understand by this hint that he was a preacher. He had hardly got out "for thereby some have entertained angels unaware," when she said, "but angels, sir, would not come with tobacco in their mouths." The preacher left without further ceremony.

ROCK COUNTY STATE TAX.—The assessment upon Rock County for the State tax is \$20,458,82. The assessed value of land per acre, \$4.02, and the equalized value, \$9.00. Total assessed valuation, \$2,528,430; equalized valuation, \$5,117,204. Two Counties in the State are taxed higher than Rock—Dane being put down at \$23,660,15, and Milwaukee \$39,652,68.

PURIFICATION OF WELLS.—The "Scientific American" recommends several means for the removal of Carbonic Acid Gas, the bad air which collects sometimes at the bottom of neglected wells, and proves fatal to persons descending into them. One plan is, simply to throw down some fresh burned lime into the water and stir it with a pole. Another is, to take about half a pailful of slacked lime, mix it quickly with cold water in a small tub, and lower it down to the water with cords attached to the legs. Stir the contents for ten minutes, and then leave the vessel suspended for one hour longer.

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The shell or outer covering of the Castor Oil Bean is very poisonous, and has been known to kill horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

Counterfeits on the Janesville City Bank have appeared. They are one's changed to tens. This Bank has issued no tens.

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber has a splendid flock of 1000 MERINO SHEEP, ranging from one-half to full bloods; including about 30 fine Merino BUCKS. Parcels of which he will sell to those who wish to start good flocks, on favorable terms as to price and payment; or he will sell or let a few of the Bucks, if applied for soon.

D. J. POWERS.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1, 1855.

H. FRIEND & BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,
TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
Corner King and Morris Streets,
MADISON, WIS.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

WISCONSIN
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

LE FEVRE & GREENE,
No. 81 East-Water Street, Milwaukee,

Desire to call attention to their stock of

Farming Implements,

in which may be found almost every thing of use and benefit to the Farmer. We have constantly on hand, in great variety,

PLOWS, HARROWS,
CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOES,
HAY and STRAW CUTTERS,
CORN STALK CUTTERS,
CORN and COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLERS, CORN PLANTERS,
SEED SOWERS, GARDEN ENGINES,
and CHURNS of approved style.

Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Scythes,
Snaths, Cradles, Axes, Chains, Crow
Bars, in almost endless variety.

A full stock of

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE,
embracing Building Hardware, Cabinet Maker's Stock, Turning Lathes, and Tools for Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Millwrights, and Coopers, of the most celebrated brands.

Manufacturers of Wire Serecery.
Persons visiting Milwaukee are respectfully invited to look through our stock.

LE FEVRE & GREENE,
Nov., 1854. Sign of the Plow.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES. AUTUMN 1855.

OUR new Wholesale Catalogue, or Trade List, for the Autumn of 1855 is ready, and will be sent gratis to all who enclose stamp.

The stock now on the grounds is of the finest description, and by far the largest that has ever been offered in this country.

Nurserymen, dealers and planters can be supplied on very advantageous terms—and they will find it their interest to consult our list, and examine stock before purchasing. Our arrangements for packing and shipping are so complete that we can forward packages to the most remote parts of the United States and Canada with safety.

Any of the following catalogues will be sent to all who apply and enclose a stamp for each:

- No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.
- No. 2. A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c.
- No. 3. A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green House and Bedding Plants, published every spring.

No. 4. A Wholesale Priced Catalogue for Nurserymen and Dealers.

No. 5. A Supplemental Catalogue of Fruits—containing prices of Fruit Trees for 1854 and 1855, and lists of New Varieties.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Oct.:2m Mount Hope Nurseries, N. Y.

NOTICE TO WOOL GROWERS.

THIS certifies that we, the undersigned, have been appointed by Mr. GEO. CAMPBELL, of West Westminster, Vt., sole Agents for the sale of his SPANISH, FRENCH, and SIBERIAN SHEEP, in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Illinois.

All orders addressed to us will be promptly attended to. Specimens of the above breeds may be seen at Summit.

EDW. M. DANFORTH,
Summit, Waukesha co., Wis.

JAS. C. CUTTING, Lyme, Grafton co., N. H.
September, 1855.

LAKE MILLS NURSERY.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish, at reasonable prices, STANDARD TREES of the leading varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM, APRICOT, CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY.

Also, a fine stock of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery; Flowering Bulbs; three of the best varieties of Pie Plant and Asparagus Plants; Acashia and Osage Orange trees.

We would call special attention to our fine lot of DWARF PEAR TREES, bearing size; also, twenty best varieties choice PLUM trees, large size, propagated on English stocks. We think we have the best the State affords.

Please call and examine, at PLUMB & Co.'s Nursery, Lake Mills Jefferson County Wis.

Oct., 1855:6m

J. C. PLUMB,
K. ATWOOD.



CLEAR THE TRACK!

Fall Arrival for 1855 of HATS, CAPS, FURS & FINDINGS

THE Cars have arrived and have brought the largest stock yet offered in this market, consisting in part of

FASHIONABLE FUR, MOLESKIN, SILK, FELT, and WOOL HATS.

CAPS of Fur, Plush, Velvet, Cloth, Mohair, Glazed, &c., in every variety of style now worn.

FURS.—Muffs, Victorines, Wristlets, Pelarines, Fur Gloves and Over-coats. Over-shoes, Fancy Sleigh and Buffalo Robes, Down and Fur Trimmings, &c., all of which we have, some of the finest qualities, and a great variety.

LADIES' RIDING HATS and GAUNTLETS, Zephyr Coats and Hoods; Misses Beaver and Felt Hats.

Gent's Findings.

Shirts Stocks, Cravats, Collars, Suspender Braces, and Worsted Goods, a good supply.

GLOVES and MITTENS, superior to any thing ever yet offered in this market—a full supply.

The subscriber will endeavor to make it the interest of every individual to purchase of his stock, by selling a good article, low for cash, and will take pleasure in showing his Goods to all who may favor him with a call, at the SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, on the west side the river.

☐ Hats and Caps made to order.

☐ Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Junesville, Nov., 1854. J. R. BEALE.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS GRAIN DRILLS AND BROAD-CAST SOWERS.

THE subscribers are Agents for Richard H. Pease's "EXCELSIOR RAILROAD HORSE POWERS," Threshers, Separators and Saw Mills; also, "SEYMOUR'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL," with or without Grass Seed Sower. All of which are for sale at the manufacturer's prices, adding freight.

Samples can be seen at our Ware-rooms, where we have, also, a large display of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, in endless variety.

☐ Illustrated Handbills mailed to any address upon application.

LE FEVRE & GREENE,
81 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

Sept, 1855:4m

HOW TO RAISE MELONS.

AND HOW TO PRESERVE THE
PLANTS WHEN YOUNG FROM
BUGS AND WORMS.

FARMERS—We would call your attention to a subject which may interest many of you, and is of considerable importance to you all.—Which is on the culture of the Water Melon. I have made this my sole business for several years—believing that if I succeeded in growing this desirable and delicious fruit, and making it, by culture and the choice of soils best adapted to its growth, as sure as that of other crops, and also to secure it against its enemies—the little yellow or striped bug, and the corn or cut worm. I am now gratified to be able to announce to you my complete success in the culture of the melon. The culture that I have adopted makes it as sure and easy as the cultivation of corn, and any person adopting the same method will meet with like success. I speak of this, because there are many persons who have failed so often in the cultivation, that they hardly attempt to raise them; while if they perfectly understood the nature of this plant and its enemies, they could enjoy this delicious fruit in abundance every year.

One of the causes of the failure of the melon crop, is on account of the bugs and worms, (of which, probably, you all have had sad experience.) I have succeeded in securing the plants against these pests, as safely as though they were not in existence, and in a manner, too, perfectly in accordance with nature. I have experimented rather largely on the old system of preventing the bugs from destroying the plants; but discovered that the plans adopted, if anything near effectual, would injure the plant, or was too expensive. I adopted an entirely new method, which is this: I watched the habits of the bugs, in order to discover what food they preferred. When I discovered this, I gathered the seeds from this plant and planted them between every second or third row of the melons. The bugs abandoned the melons for this plant, and they were left to grow as safely as though the bugs were not in existence. The expense is but trifling—being about two hours' work on an acre.—The method of securing the plant against the corn worm is quite as simple.

It is not necessary to say more on this subject: but I now offer you the direction for the highest culture for the Water and Musk Melon, and the secret of protecting them from their enemies; and also, a sample of five varieties of the Water and Musk Melon seeds, which are, I believe, (viewing them in all their qualities,) the best grown in the United States. Three of the Water and two of the Musk Melons; one of the latter being a nut-meg or cantelope variety. The Water Melons are so selected that they succeed each other in ripening about two weeks; one of them ripens about

two weeks earlier than any that I have ever seen. This early melon can be grown as far north as any corn can be grown, for it is a rapid grower and a profuse bearer, and the best melon I ever saw or enjoyed the pleasure of eating. I have been to considerable expense in experimenting and in the selection of the choicest varieties of seed, and also the expense of advertising to acquaint you with these facts, and I cannot do it without a price.

Farmers, I know this is valuable, and I believe that you want it; and I cannot charge you less than a dollar. Gentlemen, you that want this, send along your orders—enclose a dollar, and you will receive in return, the secret for protecting the plant from its enemies—the seed, and the directions for their highest cultivation.

C. S. ABEEL.

JANESVILLE, Wis, Nov., 1855. 1m

Raspberries, Gooseberries, Apple Seedlings and Potatoes.

FRANCONIA and NORTH RIVER ANTWERP RASPBERRIES—very productive and good—fine market varieties. Price, \$1 per dozen; \$5 per hundred; \$30 per thousand.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY (*true*)—wonderfully productive—always free from mildew. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; yearling plants, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 hundred.

APPLE SEEDLINGS—Two years old, \$5 thousand; culls, \$2 per thousand.

SEED POTATOES of the following choice varieties, at the prices annexed, if ordered before the 10th of October, to be delivered this fall: Mexican Wild, Yam, Hall's June, Ash Kidney, Black Pink-eye, and Black Imperial—\$1 per bushel. Early Manly (the best early potato in cultivation) and Purple Chili, \$3 per bushel.

Each parcel will be carefully packed, marked, and delivered at the Railroad Depot, Express Office, or otherwise, as directed, after which they will be at the risk and expense of the purchaser. Orders, to avoid disappointment, should be sent early and accompanied with a remittance. Money promptly returned when unable to fill orders.

A. G. HANFORD,

Sept., 1855:3m

Waukesha, Wis.

SUFFOLK & ESSEX PIGS.

S. B. EDWARDS, of Troy, offers for sale a choice lot of SUFFOLK and ESSEX PIGS, bred from stock imported by Lewis G. Morris, of Morrissiana, N. Y. They will be delivered, if requested, at Eagle Centre Depot free of charge.

All communications addressed to him at East Troy, Wis., will be promptly attended to.
East Troy, June, 1854

AZTALAN NURSERIES.**WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF
APPLE TREES,**

Including the Best Leading Sorts, mostly our Selection.

5 to 7 feet, \$54 per 300; \$85 per 500; \$160 per 1000; \$450 per 3000.

For distant transportation to Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin, we have the following, 2 to 3 years from the graft: 3½ to 5½ feet, thrifty trees, \$125 per 1000; \$350 per 3000.

If ordered early this fall, say in October, a suitable proportion of the following articles will be added at the prices named below:

Dwarf Pear, on Anger's Quince, leading sorts, \$31 per hundred.

Cherries, leading sorts, \$30 per hundred.

Pears on Pear stocks, 4½ to 6 feet, \$40 per hundred.

In no case will the above prices be taken for a lesser quantity than that named.

Orders should be received for the above in October or early in November, to enable us to get them ready for fall transportation
Aztalan, Wis., Oct. 1, 1855.

J. C. BRAYTON.

DELAVAN NURSERY.**Fruit and Ornamental Trees.**

THE subscribers have on hand one of the largest and best collections of **FRUIT**, and **ORNAMENTAL TREES** and **SHRUBS** that has ever been offered for sale in the West, which they will sell at their Nursery in Delavan, Wis., at the following prices:

APPLES, Standard, from 5 to 8 feet high, \$16 per hundred; \$125 per thousand; Dwarf Apples, 30 cents.

PEARS, Standard, very fine, from 4 to 8 feet, 50 cents. Dwarf, three and four years old, 50 to 75 cents.

PLUMS, four to eight feet, 50 cents.

CHERRIES, five to seven feet, 20 to 35 cts.

CURRENTS—Common White and Red, White and Red Dutch, White Grape, Black Naples, English do., from one to three years old, from 50 cents to \$3 per doz., well rooted.

GOOSEBERRIES—The best varieties, \$2 per doz.

GRAPES—Isabella, Clinton, Early York, White and Native Connecticut—2 years old, 25 cents.

The time for transplanting in the fall, in this climate, is from the first of October to December. Trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the country.

GASTON & LATIMER.

Oct. 1, 1855.

Delavan Nursery.

ROCK COUNTY NURSERY,

*Situated in the Southern Limits of the City of
Janesville, East side of the River, on the
Telegraph Road to Beloit.*

WE take this method of bringing to the notice of the public the fine stock of **FRUIT** and **ORNAMENTAL TREES**, **SHRUBS**, **PLANTS**, &c., which we have the pleasure of offering for the Spring trade.

Our trees are of thrifty growth, in an exposed situation, on the high prairie, which renders them hardy and adapted to any locality, and therefore of much more value than those grown in a protected situation.

Our stock is large, and embraces the best varieties now in cultivation that will endure our climate. From strict care in propagation and rearing, we feel warranted in recommending them to the public.

APPLE TREES—from 5 to 8 feet high, 16 cents each. Dealers and Planters wishing one thousand or more, \$120 to \$140 per thousand.

STANDARD PEAR TREES—from three to seven years old, 50 cents.

DWARF PEARS—large variety—on Anger's Quince, five feet high, 40 to 50 cents.

DWARF APPLE—35 cents.

CHERRY TREES—5 to 8 feet high, large variety, 25 to 50 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES—good variety, 15 to 25c.

RASPBERRIES—50 cents per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—four years old, part of which have fruited, 25 to 50 cents.

Care taken to furnish articles of the best quality and true to name.

NURSERY STOCKS, **SETS**, &c., furnished to those commencing business on liberal terms. All interested are invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to and trees packed and forwarded without delay.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.
COLBY & WILLEY.
Janesville, Jan. 1st, 1855. : 1y

WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER, AND NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. VII. MADISON, WIS., DECEMBER, 1855.

NO. 12.

WISCONSIN FARMER,

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH,
AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

BY POWERS & SKINNER.

