WISCONSIN FARMER,

AND

NORTH-WESTERN CULTIVATOR.

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D. J. POWERS AND PROF. J. W. HOYT, Editors.

PLANT TREES!

If the bare hills and valleys of earth, so patiently waiting for the labor of man to cover them with needed crops for his fabrics and foods, are the dull and useful prose of nature, then are trees her heaven-inspired poetry. Who can contemplate them in all their multiplicity of form and foliage and flower, and not feel the sensitive chords of his soul attuned by the Angel of Worship? This one, gently swaying before the breeze with branches so pliant and form so sylph-like and beautiful, was thought to symbolize woman, and so men have called it the Willow, which, being interpreted, is *grace*. Nature too has shown her partiality by planting it by the side of mirror lakes and where murmuring streams might delight it with never-ceasing music. That other scorns, the peaceful quiet of the valley, choosing rather to brave the sleet and cold of sky clearing-hills, and so wreathes the sublime brow of the mountain with the unfading Laurel. While numberless species, gregarious and solemn, prefer the deeply shaded forest, where the sturdy Oak, the supple Hickory and the wide-spreading Elm keep company for ages, or like the majestic, monumental pine to wear aloft its unfading coronal of green, upon the open plain, and wrestle with the storms of centuries almost alone. But be they where and of what kind they may, whether piping solemn strains of music upon the mountain's side, rustling with speech in the grand old forest, or budding with hope in the orchard, they are eloquent in proof of God's love to man, and justly claim our gratitude, for the beauty with which they adorn the landscape—for the cooling shade they offer to man and to the beasts of the field—for their sweet æolian music—for the delicious odors with which they perfume the air—for the beauty of their leaves and blossoms and their countless health-giving fruits—for their protection and shelter from the wintry blasts and the timber they afford for our manifold implements, our ships and our homes—for the fuel which yields a mighty motive power and gladdens our otherwise desolate hearth-stones.

Aye their uses are numberless, and he who does not cherish them will have his reward in the bleakness of a bald and desolate home and in a thousand wants which they alone can supply.

It is not simply of the lawn and the orchard that we speak,—the appeal which they make is strong, immediate, and, to a man of cultivated taste, irresistble. We intended, rather, to urge the importance of planting trees for shelter and timber—a subject which, although restricted somewhat as to locality should nevertheless be full of interest to a large majority of the people of the West.

Indeed the relations of trees are so intimate and multiform to civilized life—determining the happiness and comfort of man, and also, to a considerable extent, the conditions of climate upon which his very life depends—that they cannot but be an object of very great interest to every intelligent citizen, the statesman as well as the simple husbandman.

We have not space for a lengthy discussion of the relation of trees to climate, but may say in passing that it is their abundance in any country more than almost any other circumstance which determines both its salubrity and fertility. For wherever there is a dense population they are essential to the purification of the atmosphere, and any country that is entirely devoid of trees must necessarily be dry and barren. When therefore, we have added to this important climatic reason the more direct uses in the form of shelter, fuel, and timber to which they may be put, the cry for their prescrvation and cultivation becomes strong and imperative—preservation because the Vandal spirit of useless destruction is so deplorably common, robbing the landscape of its beauty and the home of its adornment—cultivation, because with a little labor and expense they may be grown where Nature has not planted them.

To the settlers in our wooded districts, then, even though their chosen lands are bristling all over with forests, we would say, be not wasteful of the valuable timber; the time will surely come when it will be needed, more than you now need the land they overshadow. The dwellers in the openings need no warning; the high prices of fuel and timber are already a sufficient appeal. Nor would it seem necessary that our prairie farmers should be urged to begin as early as possible the cultivation of trees, since they are clearly the greatest desideratum of the prairie districts. And yet either by reason of but partial appreciation of the importance of the work, or a want of the requisite enterprise and energy, the number is very small of such as have ever evinced any disposition to engage in it.

They are ready to decry the climate as inimical to fruit-growing, yet take no pains to remove one of the most serious causes of failure. They are prone to deprecate the increasing price of fuel and timber for buildings and fences, but make no effort to rid themselves of the embarassment. For the stimulation of such the injunction *plant trees*, should be iterated and reiterated until it shall become a mighty moving force. Away with the cant about expense and the length of time before the fruits of the requisite labor may be enjoyed. We have no sympathy with that narrow, selfish, and sordid philosophy, that would prompt a man to put forth no effort but such as must return to him in immediate gold—which looks solely to the present, shuts its eyes to the future and denies the claims of posterity. The planting of groves of timber on the prairies will pay a larger interest on the investment than almost any other that the farmer can make—that is for fencing and fuel; and then if there is a sufficient amount of taste to prompt the bordering of his fields and posessions with rows of trees for ornament and shelter, that also will pay, in the added beauty and value, more than a hundred times the cost.

FOR TIMBER,

We would endorse and repeat the recommendation by our colleague, of the Yellow Locust. There is no tree of equal value that grows so fast, and none so easily and cheaply obtained. By planting the seeds which may be obtained for a mere trifle, in the early part of May, and keeping the young sprouts free of weeds, they will, after two years be able to take care of themselves, and in ten years attain to a sufficient size to serve as fence posts or even rails. It is moreover a very clean and handsome tree and makes a beautiful grove. By proper arrangement, the grove can be made to serve the double purpose of furnishing timber and providing excellent shelter for the orchard.

For the sake of economy, the seed may first be planted in a nursery, the rows three feet wide, and the seeds six to eight inches apart in the rows. Of course it is known to everybody acquainted with the seed, that in order to germinate, it requires previous scalding and soaking for twenty-four hours. The young tree should be transplanted at the end of the second year.

The wood of the Yellow Locust splits readily into rails, and, next, to cedar, is the most durable of any that grows in this country.

FOR PROTECTION AND ORNAMENT,

A number of species may be planted. Of those which more especially combine utility, the *Soft Maple*, perhaps, ranks first. It is a rapid grower, and makes a beautiful tree—especially so in autumn when its foliage takes on the most varied and gorgeous hues. The seeds mature in early autumn and should be planted quite soon thereafter.

The Sugar Maple is also a very handsome tree—more desirable on account of the deep green and bright lustre of its leaves than even the variety just named. Its foliage is likewise more dense, affording a deeper shade; it is a slow grower, however, and the benefits derived

from it more remote. In making choice of varieties, it should not be omitted.

If an immediate shade is desired, we know of nothing equal to the Balm Gilead. It is propagated by cuttings, requiring simply to be stuck down in the moist earth, and will grow to be a tree of six or eight inches in diameter in ten years. The almost ceaseless motion of the foliage gives animation to the landscape, and its large gummy buds perfume the air with a pleasant and healthful odor.

Other varieties of the Poplar are desirable and many are propagated with almost equal facility. So also there are numerous species other than the locust, the maple, and the poplar, that are worthy of cultivation, and ought not to be neglected; but none of these so happily combine the qualities desirable on the part of him who cannot afford to *wait*.

Again, in conclusion, we say, PLANT TREES! —not next year, when you hope to have more time and more money, but *this very year*. You have put it off too long already, and delays are fatal. Plant them *now*, and you will add four-fold to the beauty and value of a home which your children will not forsake, and rear a shade for which your childrens' children will bless you in after years. H.

THOROUGH TILLAGE.—At one of the Irish agricultural meetings, one of the speakers remarked—and the truth may be well applied in this country:

"What brought out the immense agricultutural wealth of Scotland? and what enabled the small farmer in Belgium, who, on seven or eight acres of light sandy land was able to do better for himself and his family than we can do on twenty or thirty acres of land in this country? It was not by allowing three-fourths of a light tillage farm to remain in poor herbage and making the other quarter pay the rent. It was because the farmers in those countries alluded to, made agriculture a study, a duty, and a pleasure, and because the farmers till their land to the best advantage, and because no man there would keep one single acre of land more in his possession, than his capital and his means would enable him successfully to cultivate."

Officers of the La Pointe Co. Agricultural Society.

President—Martin Beaser, Ashland.
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Secretary—J. Harvey Nourse, Bayfield.
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Correspondence of the Farmer.

About Birds.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have often been surprised at the amount of sympathy lavished upon the bird tribe. Among them are to be found the greatest enemies the fruit grower has to contend with. As a matter of feeling, and with perhaps a due share of faculty to appreciate the beautiful in nature, I have always been a great admirer of birds in general. I love to listen to their cheerful songs; I admire their light and graceful movements and their splendid plumage. They give life to the landscape, music to the air. Without them the groves would lose a portion of their beauty, nature her most enchanting melody. I will further grant that many of them are very useful in destroying insects. I am in favor, nay anxious, to spare all those which are known to be beneficial or harmless. But, after all, of what benefit is it to me that the insects injurious to my fruit are ate up by the birds, if those same birds eat all the fruit likewise?

I take the case of the cherry-bird. I have seen him devouring green currants and ripe currants. I have seen him, early in spring, hopping from limb to limb, eating the apple-blossoms, and later in the season pecking at apples as large as hickory nuts —not to eat them like a decent bird whose object should only be to satiate hunger, but in very wantonness, cutting and spoiling one and another, and another still, in quick succession, without hardly eating any, till my indignation was roused, and my gun terminated the career of mischief of the little epicure. I must confess that I did this with sorrow, for the cherry bird is very pretty; but his beauty was not sufficient compensation for the damage.

Messrs. cat bird and cock robin are just about as bad; even that pretty songster, the red mocking bird, is frequently tempted by his neighbor's property, when that property assumes the shape of ripe cherries, strawberries or currants. Him and robin I am most inclined to spare on account of their redeeming qualities.

But I have no pity or mercy for that atrocious villain, the blue jay. Bold, impudent and saucy, mischievous in a supreme degree, gifted with the most screeching and disagreeable voice, having evidently no ear for music, and his throat, like that of most bad singers, constantly busy in inflicting his hateful notes upon all hearers, except when it is busy in

swallowing the results of his unblushing robberies; he has no redeeming feature but his pretty plumage (of which he is evidently very vain) and that mixture of cowardice and effrontery that belongs to other thieves and robbers, and mark well, that as bad weeds always multiply most, his name is legion. I am bound to settle with him whenever I can, which is not very often, for he is a cunning rogue.—Cherries, plums, currants, strawberries, worms, insects, meat, fat or lean, peas green or dry, corn green or ripe, in the shock, the crib or the garret, if he can get in, all grains, everything, even to hickory and hazel nuts, is free plunder to fill the crop of that insatiable and ravenous glutton, the Fallstaff of the bird tribe.