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Advertising:

One page one year, \$30 00	Half page one year, \$40 00
“ “ half “ 40 00	Quarter “ “ 23 00
“ “ quarter 23 00	One square, 12 lines, 1 25
“ “ one month, 10 00	one month, 1 00
Half page half year, 23 00	each subsequent m., 1 00

All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance. Favors solicited.

Wool Growing.

Would it not be well for the farming community, who now are exerting every nerve to increase the size of their wheat fields, on account of the present high price of breadstuffs, to reflect that one extreme always follows another? and that the time is probably not far distant when the immense effort at wheat growing will produce an overstock, and throw the price as far below an average, as it is now above?

Furthermore, wheat is, on the whole, a precarious crop, and subject to frequent partial or total failure and some times even from year to year. Therefore, considering all these facts, we ask, if it would not be well for all farmers who have got well started, and are properly situated, (which must be the case with many,) to be starting well chosen flocks of sheep—such as will rapidly increase in numbers, and with proper care, improve in quality? Then, when the change comes, which it surely will, you will not be found standing upon one leg, and that crippled. This strikes us as being the wisest course, and the present just the time to adopt it.

It is a well established fact, that wool growing in this country always pays as well, or better, than any other business—even at moderate prices for wool. This is more especially true of fine than coarse wool; as it costs no more to keep the fine than the coarse-wooled

variety; whilst its fleece is much heavier and more valuable. A good flock of three-fourth Merino sheep, properly kept, will average 4 lbs. a head, which will be worth threeshillings per pound; while an equally well kept flock of common coarse-wooled sheep, will not yield over three pounds per head of wool, worth two shillings per pound. Thus, the wool product of the one is six shillings, and the other twelve; while the difference in the value of their lambs is about the same; making as much difference in the profits of a single year, as a good sheep costs more than a poor one. Hence, we say, start with good sheep, if possible, if you do not have so many—as there is little profit in keeping poor ones, in this country even. Why start with old-fashioned, long-legged sheep, any more than with old-fashioned, long-legged, and long-nosed hogs?

Has some one said, they are hardier and better adapted to the country? We say not, as experience has amply shown that the Merino, with his thick coat of wool, all over his body and legs, stands our cold winters even better than the coarse, half-wooled kind. The same is true of wet weather, as the oil and yolk in the fine wool prevents the water from penetrating to the skin; while the coarse wool is at once wet through. Hence, for these, and other reasons, it has become a well established fact that the fine-wooled breeds are, on the whole, the healthiest.

In conclusion, we repeat the admonition—Farmers, start your flocks of sheep, and look well to them, that you may have a spring, as well as a fall crop, and two strings to your bow instead of one, which may at any time break, and leave you without resource.

It is stated that a company in Ohio is engaged in making portable steam-engines, to be used for various agricultural purposes, such as threshing, winnowing, shelling and grinding corn, etc. It is also asserted, that over 15,000 reaping machines have been made and sold in this country during the present year. The cost of the machines amounted to nearly \$2,000,000.

For the Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer.

The Chintz, or Chinck Bug.

MESSENGERS EDITORS:—I have expected to find in some of your late numbers, some notice of an insect which, during the past season, has caused a considerable damage to wheat, and so rapid were its ravages for a while, that some farmers at the time despaired of their entire crop. Some call it the Chintz Bug. Its length is about an eighth of an inch, and, when in full growth, of a lead color. It emits a disagreeable affluvia when disturbed. Active in its habits, and multiplies very rapidly.

I was first led to notice it last fall, when it destroyed twenty acres of wheat for me. After the wheat came up to about the length of your finger, they commenced, confining their ravages to near the surface of the ground, by extracting all the green substance of the tender leaf, for the space of about one-quarter of an inch, leaving nothing but the thin white film or skin, and then would work down to the root, destroying it.

I saw no further effects of them, until this last summer, when they commenced in my spring wheat, at the time the berry was in the milky state—the heads and stalks turning yellow in spots about the field, indicated their presence. On examination, the roots were found covered with the insect, in every stage of growth, while some of the larger ones were clustered around the first and second joints, extracting the substance from them: and so rapid did they multiply and grow, (from apparently a few at first,) that in six days during the time the berry remained in the milky and pulpy state, they spread over several yards of ground—the lower joints and roots of every stalk would be covered by their countless numbers, entirely destroying it. I, of course, concluded, from the then prospect, that the otherwise promising crop would be destroyed; but, as the grain would harden on the more advanced stalks, they would take to those stalks yet green, and when these became matured in turn, they confined their ravages to the grass upon such stalks as were just developing their seed, confining themselves to the joints, blighting entirely the seed, as it did that of the wheat.

After the grass failed to afford them any further nourishment, they attacked an adjoining corn-field, confining their operations to the joints of the stalks, which invariably diminished its growth, and shriveled the ear.

Now, sir, I had hoped ere this to have seen some notice of the insect in your journal—from the fact, that they prevailed through the country generally, they must have attracted general notice, and that particularly by some skilled entomologist. Are we to suffer their depredations the coming season? If so, is there any remedy? or, have they, like the locusts, their periodical season of coming, and is that season past? or, must we add them, year after year, to our list of depredators—which is already formidable—eating out the substance of the farmer's toils and labors. A. BEOUSE.

Beloit, Oct., 1855.

Terra Culture.

We learn from the Monroe Sentinel, that that unmitigated print of humbuggery, Professor (!) Comstock, is again in the West, enlightening certain select classes in a great secret, which he has been hawking about for the last five years, all over the country, and probably discussed to many thousands, not one of whom so far as we ever heard, has derived the least practical advantage from it. Who, among his enlightened and numerous graduates all over the West, pretends to raise a bushel more of wheat or corn than their neighbors, by the application of this new system of Terra Culture? As yet, we have not heard of the first man who pretends it.

The idea of a secret that every body knows all about, as well as Comstock himself—the theory being simply to plant upon the surface instead of covering the seed. Is it not strange that one hundred men can be found in the little town of Clarence and vicinity, in Green Co., who are willing to pay a dollar apiece for being told what they already know? That sum would furnish each of them with a first class agricultural paper for a year, in which all the knowledge of the world is constantly set forth—Terra Culture included.

No doubt the patrons of this modern Solomon, are mainly of that class who wish to acquire knowledge without patient study, and who prefer to get suddenly rich by short, patent methods; the same class who patronize the vendors of one hundred valuable receipts for a dollar enclosed and post paid. His success in finding victims from year to year, only goes to establish the fact that Barnum has hitherto so fully illustrated that not a few people prefer being humbugged, on all convenient occasions. We do not expect any thing we can say will ef-

fectually remedy the folly; but we feel constrained to throw what influence we have in the right direction; hoping that the rising generation will be too wise to tolerate any humbug vendors of the Comstock stamp.

Hedges.

During the earlier part of the coming year we propose to treat on the subject of Fencing, in the various styles that are practiced in the West, and especially to thoroughly investigate the subject of Hedging.

The *Maclaura*, or *Osage Orange*, has mainly engrossed attention, as a hedge plant, for some years past—long enough, at least, for many among those who have tried it, to be able to give us information as to how they have succeeded—how extensively they have failed, and from what causes.

We especially invite all who have been experimenting with the *Osage Orange*, or any other hedge plant, to any extent, to inform us, at their earliest convenience, how they have succeeded; together with all interesting facts in relation to the subject, that may occur to them. This will put the means in our hands of embodying just that information on the subject that the public need. If the *Osage Orange* will grow a good fence, within reasonable limits of time and expense, and one that will stand our winters, it is time our *Prairie* farmers understood it, and the way it is done. But, if it cannot be done, as a safe and reliable thing, then it is time to quit spending money for the seed or plants, and the time to plant and set them.

If the more experienced among our farmers will aid us in the matter, we think we can throw considerable light on the subject of fencing generally. And certainly it is a matter of the first importance, in a country as timberless as ours, and when the necessary fences in Wisconsin, for the next five years, must cost at least five millions of dollars.

Will gentlemen be so kind as to inform us how they have succeeded in their endeavors to grow hedges? We wish, by a little timely attention to this subject, to save a million or so of dollars to our farmers in this important item.

The following article from the *Germantown, Pa. Telegraph*, is well worth attentive perusal by every farmer in Wisconsin. Here—where timber is much more scarce than in

Pennsylvania, and where we have no stone for walls—we think hedges cannot be started too soon, if they will grow.

“Why is the cultivation of hedges not more common among our farmers? There are certainly no inseparable obstacles in the way, but many inducements to the undertaking. In most locations, the scarcity of wood for enclosing land, begins already to be felt as a serious evil and its consequent high price has nearly placed it beyond the attainment of many whose necessities are pressing. When we consider the ease with which a good hedge can be grown—its efficiency as an enclosure, and its durability when once formed, it seems one of the most astonishing things in life almost, that so few have undertaken this important agricultural enterprise. There are, at this day, more miles of railroad in the United States, than there are of hedge I presume. Hedges are highly ornamental and impart to rural districts an appearance of quiet unostentatious elegance, which nothing else can confer. Besides, when properly managed they are efficient—being impenetrable to most animals, and almost wholly exempt from accidents involving long and expensive repairs. A well-set buck-thorn hedge will endure for generations with scarcely the outlay of a dollar's cost except for trimming.

I really consider the introduction of this species of enclosure a matter of vital importance to our agriculture, and the more I reflect upon it, the more firmly is the conviction impressed. In some places, stones and stone walls will perhaps supersede the necessity of its introduction, but contemplating the subject in its general character and application, I am led to conclude that, ere long, throughout a very preponderating extent of our common country, hedges must be the ordinary enclosures. Timber, if it can be procured, will be too costly, and those who have no other resource will find the expense of erecting and keeping up lines of wooden fence a most serious drawback upon the income of their farms. The thorn, the *osage orange*, and several other shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, are used successfully for this purpose, and are all hardy and easily cultivated.”

Provide well for your flocks.

Manny vs. McCormick.

It will be remembered we last week alluded to the one sided statement published in the Chicago papers relative to the great Reaper Trial at Paris, in which especial pains was taken to glorify the McCormick machine and depreciate all others, especially the Manny machine. We stated our belief that the article referred to, which purported to be from the Paris American was an *ex-parte* affair, bought and paid for by McCormick's Agent and that an impartial report of the trial would put a very different face upon the whole matter. The following from the Paris Constitutionnel, and the leading press of that city, fully confirms our suspicions, and places the inventors of the aforesaid article in a not very enviable position. We take pleasure in laying it before our readers:—*Rockford Register*.

Translated from "Le Constitutionnel."

Great Trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines—Under the Direction of the Jury of the Paris Universal Exposition,—American Ingenuity Gloriously Triumphant—Manny's Celebrated American Reaper and Mower the Victor.

The second day of August having been appointed for the final trial of all the reaping and mowing Machines in the Exposition; it accordingly came off as expected. There were 10 machines in the Exposition, 9 of them were sent out by the Imperial Commissioner to the place of trial, about forty miles distant. (It may be here remarked that the machines were sent and returned free of cost to the exhibitors.)—On the ground of the trial there were thousands of people assembled to witness the novelty of the day; large tents had been previously erected, and a large supply of refreshments procured for the occasion.—The day was pleasant, and the excitement of the immense concourse of people was intense. The police were in attendance upon horseback, and the militia were in requisition with guns and bayonets, to keep the crowd of eager spectators off the grain. Stakes were driven into the ground, and ropes drawn from stake to stake until the entire field of about 15 acres was surrounded. This was a field of an ordinary growth

of oats, standing up well, and was divided into lots or pieces of about an acre each, by swaths being cut through at a given distance parallel with each other; the pieces were numbered, and a machine allotted to each.

At the beat of the drum, three machines started off together—J. S. Wright's, of Chicago, Ill., managed by his agent, Mr. Jewell, Patrick Bell's machine, by Mr. Faurent, and a machine from Algiers. These were calculated to do their own raking by machinery. Wright's machine cut its piece in 24 minutes, Bell's in 66 minutes, and the Algiers machine in 72 minutes.—The raking or discharging of the grain from all three of the machines was badly done, the grain being much scattered in its delivery upon the ground; Wright's doing much the best. The cutting, however, was well done. The mechanical movement of the automaton raker of Wright's machine was truly wonderful, and the operation of the machine was highly successful. Bell's machine, by Faurent, did the cutting and gathering of the grain in a very neat manner; the grain was delivered freely at one side of the machine for the binders.

After the jurors had carefully noted the trial thus far, the signal was again given, and off started three other machines—J. H. Manny's of Rockford, Ill., managed by his agent, Mr. Mabie, Bell's machine, by Croskill, and a French one-horse reaper.—Bell's, by Croskill, and the one-horse French reaper both failed to cut their pieces, while Manny's done its work in the most exquisite manner, not leaving a single stalk un-gathered, and it discharged the grain in the most perfect shape, as if placed by hand for the binders. It finished its piece most gloriously. The jurors themselves could not restrain their admiration, but cried out—"Good!" "Well done!" The people applauded and hurrahed for "Manny's American Reaper—that's the machine."—Again, after the jury had taken further notes of the trial, the signal was given, and three other machines started off on the contest: Hussey's Reaper by Dray; McCormick's by McKenzie; and Bell's by Perry. Hussey's machine cut its piece in 30 minutes, McCormick's in twenty minutes, and Bell's failed to finish its piece. Hussey's machine did its work remarkably well,

cutting clean and smoothly, and leaving the grain in the track of the machine, in good condition for the binders. The machine was conceded to be too heavy and laborious for the team, and leaving the grain in the track of the machine was found to be an objection, as it necessarily needed to be bound and removed as fast as the machine did its work, in order that the machine could pass around a succeeding time; yet this reaper is unquestionably a good one, and may be used to great advantage, as it would likely prove durable, being very strongly made. McCormick's machine performed its work well, cutting a close and even swath, but the raker or attendant who performed the labor of discharging the grain seemed to be very much strained, being obliged to ride backward upon the machine at one end of the reel, having to reach fully across the entire width of the machine with a long handled rake, to gather the grain and lay it off of the machine. The horses on this machine were much troubled by a strong lateral pressure against their shoulders, occasioned by the tongue of the machine. The reaper, on the whole, is much too cumbersome and heavy for two horses; however, it has proved itself vastly superior to any of the inventions of the Old World, and from the fact of its success heretofore, particularly at the London Exhibition in 1851, it elicited a good deal of admiration and curiosity. The contest was now fairly narrowed down to Manny's, Wright's and McCormick's, but on starting Wright's again broke down and left the struggle exclusively to the other machines—Manny's and McCormick's.