"Spare the birds"—"let the poor birds share in your abundance, you can afford it." This is what we frequently hear or read in the papers. For my part I am willing the birds should have a share provided they would let me have a share also; but I find that they must have the lion's share, everything—leaving me *zero* for mine. The more fruit I raise, the more they want; the more there is, the greater the number will congregate to partake of the feast. Now, charity begins at home; nor do I think it advisable to indulge a taste for music at the expense of all the other senses—I might say at the cost of all sense.

And the sap sucker—what a mischievous fellow! See him fluttering through an orchard, as bold as a boy that does not attend school, tapping every tree and tasting the sap (as connoisseurs and tipplers try at every barrel-bung and take a sip from every cask in a cellar,) until they make up their minds about the superior qualities of the sap of certain trees, and then woe to those trees that have won their preference. In a few days those trees will have been girdled scandalously, the bark perforated with innumerable holes, and their life-blood oozing through the unsightly gashes, crying to me for vengeance. Must I suffer this? Must I, from sheer sympathy for the birds, allow such ruthless depredations to go on unpunished? Must I spare the poor bird and allow him to perpetuate his hateful race and his outrages upon trees that have cost me years of labor and tender care?

Away with such bird-love and nonsense.—That we should not countenance the indiscriminate slaughter of birds, well and good; but since jails and punishment have been found necessary to suppress evil-doing among men, why should we allow evil-doing among animals? Encourage the good, but check and suppress the wicked, whether rattle-snake, bear, or wolf; hawk, sap-sucker or blue-jay. We have birds enough that are harmless and pretty to enliven our woods and prairies, without the rogues. The swallows and martins, bob-o-links, orioles, snow-birds, canaries, hang-birds, wrens, humming-birds, larks, ring-birds or high land bob-o-links, king-birds, phœbe-birds, (these two last said to eat bees) king-fishers, a bluish bird that we call six o'clock, from his song, not knowing his true name, the whip-poor-will and night hawk, mouse hawk, chick-a-dee, the plover, quails, prairie-hens, partridges, turtle-doves, *et id genus omne.*—There! I could name many more harmless and pretty ones, but this catalogue will do.

Could you, gentlemen, see the fine trees I have lost by the ravages of the sap-suckers, about 15 or 18 of my best trees, and the many others that have been injured, I dare say you would have more sympathy for me than the sap-suckers. Why, I verily believe they would have destroyed the whole orchard but for the invention of gun-powder.

This article is already very long, yet I cannot forbear, while upon this subject, to relate a deed of heartless cruelty, of ingratitude and cold-blooded murder, which I witnessed in the spring of 1836, the last I spent in France. It was on Sunday afternoon, the last Sunday in May. I was seated in my father's large garden on a bench under an arbor, reading, when my attention was attracted to a young bird, as large or larger than a robin, receiving its food from a linnet. I had heard before, but never had I seen it, that the cuckoo would suck the eggs of other birds, and lay one of its own eggs in the nest thus robbed, and that the poor victim would set on it and hatch the son of its enemy and tend it with as much care and tenderness as its own. This I now know to be a fact. The cuckoo lays eggs in other nests, but raises no family. The linnet went back and forth diligently, making, I think, six or eight trips before my eyes, each time bringing some dainty worm to her foster-child. The young bird was able to fly a little. The poor linnet made one last trip and fed the young villain. He caught this time both the worm and the tongue of the weak and kind mother, and tore it out before my eyes! Then, seizing her almost lifeless body in his claws,

he began to tear it. I jumped up and seizing the parricide, wrung his neck in double quick time, I assure you. Yours, &c.,

GUSTAVUS DE NEVUE.

The other side of the Bird Question.

Before our readers, who may be considered a jury for the trial of the family of birds, render their verdict, we insist that the counsel for the defendant be heard, and accordingly introduce to the court Prof. Jenks, who, at the request of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has devoted a whole year to an examination into the character and doings of one of the prisoners at the Bar:

* * It will be remembered that at the January meeting of our Society, 1858, it was proposed to make the food of the Robin (Turdus migratorius, Linn.) a subject of special investigation throughout the year, to the end that we might arrive at some positive conclusion in reference to its utility to the horticulturist.

As chairman of the committee appointed for the investigation, I submitted a report of progress in April of that year, and now beg leave to incorporate that with the present, as our report for the entire year.

PLAN ADOPTED FOR THE INVESTIGATION.

First, to obtain birds at day-break, mid-day, and sunset.

Second, to obtain birds from both the village and the country.

Third, to preserve in alcohol the contents of each gizzard.

RESULTS IN PROCURING SPECIMENS.

Beginning with the first week in March, 1858, specimens have been examined at least weekly, and most of the time daily, to December, and during the winter months, at least semi-monthly to the present date.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

1st. Early in March, numbers of this bird made their appearance in this vicinity; but until the second week in April, only the male birds.

2d. The gizzards of those killed in the morning were, as a rule, either entirely empty, or but partially distended with food, well macerated; while those killed in the latter part of the day, were as uniformly filled with food freshly taken.