The two machines were then to be changed in presence of the jurors from the capacity of reaping to that of mowing. Manny's made the change in one minute, McCormick's in twenty minutes with three men. Each machine made one cut thro' the field of grass and back, Manny's doing the best of the two. Then the change was made again for reaping and in the same time respectively as before, then both machines were taken into a wheat field.—Manny's machine cut three swaths, and with an ease of action and perfection of work which fairly placed it far beyond any further competition, though McCormick's reaper cut two swaths, and in a workman-

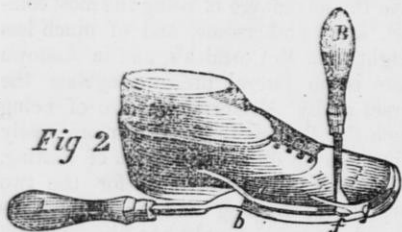
like manner. Even if the two machines were equal as to the quality of the work, yet it was observed that Manny's would have the advantage of being the most compact, less cumbersome, and of much less weight than McCormick's, and in Manny's there is no lateral pressure against the horses as by McCormick's also of being much the lightest draft, and more easily adjustable to different heights of cutting, and most easily convertible for the two purposes of reaping and mowing. This seemed to be the only machine against which there could be no objection urged. We could give no better evidence of the facts above than the fact that Mr. Mabie had upon the conclusion of the trial several very large offers for the patents of the machine, two of which we heard: for France one offer was one hundred thousand francs, and one of one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs. We have since learned that arrangements have been made for the manufacture of one thousand of these machines in this city for the next harvest.—The decision and report of the jury will not be published until the latter part of October; yet all the laurels, we are free to confess, have been gloriously won by Americans, and this achievement cannot be looked upon with indifference, as it but plainly foreshadows the ultimate destiny of the New World.

TRADE IN INSECTS.—Bugs are an important article in the trade of Rio Janeiro. Their wings are made into artificial flowers, and some of the most brilliant varieties are worn as ornaments in ladies' hair. One man manages to earn his living by selling insects and other specimens to strangers who visit the port. He keeps twelve slaves constantly employed in finding the bugs, serpents and shells which are most in demand. The nearest approach to his business that we can remember is, that of the trade of fire-flies in Havana; the insect being caught and carefully fed on the sugarcane, is used as an ornament for ladies' dresses. Being twice the size of the American fire-fly, it is very brilliant at night.—The creoles catch them on the plantations and sell them to the city belles, some of them carry them in silver cages attached to their bracelets. They make a fine display by lamplight.

Fig. 1.



Fig 2



Trimming Welts of Boots and Shoes-

The annexed views represent an improvement in an instrument for the above named purpose, for which a patent was granted to Lyman Clark, on the 13th of last June, and one half of it assigned to Joseph Sawyer.

Figure 1 represents the improved instrument, and figure two shows its application in the manner in which it is operated in contrast with the common instrument now used

In pegged work it is desirable that the welt should show as thick as possible, while, at the same time, as there is but little wear upon it, it is generally made of inferior leather, and in order that it may be prepared for the head which it receives, it is necessary that its upper edge be pared evenly and smoothly. There are two ways which this has usually been done. In the first method the welt is first hammered down, and the edge is then taken off with a shoe knife. This leaves a smooth and perfect surface upon the upper side of the welt, but is objectionable on the account of the danger of cutting the upper leather of the boot or shoe. In the other process, which is the one commonly in use at the present time, the instrument, A, represented is employed. This tool has a small guard, *a*, projecting from beneath the welting edge, *b*, and is used as follows: The welt in place of being thickened up by hammering, is laid over towards the sole by the welt bone, which is inserted between it and the upper leather. This is necessary in order to enable the pointed guard to pick up the edge of the welt. The latter is then trimmed by applying the instrument as shown. The point, *a*, however, is very liable to injure the body of the shoe, particularly at the place where it is seen ap-

plied. After the welt is thus pared, it is again to be thickened up by hammering, which again produces a rough surface, which is afterwards made smooth by the use of the Rand file; this instrument, as well as the paring tools, is very liable to injure the upper leather, and it is estimated by the largest manufacturers that all their job work is deteriorated to the amount of ten or twelve per cent. upon its value by the various instruments used to trim the welt. To remove all these inconveniences, and to produce an instrument which cannot possibly injure the upper leather, and which may be operated upon the welt after it is hammered down, thereby leaving a smooth and perfect surface, without the use of the Rand file, is the object of this invention. Figure 1 is a view of the instrument; *c* is a broad flat guard formed by the extension and flattening of the shank, *d*. Nearly at right angles with the guard is the blade, *f* having its cutting edge at *g*, set at an angle somewhat less than a right angle with the surface of the guard, for the purpose of pressing the welt down as it is cut. The instrument is operated as at B, in figure 2. The guard, *c*, being inserted beneath the welt which is previously hammered down, and the tool is worked rapidly without the possibility of injuring the upper leather even in the most careless hands, while the surface which it leaves is smoother and more even than is produced by any other method of trimming the welt.

More information respecting this instrument may be obtained of Sawyer & Clark, South Royalston, Mass.

HOW TO PREVENT THE TURNIP FLY.—A correspondent informs us that two ounces of sulphur, commonly called flour of brimstone, mixed with a pound of turnip seed, will effectually prevent the fly from destroying the crop. This preventive is extremely cheap, the cost not exceeding 2d. per acre. In mixing, employ a little rape oil, which will cause the sulphur to adhere to the seed; but care should be taken not to use too much oil, as that would prevent the seed from passing through the drill—

"MUCH LABOR ON LITTLE LAND," says the Rural New Yorker, "it has been observed is the secret of successful farming, and the more we learn practically and theoretically of agriculture, the firmer becomes our conviction that it is so."

Stock Register.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

We were lately asked for a remedy for this unfortunate disease, and advise our friends, F. E. and W. C. S. to try the following, which seems reasonable enough. Should it prove successful with them or any other of our readers, they will confer a favor by making it known to us:

"Civis" writes us that the foot rot has broken out in his flock of sheep, and sheep of his neighborhood, and wishes to know how it can be cured. It is a bad disease, and ordinarily it is more trouble to cure than the sheep are worth, after they have been cured; but if he follows our prescription, he can save his flock.

To every hundred sheep give half a pound of sulphur mixed in their salt, twice a week.—Get Blue Vitriol and dissolve as strong as possible, in hot cider, or vinegar. Pare the foot until the diseased part is all pared away, even if it takes the entire foot, and dip the feet of the whole flock, *sound ones and all*, in this liquid, twice a week, until the trouble is removed.—In about three weeks after you commence doctoring your sheep, select from the flock such as you trust are well, and put them into a clean pasture by themselves, and continue dipping their feet the same as the diseased ones. Foot rot is very contagious, and sound sheep will get it by going into a pasture where diseased sheep have been months after they have been removed. It is caused by wet pastures.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Cut Fodder vs. Uncut.

MR. EDITOR—I have deemed it not out of place to communicate to you my experience in regard to fodder. I was "born and bred" a farmer, in Windsor county, Vt., where they school their boys, and teach them the "way they should go." I was there early taught, in a practical manner, that "a penny saved is as good as two pence earned."

I have resided in Adrain, Lenawee county, Michigan, during the past twenty-five years, and have been engaged in farming and the manufacture of brick, and have constantly kept a number of teams on hand, and have been compelled to purchase a large proportion of provender for them. I learn, by experience that I can save fully one third of the hay and grain by cutting the hay and grinding the grain, and mixing them together before feeding. I dampen the hay-stalks, say an hour or two before feeding; then I put on the ground grain just before feeding. Horses and cattle will masticate this mixture readily, and it is certainly more easily digested than if fed entire. This is a proper length to which straw or hay should be cut; but cornstalks cannot be cut too short. About an inch is as short as hay or straw should be cut, and for the following

reasons, as I have learned from experience:

If cut shorter than about an inch, it is liable to "tip up" in the animal's mouth, and irritate, if not injure the gums; and, sometimes they eat with a ravenous appetite, and swallow without sufficient mastication, which causes irritation, if not inflammation of the stomach; but when cut about an inch in length, these mischiefs never follow.

I have observed that if coarse clover is cut and dampened, that horses and sheep eat it readily; but much more so, if a little ground grain is mixed with it; and the same observation holds good with regard to corn-stalks; they should be cut into lengths of about half an inch, and then moistened at least half a day before feeding, in order to have the outer coat well softened. Horses fed on these cornstalks will not be afflicted with the heaves, and if they have them, the stalks will cure them.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Wind Sucking.

This detestable habit in horses may be cured, so say contributors to the *Ohio Cultivator*, by the following process:

Wind sucking is a habit, (like chewing tobacco) much easier acquired than forgotten. It can only be practiced, however under favorable circumstances—that is when there is some object on which the horse can rest his teeth, located about as high as his breast—such as a common manger for instance. The best remedy, therefore, is to place the feeding trough as low as the ground or floor of the stable and the hay-rack as high as the horse can reach; and see that there is no object of an intermediate height for him to rest his teeth upon to suck wind. Care must also be taken when out of the stable, that he is not allowed to stand near a fence or stump or any object of convenient height for practicing this habit. In the course of a few months, say five or six, he will forget the trick. G. BATEHAM.

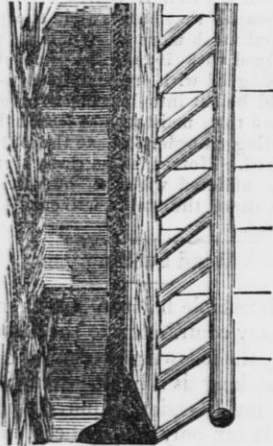
ANOTHER REMEDY.—Tie a cord around the neck of the horse sufficiently tight to prevent him from enlarging the throat, as is done in wind sucking, but not so tight as to obstruct breathing or swallowing. A tight halter, with throat strap, will answer this purpose. It will need to be worn two or three months. This remedy is easy, and I have found it quite effectual.

A SUBSCRIBER.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—A lady correspondent writes us that she cured a chick having the gapes by giving it half a teaspoonful of the tincture of lobelia, two or three times a day.

Sheep Racks and Feeding Troughs.

In answer to recent inquiries from new subscribers, we republish from our last volume the following illustrations and descriptions. If any one of our readers can furnish new and better plans, we shall be happy to receive and publish the same:

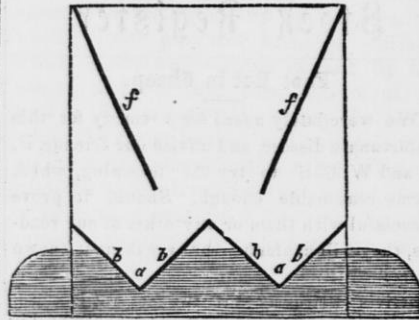


SHEEP-RACK

This sheep-rack is the same as usual in France, under cover, and is fastened to the building. I use them altogether now, and consider them superior to all others which I have seen. They are built similar to the common horse-rack and manger. The trough in front of the rack is to catch the hay that may drop from the rack, and for feeding them their grain. It stands two feet high, and is seven inches wide on the bottom. The slats or uprights, are of good oak timber two inches wide, three-fourths of an inch thick, and twenty-six inches long. They stand three inches apart in the rack. No hay is wasted in this manner, and the wool is not worn off the head and neck of the sheep.—*S. W. Jewett.*

The following rack has been used and is highly approved by my friend, GEORGE GEDDES, Esq., of Fairmount, N. Y., to whom I am indebted for the drawing and description of the cut. It serves both for a rack and feeding-trough:

"The following is intended to represent a section of what I think the best sheep-rack I have seen. A piece of durable wood about 4½ ft. long, 6 or 8 in. deep, has two notches *a, a*, cut into it, and two troughs, made of inch boards. *b, b, b, b*, placed in these



notches and nailed fast, constitutes the foundation.* If the rack is to be 14 feet long, three sills will be required. The ends of the rack are made by nailing against the side of the sill-boards that reach, up as high as it is desired to have the rack, and nails driven through these end-boards into the ends of the side-boards *f, f*, securing them. The sides may be further strengthened by pieces of board on the outside of them and fitted into the trough. A roof may be put over all if desired. With a roof the fodder is kept entirely from the weather, and no seeds or chaff can get into the wool.

SALT.—Sheep undoubtedly require salt in winter. Some salt their hay when it is stored in the barn or stack. This is objectionable, as you thus constitute yourself the judge, or controller in a matter, where the appetite of the sheep is a much safer guide. It may be left accessible to them in the salt-box as in summer, or it is an excellent plan to give them an occasional feed of brined hay or straw. This last is done in warm thawing weather, when their appetite is poor, and thus serves a double purpose. With a wisp of straw sprinkle a thin layer of straw with brine—then another layer of straw and another sprinkling, and so on. Let this lie until the next day for the brine to be absorbed by the straw, and then feed it to all the grazing animals on the farm which need salting.—*Randall.*

OUR native stock is capable of great improvement without any resort to a crossing with foreign breeds. An intelligent foresight in selecting bulls of fine form and color, and well developed muscles, and rejecting all cows wanting in any valuable point, will ensure offspring greatly superior to the common run of cattle now reared by our farmers.

A Plea for Horses.

We have a word to offer to our farming friends who employ horses as their chief draught animals. The horse of all animals is one of the most sensitive to sudden changes of temperature, and to impure air or want of cleanliness. We speak from observation, when we say that not half the stables in the country are, at this season of the year, kept in a fit condition to be occupied by horses even while put in but an hour for the noon feeding.

The droppings of horses, both liquid and solid, are among the most quickly fermenting, easily decomposed manures. In warm weather the work of decay commences immediately, and in a very few days one-half or more of the weight goes off in a gaseous form. This keeps the air constantly loaded with noxious unhealthy matters, which are just as deleterious to the health and vigor of horses, as to those of men. During the busy season of harvest and seeding, cleaning stables is scarcely ever attended to regularly. The animals generally occupy them a short time in the morning, at noon, and perhaps in the evening for graining, but the stables lie untouched for days or weeks—we have seen them lie thus for months. The horse is tied up for an hour's feeding and rest in the heat of the day, but instead of standing in a cool, sweet, well ventilated stable, ten chances to one, he stands sweating and panting, with scarcely a breath of air which is not literally loaded with the fumes of his own decaying excrements, and he goes forth tired and debilitated instead of refreshed, to undergo the severe toils of drawing the plow during the sultry hours of the afternoon.

The remedy for this is very simple. If the stalls do not have a free circulation of air let a board or two be knocked off in front or on the sides at the head of the stalls; they can be easily replaced when cold weather comes on. Let some such plan be adopted, and in every case let the stables be made as cool and airy as possible.