3d. From the almost daily examination of their gizzards, from the early part of March to the first of May, not a particle of vegetable matter was found in the gizzard of a single bird. On the contrary, insects in great variety, both as to number and kind, as well as in every variety of condition as to growth and development, were the sole food.

But nine-tenths of the aggregate mass of food thus collected during this period consisted of one kind of larva, which, through the aid of Baron Ostensacken, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, I was enabled to identify as the *Bibio albipennis, Say*, and whose history and habits, by the aid of Dr. Asa Fitch, entomologist of the New York State Agricultural Society, I was enabled to make out quite satisfactorily.

From one to two hundred of this larva were frequently taken from a single gizzard, all in a fresh, unmacerated condition; and usually, when this larva was found, it was the only food in the stomach.

Now Dr. Fitch says, "It appears these insects (unlike most others of the family Tipulidæ to which they pertain) are most pernicious, the larva feeding upon the roots of plants, sometimes to such an extent as to cause them to wither and die. Ruricola states that the larva of the Marci, and other allied species of Bibio, are frequently sent to him by gardeners, who find them to be mischievous in their strawberry beds, vine borders, flower pots, and other situations where the soil remains undisturbed during the autumn and spring."

I may also here introduce an extract from a communication of a lady friend, under date of Oct. 7, 1858. She says:—"It was formerly the custom to have a shooting match on election day in May. On such an occasion in North Bridgewater, about the year 1820, a great many birds were killed, so many that a man bought them by the cart-load for the purpose of enriching his land. In consequence, there was a great scarcity of birds in that vicinity, and a great amount of grass land seemed to be injured, but from what cause no one knew. The grass withered and turned dark-colored, as though it had been burnt, commencing in small tufts and spreading in large circles." It would seem that the insect under consideration would, growing undisturbed, produce precisely this result.

4th. During the month of May, the Bibio larva entirely disappeared from the gizzards, but, up to the 21st of June, was replaced by a variety of insects or worms only, including spiders, caterpillars, and beetles of the family Elateridæ, the parents of the well known wire-worms, so destructive to corn and various other seeds when committed to the ground.

The earth-worm I found to be a favorite food for the young bird, but sparingly employed by the adult for its own use.

5th. From the date of June 21st, I began to find strawberries, cherries, and pulpy fruit generally, but in a majority of the examinations intermingled with insects, which led me to conclude that they were not fond of an exclusively vegetable diet, but rather adopted it as a dessert, and from the ease of procuring it, particularly during the enervating season of *moulting*. At this season of the year, I discovered a marked difference in the food of the birds killed near or in the village, and those

killed in the country at a distance from gardens and fruit trees, the latter having less of stone fruit and more of insects in their gizzards, which led me to conclude that the robin is not an extensive forager.

6th. The mixed diet of the robin seems to continue from the ripening of the strawberries and cherries to October, the vegetable portion consisting, during August and September, in great part of elderberries (Sambucus canadensis) and pokeberries (Phytolacca decandra.)

7th. During the month of October the vegetable diet is wholly discarded, and its place supplied by grasshoppers and orthopterous insects generally.

8th. Eearly in November the robin migrates southward—the few remaining eking out a miserable existence, during the winter months, on bayberries (Myrica cerifera,) privet berries (Ligustrum vulgare,) and juniper berries (Juniperus communis.)

Now this very bird, whose usefulness has been so triumphantly established by Prof. Jenks, had come to be considered a very mischievsus fellow in Massachusetts, and the Horticultural Society had actually prepared a petition to the Legislature, praying for the repeal of the law by which he had hitherto been protected. We are aware that this vindication of the Robin does not constitute a refutation of the charges made by friend DeNevue against other species, but do claim that it affords strong *presumptive* evidence in favor of even the *sapsuckers.*

Correspondence of the Farmer.

To Test Seed Corn.

Messrs. Editors:—As it is about time for the farmers to select their seed corn, I thought I would send you the following rule for testing it, and if you think it of sufficient value, you may give it to your readers.

1st. Take an ear that you wish to try, and extract a kernel from it, or if you wish to test it thoroughly, take one from several different places on the ear. Then take a sharp knife and cut off the end of the kernel so that you can see the germ at or near the centre of it. If it is No. 1 seed, both the soft and hard parts will look solid and bright, and the two will adhere firmly together. You cannot separate them without cutting or scraping. You may pick the soft part of the kernel all to pieces, yet there will be little particles left sticking to the hard part of the kernel. This kind of seed will grow where, and under any circumstances that any seed can grow, and not only so, but the shoots will be strong, healthy and vigorous.

2d. Try as above. The second variety I will describe differs from the above, only in a mealy or floury substance being found between the soft and hard parts; sometimes the soft part will peel out easily, sometimes only a part will come out and the rest stick fast. This kind of seed will grow under favorable circumstances. If unfavorable, some of it may grow and some will not. And when it does grow it will not be as healthy or vigorous as the first described. I tried these two kinds last season. Could tell the difference to the very row, from the time it came out of the ground, until we harvested it, showing a difference in favor of the first of more than five times the cost of seed.

3d. The third is easily described. It differs from both the foregoing. The germ and end of the kernel will look as though it had been cooked. The soft part will come out whole from the hard part, leaving the place smooth where it came from. This is good for nothing for seed, because the germ is dead entirely, and will never grow at all.

W. A. WEBSTER.

Pleasant Hill, March 16, 1859.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

A Question for the Philosophers.

Messrs. Editors:—There are, on my farm, two wells, twenty five feet deep and about thirty rods apart, in which the water rises and falls about a foot, according to the direction of the wind; a wind from the south being attended by a rise, and the northwestern wind by a corresponding fall. And to make the problem still more difficult, the water in one is hard, and in the other soft.

Who can acconnt for this inland tidal phenomenon?

VANHOESEN.

Fitchburgh, Wis., April, 1859.

Answer.—We lay no special claim to being a "philosopher" but believe the problem may be solved by a reference to the established principles of Physics and Meteorology.

In all cases the level of the water of wells and springs will be determined by the "force of head" and the barometric pressure of the atmosphere; in other words the water will rise to that point where there is a perfect balance between these two forces. If the force of head, or hydrostatic pressure be increased by the addition of more water to the resorvoir whence

the supply is derived, and the resistance of the atmosphere—whose normal weight is fifteen pounds to the square inch—remain the same, it is plain that the water in the spring or well must rise to a level correspondingly higher. So, also, if the hydrostatic pressure remain the same, and the atmospheric pressure be diminished, the level of water in the well must rise, and *vice versa*.

In the case before us, then, we have only to show that one or the other of these conditions is present and the mistery is solved.

Did it happen in every case of a rise of water that there had been a fall of rain just previous, in the region of the source, then the explanation would be easy; for in that case the hydrostatic pressure would be increased. We believe, however, that the rise in the case before us has been a few hours, or perhaps days, *before* instead of after the rain; so that we are obliged to seek for the cause in the other circumstance of diminished barometric pressure. Here the necessary conditions are present; for the *south wind*—which we are told prognosticates a rise of water—is usually lighter than the standard for this latitude, owing to its greater rarity, and will therefore press with *less* force upon the water in the well, allowing it to rise higher than usual.

Of course the northwestern wind, for the opposite reason should be heavier and press upon the uprising water with *greater* resisting force, thereby causing it to fall.

These would be the results in the case of all springs and wells, and it is only *more marked* in the wells refered to, because of a greater facility of flow and communication with their sources in the currents which supply them.

Such is our solution of the problem; if any one else would offer a better, we are ready to listen. H.

Officers of the Manitowoc Co. Agricultural Society.

President—Charles Esslinger.

Vice Presidents—Hiram McAllister, Rapids; H. H. Smith, Two Rivers; F. Hecker, Newton; F. Gutheil, Schleswig; Jacob Grimm, Franklin.

Recording Secretaries—Wm. Bach, Charles Pflaume.

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For the Wisconsin Farmer.

To the Producers of Bread and Meat.

BY A. P. JONES, OF GRANT.

Continued from page 126.

Scheme for a Farmers' Protective Union.

I. Let there be an organization of the farmers in each civil township. Let such organizations be voluntary, with the usual officers—president, secretary, and treasurer, and also assessors. This to be denominated the Agricultural Association of such township, and should establish by-laws for the government of its transactions. Any farmer to become a member by paying to the treasurer, say fifty cents a year. This association should hold quarterly, semi annual and annual meetings, and probably occasionally special meetings.—The assessors should fully canvass the township every year, say in the month of June, and ascertain—1st, How many acres each of wheat, corn, oats, &c., there are on the ground. 2d, How many hogs for fall slaughtering with an estimate of the weight. 3d, How many beef cattle with like estimate of weight. 4th, How many horses. 5th, How many pair working oxen. In each article the amount intended for home consumption to be distinguished from that intended for sale, or the surplus. Other articles may be added in any localities where they are needed, such as cheese, butter, wool, &c. A report of the above matters to be made to a meeting of each association at about the close of harvest, with all other matters and facts of general interest that may present themselves to the notice of the assessors.

II. Let representatives from each organization meet in each county, say at the time of holding the annual county fairs, and let these compile the reports from all the towns, and reduce them as far as possible, to tabular statements, and get them published in the newspapers of the county, and, if advisable, in pamphlet, and distribute to the members of the primary associations, that each may have a report of facts from year to year, for the benefit of comparing year with year, respecting any staple article, or all of them. At the time of the county meeting the average yield in bushels per acre of wheat, corn, oats, &c., can be quite correctly estimated; and the surplus of these, and also of beef and pork, may be very nearly known throughout the county by the first of October.

III. Let representatives from each county

be appointed at the county meetings, to meet in State convention, in each of the States indicated as soon after the county meetings as circumstances may advise. Let these bring up the reports from all the counties, with all other information which they may have been able to procure in their several localities. Let these again condense the statistics of grain and meat, throughout the State, and accompany the same with such statement of facts and suggestions, for the benefit of producers, as they may be able to furnish. And let their proceedings, with the information which they have thus brought together, be published in the State agricultural paper, and also in pamphlet for distribution among the members of the primary associations.