Let all excrements, however small in quantity, be removed at least once a day, and by all means keep the floor well sprinkled with some deodorizing material. A weak solution of sulphuric or muriatic acid is excellent for this purpose; but these are often inconvenient and troublesome, even

if readily obtained. Plaster of Paris (gypsum or sulphate of lime) is very good; common salt is also good. Each of these substances increases the value of the manure more than its cost. Dry straw and muck are also very valuable for the same reason.

We frequently see lime and ashes recommended for this, but these rapidly decompose the manure, and greatly diminish its value for applying to crops, and they should never be used unless with muck, or with long manure which is to be immediately covered in the soil. These may seem trifling considerations, but they are really of great importance.

As before stated, horses take cold very easily. On this account they should never be turned from a warm stall, where they have perspired for an hour, directly into a wet damp pasture. A horse should never be compelled to lie down over night in a wet, unsheltered pasture. Let them always have a dry plot, or what is better, a shed or stable to retire to when they have completed their evening grazing, especially if there be heavy dews, fogs or rain. A horse will never lie in an open field when a sheltered spot is accessible. Every one must have observed that they always seek the driest spot to be found, and generally lie near a fence, shed or tree.—ORANGE JUDD, in *N. Y. Times*.

Cure for Scratches in Horses.

Take good fifty per cent rum, put in as much copperas as will dissolve, and wash the horses feet and legs, as far as you can feel any bunches, two or three times a day. It will cure in a few days I am no horse doctor, but always doctor my own, and have as few lame as my neighbors who employ a doctor. I have recommended it with perfect success, where other remedies have failed. The scratches, is something you must kill, before you can heal so that they will not break out again. Copperas and rum will do it; grease the legs a little after you are sure the scratches are killed.—A FARMER, in *Farmer's Journal*.

COLIC IN SHEEP.—For this Randall, in his "Sheep Husbandry" prescribes "half an ounce of Epsom salts, a drachm of ginger, and sixty drops of essence of peppermint. The salts alone however, will effect the cure, as will an equivalent dose of linseed oil or even hog's lard."

The Truffle.

"It has been suggested to the Patent Office that measures be taken to introduce the truffle into the United States. This esculent has been a favorite dish of epicures from time immemorial to the present day, and yet, strange to say, they have always been scarce and high-priced, few knowing how to raise them."

FRIEND MOORE:—Noticing the above in the *RURAL* of Aug. 25th, and feeling that the introduction of the esculent indicated would prove a valuable acquisition to our vegetable productions, I have obtained some data in regard to its history, uses, habits, &c.

The Truffle is a species of fungus growing entirely under ground, sometimes called the ground mushroom. Form, irregular; color, dark grey or brown; surface, a thick wart-like skin; flesh, firm, cellular, veiny in appearance, and of a brownish hue; size varying from a filbert to as large as the fist. Before maturity it has merely an earthy smell; when ripe it diffuses a peculiar, powerful and pleasant odor. Ripe, end of August or early in September. It is to be found in most parts of the globe. The southern portions of Italy, Spain, France and England seem best adapted to its full development. It chooses open forest grounds, and plantations of deciduous trees, where the soil is a light loam and well shaded.

The principal use of the Truffle is for flavoring the more expensive and luxuriant kinds of animal food. They are also eaten roasted, boiled, prepared in sauces, cat-sups, and in sweet oil, similar to the Sardinian. Game of all kinds, and meat pies of every description, are plentifully savored with them—to so great use are they put in France, that a culinary department of any pretensions has its compound of these delicacies in some form.

Many attempts have been made to bring this vegetable under cultivation, but without success, as no one has found how it is disseminated or what are its organs of fructification. If this starting point has been attained, their culture would doubtless be profitable, their value in English markets ranging from two to three dollars per pound.—W. T. K., in *Rural New Yorker*.

To render paper fire-proof, dip it in a solution of alum-water.

Effects of Heat upon Meat.

A well cooked piece of meat should be full of its own juice or natural gravy. In roasting therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once, and the albumen to coagulate, before the juice has had time to escape from within. And so in boiling. When a piece of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling water, the outer part contracts, the albumen, which is near the surface, coagulates, and the internal juice is prevented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When cut up therefore the meat yields much gravy, and is rich in flavor. Hence a beefsteak or a mutton chop is done quickly and over a quick fire, that the natural juices may be retained. On the other hand, if the meat be exposed to a slow fire its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within, as it has dried from the surface, and the flesh pines, becomes dry hard and unsavory. Or if it be put into cold or tepid water, which is afterwards gradually brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagulates, the natural juices for the most part flow out, and the meat is served in a nearly tasteless state. Hence, to prepare good boiled meat, it should be put at once into water already brought to a boil. But to make beef tea, mutton broth, and other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering, a term not unfrequent in cookery books, depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling as above explained.—*Chemistry of Common Life*.

PRECOCIOUS BIDDIES.—One of the editors of the *Southern Cultivator*—brother REDMOND, we suppose—says he has a Brahma pullet, scarcely five months old, that has laid a brood of eggs (some 25 or 30) and gone to setting. A black Shanghai pullet, of the same age, has also commenced laying. Neither, he adds, are more than half grown; but they have had extra care and attention, and wheat has entered largely into their food. They also had the advantage of a wide range in the fields, &c.

The Submarine Telegraph.

What emotions are excited by the contemplation of such a fact as the following from the N. Y. Tribune! The time is at hand when in a Chicago daily paper will be read news from Europe only 48 hours old, and that from Asia scarcely older:

We are about to witness the telegraphic communication between America and Europe, precedent to its extension round the globe. It is an idea. And yet the parties engaged in its realization regard it as already certain to be carried out. The experience of the Black Sea telegraph, for instance, is thought to be conclusive, if shorter lines previously established were not. From Balaklava to Varna the wires stretch under water more than 350 miles, and not the slightest difficulty is experienced in using them. There can be no difficulty in sending electricity across the Atlantic by the same means. The length of the wires from Ireland to New Foundland will be 1,750 miles; they will lie on the sandy plain, which the soundings of our government have shown to stretch from land to land for the whole distance, with the exception of about two hundred miles next to the Irish coast, where the bottom becomes irregular and the water deeper. The actual distance, is some 1,600 miles only, but it will be necessary to make a detour with the wires in order to carry them around the Banks where Icebergs often ground, and where the cable might be broken by their weight and friction.

The line from Ireland to New Foundland is to be constructed by a European company, of which Mr. Brett, who has laid down most of the submarine telegraphs of Europe, is a prominent member. The capital of this company is two millions sterling—and the contracts—already perfected—for the completion of the work require that it shall be ready by Jan. 22, 1858—less than three years hence. The cable of this part of the line contains six telegraph wires—like the Mediterranean cable now being laid down—and is to weigh eight tons to the mile. In laying it down of course several steamers will be required, as no single vessel could contain the enormous weight of the whole mass; but the ingenious manufacturers, Messrs. W. Kaper & Co. of London have contrived means of so splicing it so as to render the joints quite

as strong and quite as serviceable as any other part of the line. Thus when one steamer has paid out her portion of the cable, the end will be spliced upon the coil on board of the next steamer, and so on until all is down. Should a storm arise during the process, the exceeding strength of the cable, formed as it is of a mass of heavy iron wires, wound spirally around the thick tarred envelop and gutta percha chords which contain the electric conductors, will be sufficient to hold the steamer as if she were at anchor until the gale is over. Of course the work will be done in the summer months when there is little danger of interruptions by tempest. The cable when once sunk upon the bottom will remain there forever, below the range of marine animals, and safe from all disturbances. It would be difficult to fix a limit to its duration after it is once successfully bedded.

The company which has undertaken the cis-Atlantic portion of the work, is composed of some eight or more wealthy gentlemen, who propose to build the entire line from St. Johns, New Foundland, to New York with their own resources. Cyrus Field one of its members, has just returned from Europe, where he went to consummate the arrangement with the European company. The American part of the line will be 1,200 miles in length, 71 miles of which will be under the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the cost of the whole is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The wires across New Foundland will make 400 miles of the line, running through a country hitherto unoccupied and unknown. In the cutting of the path and other preparatory labors the company have had 400 men employed during the past year in that island alone. They have been liberally aided with grants of land from that colony and have obtained advantageous charters and grants elsewhere. From our last English journals we learn that the cable to go under the Gulf of St. Lawrence was about to be shipped, and we may accordingly soon expect to be able to receive despatches from St. Johns as easily and regularly as we now do from New Orleans. This cable contains three electric wires only, it being contemplated to lay down another of the same size when the European wires have been brought across and the business between New York and London requires it.

Meanwhile, as soon as communication is opened with St. Johns, it is expected that the Collins steamers will regularly call there to take in coals and deliver the news. This alone will bring us two days nearer to Europe in point of intelligence, St. Johns being two days' sail beyond Halifax. The advantage of taking a smaller stock of coal and carrying more freight will suffice to render this arrangement a most profitable one to steamers. Finally in three years the communication from Europe to America will become instantaneous, and then the steamers will be no longer of any value as bearers of news. When we find in the Tribune every morning a column or two of telegraphic despatches, narrating every event of the previous day in Europe and Asia, for the magical wires are being extended thither, also we shall care but little for files of journals and correspondence that reach us ten days old. These can then possess only that curious interest which belongs to old letters and old newspapers: we shall read them with pleasure, perhaps, but their freshness will be gone.

The gigantic triumphs of modern science and industry are matters so trite and threadbare that they are now rarely referred to except in some dinner speech or anniversary oration, but still it is impossible to contemplate the probability of such an achievement as we have described without a glow and a thrill at its sublime audacity and its magnificent uses. When events, discoveries, projections, business speculation, love, and war, may all be flashed unerringly from hemisphere to hemisphere, ten thousand feet beneath the surface of the sea, stolidity itself must expand in wonder and delight. Where then will be time and space, the ancient limits of humanity? Annihilated by that industrious hand and that scientific genius with which Man was endowed when he was set to subdue and to rule the earth!

A CERTAIN CURE FOR A RATTLE-SNAKE BITE.—Take the yolk of a good egg, put it in a tea-cup, and stir in as much salt as will make it thick enough not to run off, and spread a plaster and apply it to the wound and I will insure your life for a sixpence.—The subscriber has tried the above remedy in a number of cases, and never knew it to fail.—P. PRETTYMAN, M. D., *Portland, Oregon.*

Artificial Formation of Minerals.

To penetrate the hidden processes of Nature, whereby the genius and beautiful crystalized minerals we so frequently meet with embedded in the rocks are produced has been the aim of many distinguished modern philosophers. But partial success has attended their endeavors, and to my thinking, for one very good reason, viz: that when a crystalline mineral is not of igneous origin, but dependent upon aqueous, atmospheric, or molecular action or change that time is an essential element in its production; a period compared with which, the life of man is of a verity but "a span long."

By ingenious action, various minerals have been synthetically obtained in the hearths of iron furnaces, porcelain, furnaces, and in the flame of the oxy-hydrogen; the usual condition being, as in the experiment of Edelman, that the components of the minerals should be in solution, or at any rate in suspension, by some solvent capable of volatilization at intense heats—qualifications expressly possessed by borax and boracic acid. By such means, felspar, ruby, spinelle, and many aluminous minerals have been obtained in a crystalline form. Some few might be obtained from their aqueous solution, as various earthy or metallic carbonates, and others again by weak electrical action. This last natural force is that M. Bequerel has availed himself of, with much success, in his investigations on this subject. His experiments were commenced in 1845, and his results have just been published from, which it appears that he has succeeded in obtaining *crystallized hydrated oxid of zinc*, and also *crystallized protoxide of lead*, by suffering galena [intermixed with blende,] to act on strong and mixed solutions of common salt and sulfurate of copper.

By this reaction he has obtained, after the expiration of six or seven years, chloride of sodium in cubes, cubic octahedrons, and octahedrons; chloride of lead in cubic and also in acicular crystals; sulphate in cuneiform octahedrons exactly resembling the Anglesea mineral; chloro-sulphate of lead in circular crystals; oxychloride of lead in very minute crystals, and amorphous sulphurate of copper; all of which substances coated the lump of galena, giving it the appearance of a specimen from a

natural mineral vein. By weak voltaic arrangement this physicist obtained the carbonate of lime and of lead in a crystalline form. These experiments seem to show that when one substance is slowly oxidized in solutions of others of which the oxide formed will retract, various insoluble and soluble crystalline bodies result from this action; and also, that when several complicated double decompositions are induced to a very slow and feeble nature, the result may be the formation of many different insoluble crystalline compounds, precisely similar to those we meet with in many minerals.—

[Inventor.]

LOOK WELL TO THE FARM STOCK.—One of the most observable features among the live stock, in this season of abundance, is the ill condition in which they are prepared for the winter. The luxuriant growth of grass has been at the expense of its nutritious qualities, and everywhere we go, we find the cattle, and more particularly the sheep, in a lean and often sickly condition; and when we consider that very much of the hay and grain for next winter's use is a good deal damaged, we feel apprehensive that our farmers will suffer great loss among their animals, unless they bestir themselves in time. Farm stock now, is even worse prepared for the winter, than after the great drouth of last year. Sheep and calves should be looked to closely. Get them in good heart, and provide ample shelter and dry quarters against the storms come on, or you will see such a display of sheep's pelts and kip skins upon the fences before next spring, as will tell badly upon the profits of the season.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

THOSE who deem beauty valueless, and poetry and refinement as superfluous ingredients of everyday life, can be but dull observers. The true happiness of man depends upon the degree in which he succeeds in prompting that of others; and delicacy is as necessary to such end as either strength or perseverance. Refinement becomes a woman, and refinement grows upon either sex in a great degree as taste and beauty prevades in the arrangement of their surrounding; hence he who rails at it little thinks how sure a prop he seeks to knock from under his own happiness. [Worcester Transcript.]

ABOUT FURNITURE.—As in dress so in furniture—a little taste is better than much money without it. There are certain articles which, if good, costs much, such as carpets and mirrors. But couches, lounges, ottomans, and chairs may be had quite cheap, and also very tasteful, by the exercise of a little art and industry. A common chair which costs a dollar, stuffed and covered at the cost of another dollar, may be a better and more beautiful article than one you may buy for ten; and five dollars and a few hours' labor will give you a couch really more elegant, as well as more comfortable, than a sofa that costs fifty. But a good piano-forte, costs four hundred. But a good piano-forte, like a good mirror, has the element of cost and to save a hundred dollars in one, or twenty in the other, is poor economy.—Plate glass keeps its value, and a good tone is worth more than all outside finish.

Don't make your rooms gloomy. Furnish them for light, and let them havit. Daylight is very cheap, and candle or gas-light you need not use often. If your rooms are dark, all the effect of furniture, picture, walls and carpets are lost.