IV. Let there finally be representatives, from each of the States indicated, appointed at each State meeting, to meet in convention as soon after the State meetings as practicable, at some central point, say Cleveland, Pittsburgh, or other suitable place, for the purpose of concentrating all the facts and information of the township, county and State meetings. This convention, possessing the information which it necessarily must, will also publish a circular for general distribution. And after the first year, they will be able to make a very fair estimate of the home "supply and demand" of all the articles that are taken into consideration by them, and also the surplus, if any, of any one or more of the articles,—and further, a fair scale of prices for all farm products, taking into account the proximity of any given place to the market point—for instance, wheat ought to be the price of wheat at New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and at the Mississippi river and westward; and also some of the principal points south of this line, and even at occasional places, as Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, &c., and also at minor points on the line of the marketing thoroughfares. A scale of prices thus indicated could be very nearly realized by the producers, without being subjected to the damaging operations of the "*bulls and bears*" of the grain market. The same remarks will hold good respecting any other article according to its range.

The money paid by the members of the township associations, it is believed, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of all the meetings, and the printing of all the circulars contemplated by them.

And let there be a monthly, semi-monthly, or weekly paper, in the interest of the scheme, published at some central place, as above indicated—the editor to be chosen by the general convention at the commencement—subscribers to which can be obtained in the townships, and their names and funds forwarded by the representatives to the general conventions. The editor of such paper, either by himself or competent correspondents, would be expected to attend most of the annual State fairs, and State conventions, and obtain from them, as well as from all other available sources, all the information possible for the benefit of the farming interest, in addition to publishing all the statistics and papers of importance arising in any of the workings of the general scheme. Such an establishment would possess a greater range for obtaining valuable agricultural information, than any agricultural paper now published, and if conducted with equal talent of many of the agricultural papers of the country, would be worth to its readers many times its cost.

Some persons may object to the foregoing plan, on the ground that persons not members and without paying anything, will receive as much benefit from it as those who pay; and some *little souls*, may refuse to enter the township associations, thinking that they can avail themselves of all the benefits at the expense of others. But such persons will be disappointed, for there is a part second, or plan second, to the scheme, to the following effect:

Let every township association take measures to ascertain the best market point for its wheat, pork, &c., and appoint one of its members to proceed with the whole surplus to such point, and thus avoid the profits made by four or five sets of consignees, or buyers, before the article reaches its destination. And let such agent dispose of the whole, keeping an accurate account with each member of the association; and let him take with him a memorandum of such articles as the members require for their year's consumption, such as sugar, coffee, tea, sheetings, &c., and by purchasing these articles for cash at wholesale prices, a very considerable saving may be made on the return trip. This operation will pay both ways. And let it be a point of honor not to carry or bring any thing for any one not a member of the township associations.

The above sketch of a plan, or plans, for the concentration of the farming interest, hav-

ing in view the ruling, to some extent, of prices, according to the "law of supply and demand," and to furnishing information when any article is, or is likely to be, superabundant or scarce—beyond or short of the demand—so that producers may govern themselves wisely in the abundance or scarcity of any article, is presented.

It will take some time to get such a plan into working order. "Large wheels move slow." But that such a plan cannot but be advantageous to farmers must be apparent.—The way to do, then, is not to wait for some one else to go ahead, but to go to work at once—call township meetings, organize, "set the ball a-rolling;" rouse up the energy of those interested. Let it be seen that there is money in the movement—that self-respect and dignity may be much enhanced, and that, at length, the phrase, "*independent farmer*" may be a truth and not a mockery, and the thing can be done. But if we are satisfied as we are, content to let "every whipster" buy and sell us as he pleases, then let us sit down in the dirt, and count ourselves as the sport of every one who has brains enough to prey upon us.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

Manures.

A century ago western Massachusetts, as tradition tells us was the far off west to people residing in the eastern part of the State; and the "away up north" to the denizens of Connecticut It was then a forest land with but few settlements. *Heavy timber* grew all over its valleys and tall old trees waved their branches in the tempest as it swept over the tops of the mountains. Those old trees rich in the growth of centuries show conclusively that a deep and luxuriant soil had matured their time-hoary roots. As the vigorous axeman removed the forest and let the warm sun upon the virgin soil, its fertility was at once developed. It was only necessary to cast the seed into the recently burned soil, among the old blackened stumps, and give it a hasty harrowing to secure a rich crop.

We have often heard the *old men* who were boys in those primitive days say that a crop of winter wheat yielding 40 bushels to the acre was no uncommon crop, even upon the tops of the mountains in those days, and we have heard them say that when the reapers went to cut the wheat fields, they would throw their sickles far out into the field to see them rest on the even surface of the heavy wheat heads. Whether this was exactly so or not, not having seen, we cannot say positively, but we are quite confidant that the men of those days were quite as truth-loving and truth-telling a race as their *much improved* successors. So we have no doubt that much of the land of "old Berkshire" once produced the before mentioned quality of good, clean, heavy wheat, by the acre, on her virgin soil.

With a soil so luxuriant, it is scarcely a wonder that the farmer of those days thought it would never be exhausted. With heavy forests to remove to extend the limits of cultivation around the homestead it is not surprising that many things were neglected to push the clearing into the wilderness. Of course like the settlers of all new countries, they counted the manure of the farm of no value, and so it was left to wash away in the streams or to moulder into prolific weed beds.

And so this waste of manure and with it, an exhaustion of the soil went on until the leanness of the land called for new scenes of fertility. Then farmers began to apply such manures as could be saved readily and apply them to such of their crops as needed them most, amongst which wheat and corn, once almost spontaneous products, were the earliest. Rye, oats, and the grasses, long succeeded well, without its aid. At length however, they began to fall off in quantity, until it was found that restoratives are necessary to secure even respectable crops.

Times have greatly changed in regard to manures in this century gone by, and each year is working new changes. Every good farmer now, saves and increases his manure with the utmost economy. Many things that once were considered valueless are now brought to the manure heap and in due time made to feed plants. Swamps are explored and their accumulations brought to the uplands, and every means employed to retain and improve the fertility of the soil.

We have heard much of the fertility of the soil of the west and of the depth of prairie soil, and as the wonder of its productions has startled us in amazement, and we have wondered whether the richness of the soil would be of longer continuance than that of countries once as fertile but now suffering from exhaustion. If it should, it would furnish an exception to the hitherto established fact, that con-

tinued cropping without restoring the material of crops to the soil is ruinous. Even the Delta of the Nile, if its annual overflow and deposits brought on by the floods should cease, would remain in barrenness.

Will not the people of the West learn wisdom then, from the ruinous experience of other countries and husband the means of fertility so as to keep the soil in the vigor which nature has given it, rather than by careless waste suffer it to run into the exhaustion that awaits all tilled and neglected lands. With them, it will be a two-fold economy to husband their manure and incorporate it with the soil that produced it—economy in keeping up their lands and economy in putting it where it will not poison the air by the gasses thrown off during its continued decomposition, poisonous to all life that inhales them. WM. BACON.

RICHMOND, Mass., March, 1859.

The amount of Premiums paid by different Agricultural Societies in proportion to their Receipts.

As some doubtless well-meaning, but fault-finding persons in the late Legislature, in an occasional newspaper and elsewhere, have taken occasion to comment invidiously upon the smallness of the amount of premiums paid by the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, compared with their entire receipts, we have felt called upon to examine into the matter and to learn how our Society compared with others in these respects; and for the satisfaction of those who would like to know the truth in the matter, we herewith submit from the published Reports of the New York State Agricultural Society for the last five years, a statement of their entire receipts for each year, also the amount of premiums paid annually at their Fairs. Also a similar statement for Ohio for 1856–7. Also of the Wisconsin Society for the last five years.

The curious can look them through and make their own comparisons, and by which they will see that our Society has kept within a more careful comparative margin than either of those older States, and certainly all will admit that New York may be looked upon as a pattern Society in its management and expenditures.

It is perhaps a very natural conclusion for those not familiar with the management of agricultural society matters, to suppose that most of the money used by such Societies ought and should be used in premiums. But a short experience would learn all such persons better. It must be recollected that State Fairs gotten up *out of doors* as they are, with every preparation and fitting to be made, acceptable and ample to accommodate every thing on exhibition, together with a crowd of 20,000 or 30,000 persons, each and every one of whom are ready to complain unless everything is *liberal* and in apple pie order. These things, together with all the attendants, helpers, and hangers on by night and day, to keep all in order and safe, costs a trifle to say the least. And the Fair is not all. An Agricultural Society that makes any useful stir in the world, has a thousand other things to do and expenses to meet besides holding an annual Fair. We have always found the best way to satisfy and silence complainers was to set them to work to remedy the evils complained of, when they usually soon find it much easier to find fault than to do better.

We do not wish to boast nor brag, but can readily say after having been present at many of the great Fairs in the nation for the past few years, that it has not been our good fortune to see any of them as a general thing better managed than in our own State; but on the other hand we have seen many of them infinitely worse done, in all respects. We would advise complainers to study the subject a little better before they find too much fault, and perchance they may see cause to praise in many cases, where they now would censure. But we submit the facts and figures, which are said not to lie:

	Gross receipts of State Ag. Societies.	*Premiums paid for Fairs.*
	NEW YORK.	
1853	$12,684 77	$3,465 38
1854	22,516 13	4,425 43
1855	17,045 55	4,478 87
1856	17,977 99	4,366 07
1857	27,787 59	5,767 16
	OHIO.	
1856	27,878 20	3 866 00
1857	32,293 89	3,892 00
	WISCONSIN.	
1854	5,688 00	1,137 09
1855	7,542 92	2,015 00
1854	8,879 68	2,855 00
1857	8,804 68	2,701 11
1858	11,785 90	2,822 50

By the foregoing it will be seen that only between a fourth and fifth of the entire receipts of the New York Society has been paid for premiums; only between an eighth and ninth in Ohio; while between a third and a fourth have been paid in Wisconsin. If it is so easy and proper for Societies to pay nearly all their money for premiums, why have not sound and older States done it. Any other States in the Union may be selected, and Wisconsin will not lose by the comparison.

Acknowledgements and Enquiries.—Drainage, Hungarian Grass Seed, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I feel desirous of expressing my gratitude for the valuable information contained in your excellent periodical, especially if I may be permitted to make a distinction for that which relates to the "Preparation of the Soil for the Seed." In my estimation there is no subject of more importance than this, and the scientific, attractive and forcible manner in which you have treated the subject cannot fail to produce desirable results. I was particularly pleased with your endorsment and arguments for the improvement of land by *drainage*, and am satisfied that you have described the best methods, they are so much like the old English method, with which I used to be acquainted.