Finally, if you have beautiful things, make them useful. The fashion of having a nice parlor, and then shutting it up all but three or four days in a year, when you have company—spending your own life in a mean room shabily furnished, or an unhealthy basement, to save your things in the meanest possible economy. Go a little further shut up your house and live in a pig pen? The use of nice and beautiful things is to act upon your spirit—to educate you and make you beautiful.—[Mauers Book.]

A VALUABLE COMPOST.—Near every dwelling, but a little out of the way, there should be a place, vat or cistern prepared, where all the scrapings of the door-yard and litter from the garden can be conveniently deposited.—Where likewise should be thrown all the woolen rags and other refuse stuff, such as old boots and shoes, bones, &c., usually committed to the flames by the neat housewife, upon every return of that ever to be dreaded 'festival' commonly denominated "house cleaning!" Into this receptacle throw all your brine and soap suds on washing day, and ashes and lime rubbish, where leaches are emptied; add occasionally a wheelbarrow load of muck, loam or turf and you will find at the end of the year, that you have a quantity of excellent manure, far more valuable for many purposes than barn-yard manure.—*Ontario Times.*

Horticulture.

Look Out for the Orchard.

Kind reader, have you looked well to your young Orchard trees, before the setting in of winter? Are they fenced and secure.—It is an excellent plan to throw a coat of straw manure about the roots, from four to six inches deep being careful that it is not so coarse as to be a harbor for mice, that may gnaw the trees. Such a dressing protects the ground from excessive freezing or sudden transitions of freezing to thawing. Particular care should also be taken, that the ground is high enough around the trees to prevent water from standing and soaking in too much about the roots. This last precaution is very important upon flat or low clayey lands. Let the ground freeze solid around your peach trees, and when thus frozen, mulch it deep with coarse manure as above, in order to keep the trees back in the spring, until the frosts are over. This precaution taken, and you can raise good peaches even in Minnesota, at least two years, in three, especially if your trees are set where they have a bleak northerly aspect, instead of a Sunny Southern one.

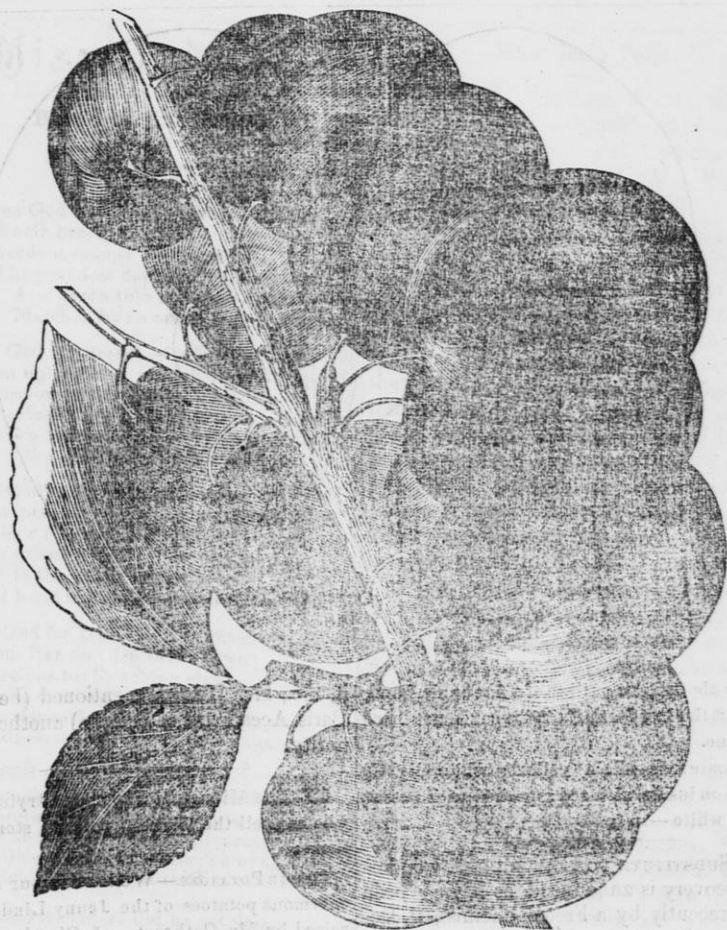
Beware of Rabbits and Sheep, they will do more damage in an orchard or nursery in an hour than can be repaired in days or weeks.

As it is about time for the winter swarm of tree peddlers to make their appearance, perhaps a word of advice on the subject will not be lost. That word of advice will be not to buy of them at all. There is no safety in it whatever as a general thing. They seem to deal in the second rate and inferior trees, of the eastern nurseries and invariably charge high prices for their trees at that. The home customers of course select the finest and largest trees, and the smallest and meanest are sent to western agents. It is a great saving of freight to send small trees—the consequence is that those who buy them have to wait two or three years longer for an orchard; besides the long time they are necessarily out of the ground; and the hardships they are exposed to, renders a good many of them liable to die, or at least to linger on a year or two, before they begin to grow. The system could, of course, be tolerated when the country was new, and before we had well stocked home nurseries; but now the necessity has passed away, and let the practice go with it.

If you want an orchard, (and you do if you have not got one,) go to the nearest *good* nursery and select the trees yourself early in the spring. You will get a deal better ones, and be sure of true varieties. When you have selected them, have them carefully taken up with more root than is customary; all of which protect, as well as possible, until they are in the ground again, and the sooner the better. There is no reason why we should continue to send to New York or Massachusetts for trees grown in a different soil and climate, and on land worth two hundred dollars per acre, when they will and do grow better on our own land, worth ten dollars per acre. Don't, then, be longer coaxed into it by any smooth story. Rochester is making a fortune out of the credulous west. The disposition to grow orchards among our people is rapidly on the increase, still there is no danger of an overstock of good fruit, for a generation to come, and probably never—really good, things are not apt to be too abundant.—The demand for trees, is such as to warrant extensive planting, by our own nursery men.—Wisconsin alone will buy a million dollars' worth of trees during the next five years; let that money be paid out at home among our own nursery men, as far as possible. We go in decidedly, for fostering and sustaining home institutions as far as they merit it.

CANKER WORMS.—Mr. William Plumer, of Lexington, a correspondent of the Boston Journal, recommends covering the ground under apple trees with muriate of lime, as a remedy for the destructive ravages of the canker worm. This preparation should be applied immediately, and dug in the fall. Mr. Plumer has seen it tried with excellent success. The next spring after the application, not a canker worm was to be seen in the trees to which it was applied. He says it has been tested both in this country and in England, and in every case with perfect success.

POULTRY UNDER PLUM TREES.—We have been presented with some specimens of very fine plums raised in this city. Until last season, the fruit upon these trees was very imperfect, owing to the ravages of the curculio, but, for this season and the past, the fruit has been good, owing undoubtedly, to the fact that poultry has been kept under the trees.—It is an experiment easily tried.—[Hartford Courant.



IMPERIAL GAGE PLUM.

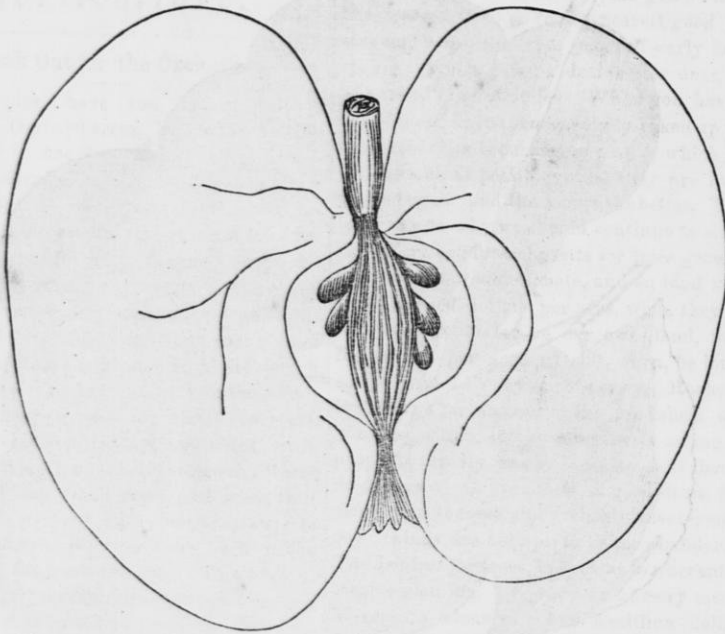
Above is a representation of the Imperial Gage Plum—one of the fine and highly productive varieties. Single trees sometime bear some fifty dollars' worth in a season. They ripen early in autumn and do the best upon a sandy or gravelly soil.

Good plum trees are difficult to obtain in the nurseries, east or west, and the best way of obtaining them in this country is by grafting upon the wild stock. The wild plum abounds in every neighborhood in the west and when grafted, grows with great rapidity—often coming into bearing in three or four years, and making fine, healthy, handsome trees. In this way, any one can get into the finest varieties in

abundance and at little cost. The scions can of course, be readily obtained in almost any neighborhood. They should be cut in February instead of waiting until you have occasion to use them.

The scions once obtained, an active man would easily graft and set a hundred in a day, which properly taken care of, would make a splendid plum orchard for a generation. Who among the enterprising farmers of this country will try it? Graft clear down in the root, so that you can cover up the splice eventually with the earth, which makes a much more perfect tree than stock grafting above ground.

An excellent grafting wax is made of 3 parts of rosin, 3 of beeswax and 2 of tallow.



The above is an outline of a fine apple, handed us at the last State Fair; we could not learn its name.

DESCRIPTION.—Pale yellow; white lightly tinged on inside with red; specked with russet; plush white.—M.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.—A wonderful discovery is announced as having been made recently by a French chemist, M. Deville, to wit: a new, easy and cheap method of separating *aluminum*, the metallic base of common clay, from the other constituents. This metal rivals in beauty pure silver and surpasses it in durability. Hitherto it has existed only in small quantities, and has been estimated rather as a curiosity, the price in France, a short time since, being about the rate of gold! But by Mr. D.'s improved method it can now be produced in masses sufficient and cheap enough to replace copper, and even iron in many respects, and thus place the "new silver" into such common use as to suit the means of the poorest persons. These facts are gathered from the National Intelligencer, which also adds: Among the many remarkable qualities of aluminum are its resistance to oxidation, either in the air or by acids, its hardness, its wonderful lightness, its malleableness, the facility of moulding

it, &c., Mr. Dumas, mentioned (before the Paris Academy of Science) another, its sonority.

☞ The Minnesota Papers are trying to see who can tell the biggest potato story—hear them:

LARGE POTATOES.—We have in our office six enormous potatoes of the Jenny Lind variety, raised by Mr. Cathcart, of Chanhasson; the largest of which weighs 2½ lbs. S. W. Case of this place has exhibited six pink eye potatoes raised upon his farm which weighs 10½ lbs—the largest of the six weighing 2 lbs.—*Minneapolis Dem.*

☞ "THE LARGEST POTATOES YET.—We were presented yesterday, by David Lyman Esq., twenty-five potatoes, weighing forty pounds, and measuring three pecks. This beats anything in the potato line we have seen yet.—*St. Croix Union.*

☞ "Speaking of big potatoes, these are not a priming to some we have in our office, of the Pink Eye kind the largest of which weighs 3½ lbs. and three weighing 7½ lbs. Our neighbors at Minneapolis and St Croix *e-a-n-t* quite come it yet, so "try try again."—*Red Wing Sentinel.*

☞ Can't some other Minnesota paper beat the Sentinel?

Miscellaneous.

Bless God for Trees.

BY MARY F.

Bless God for trees! they lift on high
Their breezy banners to the sky,
A verdant canopy that shames
The proudest domes of regal fanes;
And give a tide of music birth,
Matched by no other sound of earth.

Bless God for trees!—for leaf and bloom,
That upland now, and glade perfume,
For luscious fruits in autumn time—
For glorious tints when past their prime—
Earth's fairest beauty—sweetest song
Unto the greenwood tree belong!

Bless God for trees! the fainting herd
Rest 'neath them with the warbling bird;
And chew the cud, and sing the song
While summer hours the day prolong,
List to the music of the breeze;
And beast and bird, bless God for trees!

Bless God for trees! the bright green crown
Seems like an eden in the town;
As precious to the aching sight,
Amid the dazzling glare of light,
A haven to the storm tossed ship,
Or streams unto the thirsting lip.

Bless God for trees! how proud they stand—
A temple reared by God's own hand;
Weaving a roof above our heads,
That like another heaven outspreads;
While every leaflet seems an urn,
Which incense sweet to Him doth burn.

Bless God for trees! did he not deign
Aught other witness of his name,
The yearly miracle that clothes
Their naked limbs each spring with robes;
And keeps them fresh thro' summer heat,
The atheists' evils all could meet.

Bless God for trees! the jeweled sky
Their glory now can scarce outvie;
And not the stars in golden pride
Do mortal follies more deride,
Than the proud monarch of the wood,
Unmoved for centuries doing good.

Bless God for trees! the children play
Beneath them in their glad spring day;
And the last thought that lingers round
The old man's death-bed is the sound
Of breezy rustle in the tree,
'Neath which exhaled his boyish glee.

Bless God for trees! glory and might,
Beauty and strength, and life's delight,
They symbolize unto the heart;
And in each joy and woe take part;
O'er shades the trust of youthful love,
And sadly mourn the grave above.

How Rain Falls.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., have recently published a valuable little work entitled, "The Chemistry of Common Life," by James F. Johnston, A. M. We make an extract with reference to rain:

In the upper regions of the atmosphere, currents of cold air are continually rushing from the north, and currents of warm air from the south. When two such currents of unequal temperature, each loaded with moisture, meet in the atmosphere, they mix, and the mixture has the mean temperature of the two; but air of this mean temperature is incapable of holding in suspension the mean quantity of watery vapor contained in the two currents. Hence a cloud is formed, and the excess of moisture, collecting into drops, falls to the earth in the form of rain.

When we consider how small a proportion of watery vapor exists in the air, that were it all to come down at once over the whole earth, it would cover the surface only to the depth of *five inches*; we cannot think, without amazement, of the vast and continuous effects it produces. The quantity of rain which falls yearly in Great Britain would cover the whole country, were it all to fall at once, to a depth of from *twenty-five to thirty inches*. If we except the table land of Central Spain, there are few places in Western Europe where the depth of yearly rain is less than *twenty inches*. And all this rain descends from an atmosphere which does not contain more, probably, at any one time, than falls yearly in dew alone over the whole earth.

Probably the most remarkable fall of rain occurs in the mountainous regions of tropical countries. Among the Khassava hills, north of Calcutta, in India, the yearly fall of rain is estimated to amount to about 600 inches, or fifty feet; of which 550 inches fall in the six rainy months, commencing in May. The rain must literally descend in torrents in that region; as twenty-five inches, or two thirds as much as falls in a whole year in the U. States, have been observed to fall there in a single day.

In descending, the rain washes the air as it passes through it, dissolving and carrying down those accidental vapors which,

though unwholesome to man, are yet fitted to assist the growth of plants. It thus ministers in a double manner to our health and comfort, purifying the air we breathe, and feeding the plants on which we live.

As soon, again, as the rain ceases to fall, and the clear sky permits the sun's rays once more to warm the surface of the earth, vapors begin to rise anew, and the sweeping winds dry up the rains and dews from its moistened surface. There are regions of the globe also, where unending summer plays on the surface of the wide seas, and causes a perpetual evaporation to lift up increasing supplies of water into the air.—The wind wafts these supplies to other regions; and thus the water which descends in rain or dew in one spot, is replaced by that which mounts up in vapor from another. And all this to maintain unbroken that nice adjustment which fits the constitution of the atmosphere to the wants of living things!

How beautiful is the arrangement by which water is thus constantly evaporated or distilled, as it were, into the atmosphere; more largely from some, more sparingly from other spots; then diffused equally through the wide and restless air, and afterward precipitated again in refreshing showers which cleanse the tainted air, or in long mysterious dews! But how much more beautiful the contrivance, I might almost say the instinctive tendency, by which the dew selects the objects on which it delights to fall; descending first on every living plant, copiously ministering to the wants of each, and expending its superfluity only on the unproductive waste.

Equally kind and beautiful, when understood, nature is seen to be in all her operations. Neither skill nor materials are ever wasted; and yet she ungrudging dispenses her favors, apparently without measure, and has subjected dead matter to laws which compel it to minister, and yet with a most ready willingness, to the wants and comforts of every living thing.

THE FIGURE NINE.—A correspondent over the signature of 'Ledger,' sends the following to a Cincinnati editor:

I have just read in your paper what has often before been published respecting the curious properties of the figure 9. One of the properties is of importance to all book-

keepers to know, and which I have never seen published.

It is this: The difference between any transposed number is always a multiple of 9; for instance suppose an accountant or book keeper cannot prove or balance his accounts—there is a difference between his debts and credits, which he cannot account for after careful examination. Let him then see if this difference can be divided by 9, without any remainder. If it can, he may be assured that his error most probably lies in having somewhere transposed figures, that is to say he has put down 92 for 29 83 for 38 &c., with any other transposition—the difference of any such transposition is always a multiple of 9.—The knowledge of this will at once direct attention to the true source of error, and save the labor of adding up often long columns of figures. The difference between 92 29 is 63, or 7 times 9 and so on between any transposed numbers.

Arctic Cold.

Dr. Kane, in his official report to the Secretary of the Navy, says that where he and his party wintered, lat. 78 deg. 44 min. mercury remained solid for nearly four months! The range of eleven spirit thermometers, selected as standard, gave temperatures (not yet reduced) of sixty to seventy-five degrees below zero, and the mean annual temperature was 5 deg. 2 min. Fahrenheit, the lowest ever registered.

"This extreme cold," he adds, "combined with one hundred and twenty days absence of sun, gave rise to an obscure but fatal form of tetanus (lockjaw.) The exertions of Dr. Hayes, the surgeon of the expedition, had readily subdued the scurvy, but these fearful tendencies to tonic spasm defied our united efforts. This disorder extended to our dogs, fifty-seven of which perished, thus completely breaking up my sledge organization.

"The second winter," he says, "was one of extreme trial. We were obliged, as a measure of policy, to live the lives of the Esquimaux, enveloped in walls of moss, burning lamps, and eating the raw meats of the walrus and bear. At one time every member of our party, with the exception of Bonsall and myself, was prostrate with scurvy and unable to leave their bunks.

Nothing saved us but a rigorously organized hunt, and the aid of dogs, in procuring walrus from the Esquimaux, the nearest settlement of which people was seventy miles distant from our harbor. With these Esquimaux—a race of the highest interest—formed a valuable alliance, sharing our resources, and mutually depending upon each other. They were never thoroughly to be trusted, but, by a mixed course of intimidation and kindness, became of essential service.”

PATENTS.—The list of patents granted at Washington up to the present year, forms a curious document. On Air Engines—not one of which is in use—no less than twenty-one patents have been granted,—On Baby Jumpers only one patent has been obtained, thus leaving some room for improvements in teaching the young ones how to dance. No less than 148 patents have been granted on Steam Boilers, and yet there are but few engineers who do not entertain the opinion that many improvements have yet to be made on them. The manufacture of India-rubber goods is of but recent date, yet no less than forty-two patents have been obtained on such manufactures. Sewing Machines are of still more recent date, the first patent having been obtained in 1846, only nine years; and yet no less than sixty patents have been granted on such machines. This affords evidence of their popularity and usefulness. The number of Water Wheel patents is somewhat high, being 224, but that of Washing Machines comes nearly to it, being no less than 208. We have heard it asserted, that agricultural inventions do not bear a like proportion with those relating to manufactures. This is a mistake: 111 patents have been granted for Grain and Grass Harvesters; 272 for Plows; 153 for Straw Cutters; 140 for Smut Machines; 163 for Winnowing Machines, and 270 on Threshing Machines. The highest number in classes belong to the agricultural department, with the exception of Stoves, on which the enormous number of 682 patents have been issued, and 478 for designs, making a total of 1160 patents on Stoves and yet who ever saw a stove that was just right in all respects.—*Springfield Repub.*

MANUFACTURE OF NEEDLES.—In the manufacture of needles, the hardening pro-

cess is affected by beating them in batches in a furnace, and when red hot throwing them in a pan of cold water. After this, they are tempered by rolling them forward and backwards on a hot metal plate. Then comes the polish. On a very coarse cloth needles are spread to the number of forty or fifty thousand; emery dust is strewn over them, oil is sprinkled, soft soap daubed upon the cloth, and the cloth is then rolled hard up and thrown into a wash pot to roll to and fro for some hours, when they are rinsed in hot water, rubbed in sawdust, and look as bright as ca be.

MECHANICS WIVES.—Speaking of the middle rank in life, a good writer observes:

“There we behold woman in her glory; not a doll to carry silks or jewels; not a puppet to be flattered by a profane adoration—reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow—always jostled out of the place which nature has assigned her, sensuality or by contempt—admired but not respected—desired but not esteemed—ruled by passion, not affection—imparting her weakness, not her constancy; we see her a wife, partaking the care and cheering the anxiety of a husband, dividing his toils, and spreading cheer around her; for his sake, sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them, placing all her joys and happiness in the man she loves. As a mother, we find her an affectionate and ardent instructor of her children, whom she tended from infancy, training them to truth and benevolence, addressing them as rational beings preparing them to become men and woman in their turn.”

MICROSCOPIC PANTOGRAPHS.—Some microscopic photographs exhibited at Manchester, Eng., the other day, excited much admiration. One, of the size of a pin's head, when magnified several hundred times, was seen to contain a group of seven portraits of members of the artist's family, the likenesses being admirably distinct. Another microscopic photography, of still less size, represented a mural table, erected to the memory of William Sturgeon, the electrician, by his Manchester friends, in Kirkby Lonsdale church. This little table covered only 1-900th part of a superficial inch, and contained 680 letters, every one of which could be distinctly seen by the aid of the microscope.

Weights and Measures.

Of various Farm Products and other Things in various Countries.

In England and America, grain is generally rated by the bushel, though it is not the same measure; for here, we use the Winchester bushel, which contains 2,150-42-100 cubic inches. There, since 1826, the legal measure is called the imperial bushel, which contains 2,218 cubic inches; so that 32 of their bushels are about equal to 33 of ours.

The following are the commercial weights of a bushel of different articles, viz.:—Wheat, beans, potatoes, and clover seed, 60 pounds. Corn, rye, flax seed and onions, 56 pounds.—Corn on the cob weighs 70 pounds. Buckwheat, 52; barley, 48; hemp seed, 44; timothy seed, 45; castor beans, 46; oats, 35; bran, 20; blue grass seed, 14; salt 50, according to one account, but Onondaga salt is 56; (the real weight of coarse salt is 85 pounds to the bushel;) dried apples, 24; dried peaches, 33, according to a table lately published in numerous papers, but according to our experience, both are wrong. We have seen thousands of bushels sold at 22 pounds to the bushel, which will measure about three pecks.

A QUARTER OF CORN is eight imperial bushels. This is an English measure, not in use in this country, though very necessary to be known so as to understand English Agricultural reports.

TO MEASURE GRAINS IN BINS—Multiply the length and width together, and that product by the height in cubic inches, and divide by 2,150, and you have the number of bushels.

TO MEASURE CORN IN THE EAR—Find the cubic inches as above, and divide by 2,815, the cubic inches in a heaped bushel, and take two-thirds of the quotient for the number of bushels of shelled corn. This is upon the rule of giving three heaping half-bushels of ears to make a bushel of grain. Some falls short and some overruns the measure.

BOARD MEASURE.—Boards are sold by face measure. Multiply the width in inches of any number of pieces of equal length, by the inches of the length. Divide by 144, and the quotient is the number of feet for any thickness under an inch. Ev-

ery fourth inch increase of thickness, adds a fourth to the number of feet in the face measure.

WEIGHTS OF A CUBIC FOOT.—Of sand or loose earth, 96 pounds; compact soil, 124; strong or clayey soil, 127; pure clay, 135; mixture of stones and clay, 160; masonry of stone, 205; brick, 125; cast iron, 450; steel, 489; copper, 486; lead, 709; silver, 64; gold, 1,203; platina, 1,218; glass 180; water, 62; tallow, 59; cork, 15; oak timber, 73; mahogany, 66; air, 0,0753. In the above, fractions are discarded.

NUMBER OF SQUARE YARDS IN AN ACRE.—English, 4,840; Scotch, 6,150; Irish, 7,840; Hamburg, 11,545; Amsterdam, 9,722; Dantzic, 6,650; France, (hectare,) 11,960; Prussia, (morgen,) 3,053.

An English geographical mile, is equal to 2,025 yards.

Ancient Scottish mile	1 mile Eng. and	224 yds.
Ancient Irish mile,	1	480
German short mile,	3	1579
German long mile,	5	1326
Hanoverian mile,	6	999
Tuscan mile,	1	48
Russian mile,	4	1197
Danish mile,	4	1204
Dantzic mile,	4	1435
Hungarian mile,	5	313
Swiss mile,	5	353
Swedish mile,	6	1140
Arabian mile,	1	380
Modern Toman mile	132 yards less than Eng-	lish.

LENGTH OF LEAGUES.		
French posting league	2 miles Eng. and	743 yds.
French league,	3	
English league,	3	
Span'h judic'l league,	2	1115
Portugal league,	3	1480
Flanders league,	2	1284
Span'h common league,	5	376

LENGTH OF OTHER MEASURES.		
Persian Parasang,	3 miles Eng. and	806 yds.
Russian Werst,	6	593
Turkish Bein,	1	66
A German geographical mile is equal to 4 English miles, or 8100 yards.		

SCRIPTURE MEASURES.
 "A Sabbath Day's Journey" is 1,155 yards—about two-thirds of a mile. A day's journey is 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A reed is 10 feet, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A palm is 3 inches. A fathom is 6 feet. A Greek foot is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A Hebrew foot is 1,212-1000 English foot. A cubit is 2 feet. A great cubit is 11 feet. An Egyptian cubit is 21 888-1000 inches. A span is 10 944-1000 inches.

READING IN THE CARS.—The editor of the N. E. Farmer in an article upon reading in the cars, gives his own experience as follows:

We have several times been cautioned against reading in the cars, but a bag full of exchanges has proved too strong a temptation to resist, and for several years it has been our practice to read from two or three to twenty or thirty papers while passing over a distance of twenty miles. But during the spring and early part of summer we invariably returned home with a painful sensation in and about the eyes, though feeling nothing of it on taking the cars at Boston. This pain at length became permanent, sometimes violent, and so great as to prevent us from reading, and generally from writing, though the sight was not impaired. Upon consultation with an oculist, he stated that the optic nerve had become weakened by overtaking it, and inquired if we were not in the habit of reading in the cars. Under an interdiction from reading and writing, the eyes have rapidly improved, and we can now read half an hour at a sitting, under favorable circumstances.

It is also stated that a well known expressman between Boston and Worcester has become totally blind in consequence of reading while on the road. Probably there are many who can give testimony corroborative of the pernicious effects upon the eyes from this habit.

COMMON-PLACE WOMEN. Heaven knows how many simple letters, from simple-minded women have been kissed, cherished, and wept over by men of far loftier intellect. So it will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning, by those young creatures, who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or dazzle by their genius, that though he may admire, no man ever loves a woman for those things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from tho't not incompatible with them—her woman's heart. This is why we so often see a man of high genius or intellectual power, pass by the De Stales and Corines to take into his bosom some wayside flower, who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him, except that she is—what so few of you "feamale celebrities" are—a true woman.

A New Invention.

We were shown a few days since, by an old resident of this village, Mr. B. C. Hoyt, a complete model of an improved plow, acting on the rotary principle.

The improvement consists in lessening the draught one half—accomplishing, a third more work than the common plow—raising the earth and turning it completely over, leaving it light and in excellent condition—cutting an eighteen inch furrow,—and cleaning itself in all kinds of land, a desirable and long called for improvement by the Wisconsin farmers.

If these results can be maintained, the invention is worthy the attention of all plow manufacturers in the country. If anything can be done in the way of improving plows, it is very possible that Mr. Hoyt has hit upon an idea which he, or others, will work into a most beneficial result. He will soon file his papers for a patent, and his invention will be submitted for examination. Actual experiment will soon demonstrate its value.—*Ozaukee Ad.*

THE PARTING.—There is no person without his peculiar failings, and there is probably no vocation in life in which they are so prominently brought to light as in the capacity of a teacher. Yet the most glaring of these are overlooked when the bonds of a friendly union are about to be severed. When the "last day of school" has arrived, and the teacher looks around on the half-smiling, half-sorrowful faces, who have come up in their *clean aprons*, with now and then an interested parent, then are the emotions of gratitude and love drawn forth, and the heart quickens its pulsations, as the fleeting moments warn them of a hasty and perhaps a lasting separation. Then a few words of instruction and advice, from the teacher are received and retained as the pliant metal receives impressions from the die; and in turn the happy smiles and kind "good-bye" are treasured up in the teacher's heart, never to be forgotten.—*N. Y. Teacher.*

A CHRISTIAN ACT.—A reverend gentleman in New York, a few Sabbaths, since, seeing a poor woman tottering up one of the aisles of his church, waiting in vain for some one to offer her a seat, paused in his sermon, descended from the pulpit, showed her into his own pew, and quietly returned to his desk.

Since the application of steam on the Western waters, there have been 39,672 lives lost by steamboat disasters, 381 boats and cargoes.

Domestic Economy.

Work for the Month.

"Tis done! dear winter spreads his latest gloom,
And reigns tremendous o'er the conquered year.
How dead the vegetable kingdom lies!
How dumb the tuneful! Horror wide extends
His desolate domain. Behold, fond man,
See here thy pictured life."

Autumn is ended and with stern December, close theyear. The field operations of the farmer are done, or should have been ere this, closed up. His principle business will now be for some months, the care of his stock. It is very important that all kinds of stock at this season of the year should be cared for. If suffered to roam about unfed at this commencement of cold weather a loss of flesh and weight must inevitably be the consequence—the notions of some farmers that if their cattle are carried through the winter alive they have done their duty and all is well—is a great mistake. Cattle should be so wintered that they will not only maintain their autumn weight through the winter, but actually grow and improve during the winter months.

The fattening of hogs and beef should be completed this month, and if the threshing is not already completed it should be, for you may rest assured that the rats and mice have already pre-empted a share of your summer's labors.

During this month, wood not only for the winter but for the coming year, should be made ready in the woods for hauling, the first spells of sledding, which are always the best.

There are many things to be done this month which we cannot enumerate; in fact, cares and duties demand the strictest attention of the farmer. It is the commencement of winter—and the close of the year. All the business affairs of the farmer for the past year should now be closed up—close all accounts—no account should be allowed to run more than one year—if suffered to go over, very likely they may run, until many things will be forgotten or misunderstood by both parties—a fruitful source of difficulty and ailenation between neighbors—and here allow us to give a word of advice—if any of our readers find themselves in any such difficulties, by all means yield a little—refer the matter in dispute to disinterested neighbors, and not to the law; put it as the Indian said of the white man "is berry unsartain."

All the implements of the farm—plows, harrows, hoes, harvesting machines, &c., if not already stowed away in dry places, they should be, instead of being allowed to lay about exposed to the changes of weather through the winter. It is more profitable to wear implements out than to let them rust out.

There is one more subject we would attend to—that of the improvement of the mind—The long winter evenings and leisure hours of the day, should be economised in storing the mind with useful information, by reading and conversation—Let a portion of your reading be especially adapted to the business of your profession, cherish the social affection, make life cheerful and useful to all around you, and have a good time of it generally.

WINTER is coming, with its stern, inexorable hand. Are we all ready for it? Have all the crops been gathered and well secured?—Are the hay stacks well secured against waste from cattle or storm? Is the straw well stacked for winter use? Are the yards and hovels all completed, so that every creature that depends upon you is provided with a comfortable shelter, and a rack or a trough to eat out of? Above all, have you secured a plenty of fodder and feed to carry all your creatures well through a long, cold winter? Are all your potatoes and root crops well secured from frost? Are your young apple and orchard trees fenced and secure from browsing cattle, or lurking rabbits and sheep? if not, look to them without delay, for on them rests your future hope of an orchard.

Are the chinks and loop-holes all stopped, in and about the house, and the cellar well banked, to keep all warm? Are the children—if you have any (and if you have not, you ought to have)—all provided with warm clothes, and good tight boots, for girls and boys, for muddy weather? Is the shed filled with dry wood, for a good fire—and, as it cheerfully blazes in the evening, and the family are gathered round the hearth, have you ample stores of good books, together with a foreign and a local paper, to post you in all the current knowledge of the day? Of course, you have the FARMER, or you would not see this article!

Kind reader, ask yourself all the above questions; and, if you can say yea to them, let winter come, it cannot hurt you.

☞ The clover crop in Kentucky and Indiana has proved almost an entire failure.

ROAST RABBIT—*A genuine Warren Recipe.*—Make a force-meat of bread crumbs, minced beef-suet, lemon peel, nutmeg, pepper and salt and a little lemon-thyme, if sweet herbs are approved. Beat up two eggs, and mix with them, the whole into paste. Put this force-meat inside the rabbit and sew it up and skewer it into proper form. Rub the outside of the rabbit over with butter, flour it a little, and stick on very thin slices of bacon by means of small skewers of iron wire. A French cook would lard them with a larding needle. These slices of bacon will roast up until they become quite crisp and dry; the fat which oozes from them will keep the rabbit moist and juicy. Still it ought to be well basted while roasting. Make a gravy with a small piece of beef, a whole onion put in without peeling, some whole pepper corns, a blade of mace, and a clove or two, with a small crust of bread toasted very dry and brown, but not burnt. When the gravy is boiled enough, strain it, and a little catsup and flour well braided together. Make the gravy *just boil up* before serving with the roast rabbit, in a separate tureen by itself. Some add a glass of port wine to the gravy.

RABBIT PIE.—Cut the rabbits into joints, and simply stew them with water, pepper, and pounded mace, till they are half done. Proceed then as for pigeon pie, putting veal or pork or both, instead of the beef. Cover with paste and till enough.—*Bennets Rabbit Fancier.*

PURIFYING RANCID OIL.—It has recently been discovered in France that nitric ether, commonly known as "spirits of nitre," has a powerful effect in clearing and deodorising impure oils. A small quantity mixed with the crude oil, carries off all the disagreeable odor, whilst by subsequently warming the oil so treated, the spirituous ingredient is removed, and the oil becomes sweet and limpid. A few drops of nitric ether added to the contents of an oil bottle will act as a constant preventive to rancidity.

SPROUTED GRAIN.—It is stated that the reason why this kind of flour will not rise is because it loses its alcoholic properties in the process of sprouting, and that to add a tablespoonful of spirits to the dough of each loaf, will restore its rising qualities.

TO MAKE SUGAR CAKE.—One cup of lard, one cup of sugar, 5 eggs, stir it thick with a spoon and drop it into hot fat and fry. The best kind of cake try and see for yourself.

BREAD.—The Rhode Island Society for the promotion of Industry, gave the first premium on domestic bread to Mrs Hiram Hill, of Providence. The following is Mrs. Hill's recipe for making the bread exhibited by her: "For two loaves of the ordinary size take two potatoes, pare them, slice very thin, and boil quick until quite soft, then mash to a fine pulp, and add little by little, two quarts of boiling water, stirring until a starch is formed; let this cool, and then add one third of a cup of yeast. This forms the sponge, which should remain in a moderately warm place for ten or twelve hours, or over night, until it becomes very light and frothy; even if it be a little sour it is of no consequence. When the sponge is ready, add flour until you have formed a stiff, firm mass. The longer and more firmly this is kneaded the better the bread.—Let the kneaded mass remain, say, from half to three quarters of an hour to rise, then divide into pans, where it should remain, say fifteen minutes, care being taken that it does not rise too much and crack, then put the loaves into a quick oven and bake, say three quarters of an hour. If the oven is not hot enough the bread will rise and crack; if too hot the surface will harden too rapidly and confine the loaf."

PURIFICATION OF WELLS.—The "Scientific American" recommends several means for the removal of Carbonic Acid Gas, the bad air which collects sometimes at the bottom of neglected wells, and proves fatal to persons descending into them. One plan is, simply to throw down some fresh burned lime into the water and stir it with a pole. Another is, to take about half a pailful of slacked lime, mix it quickly with cold water in a small tub, and lower it down to the water with cords attached to the lugs. Stir the contents for ten minutes and then leave the vessel suspended for one hour longer.

FOR THE TEETH.—Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of boiling water, and before it is cold, add one teaspoonful of the spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. A tablespoonful of this, mixed with an equal quantity of tepid water, and applied daily with a soft brush, preserves and beautifies the teeth; it extirpates all tartarous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gumes, and makes them pearly white. The best period to wash the teeth is before retiring to sleep.—

Farmer and Planter.

Editor's Table.

To the Patrons of the Farmer.

This number closes the current volume of the FARMER. We have already announced our purpose of improving and enlarging, at the commencement of the next volume, on the first of January.

We are induced to take this course from a consciousness of the vast importance of the rapidly extending agricultural and business interests of the west—calling loudly and daily more loud, for light and instruction in all its varied branches and departments. During a residence of almost twenty years in Wisconsin we, the senior editor, have been a careful observer and active worker—we have seen its cities and villages spring up on the burrow of the fox and the wolf—we have seen its little handful of early cotemporary pioneers multiply to more than half a million, and its agricultural, mineral and lumbering products grow from nothing, to a value of fifty millions per annum—we heard the first whisper of its Railroad projects, and when the time for action came, were among the ready and earnest workers to aid in their construction. Though timid men doubted, we faltered not, nor shrunk from the hazzard.

Well, Wisconsin is now what it is—a proud State, but little behind Ohio. We feel an honest pride in having been an active, though humble worker in its uprearing. That pride begets a fellow feeling of interest in its onward progress.

Knowing that agriculture lies at the foundation of its present and prospective greatness, we feel that anything we can contribute to its advancement, either practically or theoretically, is important and telling in its influence.

Hence at the age of forty, and after an early life of active toil and varied experience, in almost every branch of business, and after having acquired a reasonable share of what the world calls wealth, we have assumed the duties of a practical farmer and agricultural editor; thereby combining theory and practice with long experience and close observation—combining the whole with an ardent love of agricultural and horticultural pursuits and with a laudable pride in the progress and welfare of the State and the West. We shall spare no pains nor money to make the WISCONSIN FARMER emphatically what its name indicates, and

one of the best agricultural journals of the west or east.

Instead of devoting too much room to the consideration of variously concocted patent manures, not at present required by our Virgin Soil, or to other untimely abstractions, we intend to seize hold of the great leading interests of the country, and treat them in a way to throw all the light on them possible; and while doing this, we do not mean to neglect any of the lesser interests.

Among topics that will engage our early attention, will be the subject of wool growing in its different bearings and adaptation to this country. Also the subject of stock raising in all its details as to breeds, management and diseases. The same in reference to horses.

We also propose to treat extensively on styles of building, adapted to the wants and circumstances of a new country, and it is a branch in which we have had much experience. We shall also thoroughly discuss the subject of fencing in detail and especially that branch pertaining to Hedging and the Osage Orange.

These, and a thousand other kindred subjects will engross our monthly pages, and intreating them we shall aim more at plain practical common sense—than to appear extra ordinarily scientific or abstract.

Nor shall we confine our labors wholly to the farm or garden, but propose to embrace the subject of Education and Common schools; of Mechanics as applied to farming; to Mining and Lumbering; to Merchandizing and Statistics.

In fact, we intend to get up a live journal, that meets the sympathies, wants, and interests, of our active, striving and thriving western people. A journal whose monthly arrival may be hailed with pleasure and profit in every reading family in the State, and through which such ideas and principles can be disseminated as will raise the farmers and business men of Wisconsin to the highest grade of excellence in their respective vocations.

Such, kind reader, is our pride and purpose. To aid us in its accomplishment we cordially and earnestly invite all the best practical talent in the State and west to contribute to our columns from their stores of knowledge. By an exchange of ideas all become posted and way wise. Therefore friends, let us labor and co-work together in the up-building of our young and noble state it is an enterprise worthy of our best ability and most earnest labor—

let us labor to make the Wisconsin Farmer the best vehicle of Agriculture and general practical knowledge in the west; and if possible place it in every household, till bad farming and careless management shall be among the things that were, and when our own labors draw to a close we may then have the consciousness that we have not lived wholly in vain and that the world is the better for what we have eat and drank, and used it.

In answer to the enquiry of Mr. H. A. Catlin of Minnesota, in relation to growing locust and cotton wood timber; and where to obtain the seeds? we would say that is a subject of so much importance to the scantily timbered west and one of which there are such frequent enquires; that we have arranged with an experienced hand for an article on the subject, for the January number—embracing the whole subject, and giving full instructions as to the best varieties, together with the proper mode of cultivation; and the best way of obtaining the requisite seeds this will be in ample season for next year's use.

A NEW STATE OUT OF TEXAS.—A writer from Western Texas says the German, French Swiss, Hungarian, and other settlers in Northwestern Texas, are to a man in favor of forming a new State out of the Western portion of that State, and to a man are opposed to Slavery. There are many settlers from the Northern States among them, too, and together he thinks they can command ten thousand votes already. The letter is written by Mr Wilcox, a member of Congress from Mississippi, who has lately returned from a visit to Texas.—By the act annexing Texas, it is provided that it may be divided into two or more States, and it is quite probable that such a division will ere long be demanded.

EXCELLENT CARRIAGES.—We dropped into the Carriage Factory of Bird & Brother, yesterday, and we must confess that we never saw better work, or more finely finished carriages, either West, East, North or South. Their work beyond all comparison is superior to anything we have seen in the West. Those wanting fine carriages, of fine finish, and well made, had better give our friends a call. One of the Brothers Bird has just returned from the East where he has been connected for a long time with one of the most extensive establishments in New England.—*Madison Patriot.*

GRAIN PURCHASERS.—The English nation will now it is admitted, be large buyers of grain and flour in this country. The French government are already buyers to a large extent as is also the Romish Government, and it is now stated that the Prussian Government will enter the United States markets for corn to the extent of \$3,500,000. The extent of these purchases is estimated as follows:

	Total.	From U. States.
Great Britain	\$75,000,8000	\$23,000,000
France	60,000,000	20,000,000
Prussia	10,000,000	3,500,000
Rome	4,000,000	2,000,000

Total Estimates \$149,000,000 \$48,500,000

All these nations continue to regard the supplies in the United States as almost limitless, and their confidence in low prices seems to be based upon that assumed fact. The French Government has, however, already begun to suspect the truth, and it has sent \$2,000,000 to buy up food on the Danube. That very high prices will be paid for food throughout the year has become apparent.—*U. S. Economist.*

FARMER'S CLUB.—The first Farmer's Club in the United States was organized on the 11th of February, 1785. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were members of it. At one of its meetings it was stated that the King of England had issued a proclamation against the importation of American wheat, on account of the Hessian fly. It was said 'he need not be afraid of grain as the fly never touches the berry—it only attacks the stem.' In 1782 the fly was not known in this country. It was introduced by the Hessians, it is said, when they landed upon Long Island. The scalding of the roots of young peach trees before planting out was recommended at one of the meetings of the club. The peach worm doubtless existed at that day. Corn was exhibited in March, 1805, from the Pacific Ocean, which was unusually furinaceous.—*Indiana Farmer.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Hon. CHARLES DURKEE, U. S. Senator, elect, from this state, and Hon. C. MASON, Commissioner of the U. S. Patent Office, for sundry valuable Agricultural and Mechanical reports for 1853 and '54.

Mule growing has become a source of immense wealth to some of the counties of Indiana. In Putnam, last week, two hundred thousand dollars' worth of mules were sold which were the product of that county alone.

WOOL.—The consumption of wool in this country for the years '53 and '54 was about three hundred millions of pounds. Of this amount sixty million pounds were raised here, twenty-one million were imported in the raw state, and one hundred and nineteen million in manufactured goods. Is it not apparent that by this system we are driving the products of our own country from the market and inviting those of other countries? Just as good wool can be produced and just as fine cloth be made in the United States as in any part of the world.—*Practical Farmer.*

A JEWISH WEDDING.—The Syracuse Organ describes the ceremonies of a Jewish wedding which recently took place in that city:

"The bride, richly attired in white, closely veiled, with her friends, advanced from one side of the house, while at the same time the groom with his friends, came from the other. The priest commenced singing alone, with his back to the parties. Wine was then presented to the groom and bride, and again the priest sang with several little boys dressed for the occasion then an exhortation or an address, and more drinking of wine. Here the bride commenced crying, which was soon followed by the groom—a ring was given, and they were declared married. Both kissed, both cried, and both retired to their former position, and the ceremony was concluded.

THE UNITED STATES MUSKET.—The Ordnance Department of the United States army have instituted experiments that have resulted in the establishment of a new model for the United States musket, which contains all the advantage of the Minie Rifle, and others first united in itself. The great superiority of the new model or rifle musket is said to lie in its unerring accuracy, the far greater distance it will send its ball, its more fatal execution, and the lighter charge of powder required.—*St. Louis Dem.*

GOOD.—Sugar is tumbling down in price.—The New York Post of the 26th inst., says:

The sugar market is relapsing to the condition it was in previous to the recent speculation. From New Orleans we learn that sugar is much depressed there, from the appearance of the new crop.

☞ The entire yield of Lake Superior Copper for 1855, turns out to be 9,581,000 lbs.—This, at the present price, is worth over \$1,600,000.

BANKING HOUSE AT WHITEWATER.—White-water, on the line of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, and in the heart of a most fertile and productive region is rapidly becoming the centre of a very large produce business. In order to afford additional facilities for this growing trade Messrs. McDonnell, Graham & Co. have opened a Banking Office there, as may be seen from their card in our advertising columns. They refer to prominent Bankers and Business men here, and elsewhere, for their financial ability and character.—*Sentinel.*

☞ There is now only 18 miles of staging between this city and Milwaukee. The cars on the Milwaukee & La Cross Road run to Iron Ridge, and those of our road run to Chester.—The distance between the two places being about 18 miles, and it is confidently expected that we shall have a Railroad communication with Milwaukee by the first of January.—*Fond du Lac Herald.*

GUANO PROJECT.—A Guano Company has been formed in New York, with a capital of \$10,000,000. They profess to own an island in the Pacific, covered with a deposit of over two hundred million tons of ammoniated guano and to have dispatched a ship with men to take possession. They further say that they expect to sell the first year 400,000 tons, at \$30 a ton, out of which they will realize a profit of \$2,400,000. These expectations, however, are yet to be realized.

KANSAS PRODUCTIONS AND POPULATION.—A letter from Fort Leavenworth, says that:

The wild grape, grows in great abundance here, and the wild turkey, prairie hen and quail are as plentiful as lawyers and doctors. Strange that a place of such universal health without an undertaker, should literally swarm with doctors, and that an army of lawyers should be found where there is no law or order.

A Pork dealer in Cleveland has contracted for 20,000 hogs. At Clarksville and Bowling Green, Ky., porkpackers are contracting for hogs at \$4, gross; at Terre Haute, Ind., \$5.

A TOMATO has been raised in Morgan Co., Ill., weighing over two pounds. The vine was trained to a pole, and kept well trimmed.

THE CARVER CLAIM.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has decided, that the "Carver Claim," to a tract of land in the vicinity of the Falls of St. Anthony is worthless.

The first power broadcloth loom was introduced into Berkshire county in 1826. There are now in that county 921 looms and 96 cards in operation, producing annually 5,305,000 yards of woolen goods. The first broadcloth ever manufactured in the United States was the product of Arthur Schufeldt, of Pittsfield Mass. The cloth was grey mixed: and when finished was shown to the different merchants and offered for sale, but could find no purchasers. A few weeks subsequently Josiah Bissel made a voyage to New York, and bro't home two pieces of Schufeldt's cloths, which he had purchased for the foreign article.—*Prairie Farmer*.

☞ Farmers are fools who take Georgia, Indiana, or any other uncertain or depreciated Bank currency in payment for their golden wheat crop.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF GRAINS IN CANADA.—The following table shows the weight of a bushel of the different grains, &c., as fixed by a recent enactment of the Canadian Parliament:—Wheat, 60 lbs.; Indian Corn, 56 lbs.; rye, 56 lbs.; peas, 60 lbs.; barley, 48 lbs.; oats, 34 lbs.; beans, 60 lbs.; clover seed, 60 lbs.; Timothy seed, 48 lbs.; buckwheat, 48 lbs.—*Farmers' Journal*.

☞ The land sales on the Illinois Central Railroad, for the month of August amounted to 38,095 acres for the sum of \$521,855. Total since the commencement of the sales, 366,436 acres for, 3,262,044 dollars.

☞ In deepening a well at Mobile, Alabama, on Tuesday, 15th ult., a cypress stump, which bore *ax marks*, was discovered at a depth of eighteen feet below the surface.

☞ A short time since, the young ladies of Baraboo took the matter of Groceries in hand, and demolished them. Now they have taken the sidewalks in hand and have established a seweing society to raise money to build plank walks in their village. We would advise young men in search of wives to happen around there.—*Ez*.

WEEVIL IN WHEAT.—Keep them out. This is done by getting out your wheat when perfectly dry and as early as possible. (At least in July) and then by mixing through the grain leaves of the common elder bush. I have tried this plan with uniform success for upwards of twenty years. Or if you will let the wheat remain in the chaff, the weevil will rarely touch it.—*North Carolina Arator*

☞ Large quantities of sugar have been made in Utah from a sort of honey dew or sugar coating, which falls on the leaves of the cottonwood trees and resembles the frosting on cake. The sugar made from it sells at forty cents per pound.

☞ Professor Johnson, the author of the "Chemistry of Common Life," and well known in the scientific world for his professional ability, died recently in Scotland in his 49th year.

WORTH KNOWING.—One pound of green copperas (cost seven cents) dissolved in one quart of water and poured down a privy, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. For water closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse and purify those places, as simple green copperas, dissolved and for sick rooms, it may be placed under the bed in any thing which will hold water, and thus render a hospital or other places of the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks and wherever there are putrid and offensive gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the bad smell will pass away. If a cat, rat, or mouse, dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in a cup or jar, anywhere within "smelling distance," and the cure is sure. I have known a stock of dry goods which were nearly spoiled by a "skunk" under a store, to be cleaned and restored simply by sprinkling dissolved copperas about the floor.—*Salem Gaz*.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society will be held at their rooms in Bruen's Block, in Madison, on the 3d of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which a President and four members of the Executive Committee will be elected.

GEO. O. TIFFANY, Sec.

MADISON, NOV. 7, 1855.

Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers Association.

THE annual meeting of the Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association will be held at Whitewater the 12th and 13th days of Dec. Specimens of fruits should be exhibited by those who have them.

Discussions will be had upon the relative points of the different fruits for our climate, and upon topics interesting to Horticulture. And an election of Officers for the ensuing year. A general attendance is requested.

J. C. BRAYTON,
CHARLES GIFFORD, } Ex. Com.
A. G. HANFORD.

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.
BY RUBLE AND GARY.

The *Weekly State Journal* is of the largest size published in the State, is devoted to political and general intelligence, is the only Republican Paper published at the Capital, and is an excellent *Advertising medium*.

THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL, a six column paper, will be furnished at \$5 per annum, in advance.

THE TRI-WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL each number containing the entire number of two dailies, will be furnished:

Single copy, per annum, in advance. \$3 00
To clubs of four and under ten per copy 2 50
To Clubs of ten or more, per copy 2 00

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL, will be furnished:

Single copy per annum in advance \$1 50
To Clubs of four, or under ten, per copy 1 25
To Clubs of ten or more per copy 1 00

STATE JOURNAL FOR THE SESSION.

The *State Journal*, during the session of the Legislature will contain in addition to the general news of the day, *full and reliable reports of the proceedings of the Legislature*, with all debates of general interest, Supreme Court decisions, synopses of the reports of the general State Departments, and in general all the various matters of interest transpiring at the Capital. Session subscribers will be supplied at the following rates:

WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL for the session 50 cents per single copy; to clubs of eight or more at the rate of 37½ cents per copy.

TRI-WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL, for the Session, 75 cents per single copy; to clubs of six or more 50 cents per copy.

DAILY STATE JOURNAL, for the session, \$1 per copy.

☐ Terms, invariably in advance money may be sent, at our risk by mail; and fractions of a dollar remitted in postage stamps. Address.

RUBLE AND GARY.
Madison Wis.

NOTICE TO WOOL GROWERS.

THIS certifies that we, the undersigned, have been appointed by Mr. GEO. CAMPBELL, of West Westminster, Vt., sole Agents for the sale of his SPANISH, FRENCH, and SIBERIAN SHEEP, in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Illinois.

All orders addressed to us will be promptly attended to. Specimens of the above breeds may be seen at Summit.

EDW. M. DANFORTH,
Summit, Waukesha co., Wis.

JAS. C. CUTTING, Lyme, Grafton co., N. H.
September, 1855.

J. A. SOMERBY,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

Basement of Bruen's Block, Washington Avenue,
MADISON, - - - WISCONSIN.

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber has a splendid flock of 1000 MERINO SHEEP, ranging from one-half to full bloods; including about 30 fine Merino BUCKS. Parcels of which he will sell to those who wish to start good flocks, on favorable terms as to price and payment; or he will sell or let a few of the Bucks, if applied for soon.

D. J. POWERS.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1, 1855.

LAKE MILL'S NURSERY.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish, at reasonable prices, STANDARD TREES of the leading varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM, APRICOT, CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY.

Also, a fine stock of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery, Flowering Bulbs; three of the best varieties of Pie Plant and Asparagus Plants; Acashia and Osage Orange trees.

We would call special attention to our fine lot of DWARF PEAR TREES, bearing size; also, twenty best varieties choice PLUM trees, large size, propagated on English stocks. We think we have the best the State affords.

Please call and examine, at PLUMB & Co's Nursery, Lake Mills, Jefferson County Wis.

J. C. PLUMB,
K. ATWOOD.

Oct., 1855:6m

H. FRIEND & BROTHERS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,
TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Corner King and Morris Streets
MADISON, WIS.

☐ All orders will meet with prompt attention.

SUFFOLK & ESSEX PIGS.

S. B. EDWARDS, of Troy, offers for sale a choice lot of SUFFOLK and ESSEX PIGS, bred from stock imported by Lewis G. Morris, of Morrissiana, N. Y. They will be delivered, if requested, at Eagle Centre Depot free of charge.

All communications addressed to him at East Troy, Wis., will be promptly attended to.
East Troy, June, 1854

AZTALAN NURSERIES.

**WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF
APPLE TREES,**

Including the Best Leading Sorts, mostly our Selection.

5 to 7 feet, \$54 per 300; \$85 per 500; \$160 per 1000; \$450 per 3000.

For distant transportation to Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin, we have the following, 2 to 3 years from the graft: 3½ to 5½ feet, thrifty trees, \$125 per 1000; \$350 per 3000.

If ordered early this fall, say in October, a suitable proportion of the following articles will be added at the prices named below:

Dwarf Pear, on Anger's Quince, leading sorts, \$31 per hundred.

Cherries, leading sorts, \$30 per hundred.

Pears on Pear stocks, 4½ to 6 feet, \$40 per hundred.

In no case will the above prices be taken for a lesser quantity than that named.

Orders should be received for the above in October or early in November, to enable us to get them ready for fall transportation
Aztalan, Wis., Oct. 1, 1855.

J. C. BRAYTON.

DELAVAN NURSERY.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

THE subscribers have on hand one of the largest and best collections of FRUIT, and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS that has ever been offered for sale in the West, which they will sell at their Nursery in Delavan, Wis., at the following prices:

APPLES, Standard, from 5 to 8 feet high, \$16 per hundred; \$125 per thousand; Dwarf Apples, 30 cents.

PEARS, Standard, very fine, from 4 to 8 feet, 50 cents. Dwarf, three and four years old, 50 to 75 cents.

PLUMS, four to eight feet, 50 cents.

CHERRIES, five to seven feet, 20 to 38 cts.

CURRENTS—Common White and Red, White and Red Dutch, White Grape, Black Naples, English do., from one to three years old, from 50 cents to \$3 per doz., well rooted.

GOOSEBERRIES—The best varieties, \$2 per doz.

GRAPES—Isabella, Clinton, Early York, White and Native Connecticut—2 years old, 25 cents.

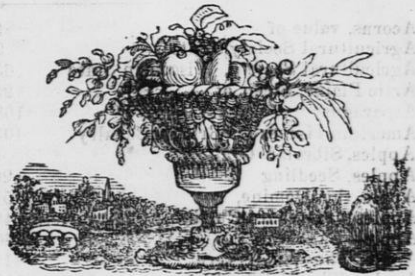
The time for transplanting in the fall, in this climate, is from the first of October to December. Trees carefully packed and sent to any part of the country.

GASTON & LATIMER.

Oct. 1, 1855.

Delavan Nursery.

ROCK COUNTY NURSERY,



Situated in the Southern Limits of the City of Janesville, East side of the River, on the Telegraph Road to Beloit.

WE take this method of bringing to the notice of the public the fine stock of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c., which we have the pleasure of offering for the Spring trade.

Our trees are of thrifty growth, in an exposed situation, on the high prairie, which renders them hardy and adapted to any locality, and therefore of much more value than those grown in a protected situation.

Our stock is large, and embraces the best varieties now in cultivation that will endure our climate. From strict care in propagation and rearing, we feel warranted in recommending them to the public.

APPLE TREES—from 5 to 8 feet high, 16 cents each. Dealers and Planters wishing one thousand or more, \$120 to \$140 per thousand.

STANDARD PEAR TREES—from three to seven years old 50 cents

DWARF PEARS—large variety—on Anger's Quince, five feet high, 40 to 50 cents.

DWARF APPLE—35 cents.

CHERRY TREES—5 to 8 feet high, large variety, 25 to 50 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES—good variety, 15 to 25c.

RASPBERRIES—50 cents per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—50 years old, part of which have fruited, 25 to 50 cents.

Care taken to furnish articles of the best quality and true to name.

NURSERY STOCKS, SETS, &c., furnished to those commencing business on liberal terms. All interested are invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to and trees packed and forwarded without delay.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

COLBY & WILLEY.

Janesville, Jan. 1st, 1855. : 1y

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