Fully satisfied that some of my lands need draining, I would like to commence this work at once, but have not and do not know where (short of New York) I can get the necessary implements and tiles. Materials, with the exception of wood can scarcely be had in this locality. Any special information on this subject through the *Farmer* will be thankfully received.

A word for the Hungarian Grass: The seed you sent me arrived too late, but a spoonful with which I was provided by a neighbor yielded a considerable quantity of hay and about three gallons of seed. My horses are fond of the fodder and it promises to be a valuable addition to our forage crops.

JOHN SPRIGGS.

DOVER, Wis., March 28, 1859.

NOTE.—The implements required for drainage as said before, are few and simple—such as any blacksmith can manufacture. The narrow spade may be made by trimming off the edges of the common article, and the other implements with equal facility. We are not aware that the tiles are manufactured anywhere in the West as yet; though we believe it might be made a good business if some man of tact and energy would undertake it. But neither clay nor stones are necessary; even plank may be dispensed with. A very good and durable drain may be made of poles in the following manner: After the ditch is dug, at intervals of six or eight or ten feet according to the length and size of the poles to be used as covering, cut shoulders in the sides, a few inches from the bottom, upon which to rest the cross supports. These may be made of the same material as the poles, a little pains being taken to have their upper surfaces in range, so that the poles may lie upon them evenly and regularly, and every alternate one sufficiently large to support the two ends which are to rest upon it.

The cross-pieces should then be covered in the manner of a pole bridge, the butt ends alternating so as to preserve the level; and when the cracks or open spaces between shall have been covered with sticks, turf, leaves or stones, to prevent the fine earth crumbling through, you will have nearly completed a cheap and very respectable drain. In those places where a young, straight growth of timber is abundant and where tiles cannot be had, drains of this kind will be found especially economical.

H.

The Osier Willow for a Fence.

A correspondent inquires of us, and of our readers, what success the Osier willow is meeting with, as a hedge or fence material. On our own part we would say that we know of no one who has grown it to any degree of maturity or success for a hedge, nor do we believe it will be done either, notwithstanding many flaming and fancy *diamond* advertisements we see of it in our exchanges. The growing of the Osier for fencing and for basket work is annually being agitated by, we presume, certain speculators in the article. Sharp fellows have found that it is a subject on which people are easily excited, and consequently continually ring the changes on it, setting forth its great merits, especially a certain kind that they have discovered after long experimenting, which they propose to send by express or mail at big prices to all who wish to make fortunes out of it. Now our opinion on this subject after pretty extensive reading and observation is, that all this talk and pretence about it is shere humbug, and that it will so turn out; that the willow will be found too weak and frail for a fence to turn bullocks, and too expensive to peel and prepare for market, when labor is as high as with us. There has been considerable said about patent machinery to peel it with, but we are led to believe this is a failure, and likely to be, as against hand peeling; and that at the best it would not pay Western farmers as well to grow it as broom corn or numbers of other things that might be embarked in.

We give these opinions merely as our own, and only expect them to pass for what they are worth. It would gratify us as well as our correspondent to have the views and *facts* of others on the subject.

P.

STOCK REGISTER.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

To Cure Cows of Garget.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I hear many complaining this spring that their cows are nearly spoiled by garget, (a peculiar thickness of the milk.) Having tested and proved the iodide of potassium, sometimes called hydriodate of potassa, I can confidently recommend it as the best remedy for that disease I have ever used, believing it if properly used, a specific for that disease, when the disease exists simply—that is, unconnected by other and perhaps more active ailments. The dose may be from ten grains to half an ounce. I have never given over one scruple. The dose I prefer as a standard is twelve grains, given if the disease be bad, twice a day, otherwise once a day, dissolved in a spoonful or two of warm water, and put into a handful or two of bran, which the animal will lick up readily. The best time to give it is between meals, say some two or three hours after feeding. If in summer, let the cow remain in the yard over night, give dose early in the morning, letting the cow remain at least one hour after. I think the small dose I name preferable as it will cause no irritation, but if continued a week or two will gently and surely remove the disease.

Yours truly, DAVID WILLIAMS.

SPRINGFIELD, Wal. Co., April 3, 1859.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

Management of Cows.

After noticing the teachings of Mr. Flint on the management of cows in calving, in the March number of the Farmer, I am induced to relate the course I have pursued with perfect success for some half dozen years, and which may be useful to some western farmer.

Permit me to say, however, in the commencement of my story, that previous to my change of tactics, I was often troubled (like other men) by the cows being difficult of delivery, and by their retaining the after-birth—not because my animals were poor or over-fleshy—these extremes had nothing to do with it.

The plan we have pursued of late years is to feed our cows occasionally with oats in the sheaf, not in large quantities nor very frequent, but give to each cow what you can well clasp in the hand, once or twice a week in January, and on until within a month of her calving time. When there is no loss of fodder in doing this. The grain is quite as beneficial to feed in straw as to thresh, and the straw is eaten clean. It is a way of proceeding we can confidently recomend as safe and cheap.

After calving we keep the cow in a warm stable for a day or two until all danger is past, carrying what water she needs, which should always have the chill taken off.

As a physic for a cow, we have a poor opinion of either Glauber or Epsom salts. They are neither of them fit for man or beast. It is far better to keep the system in good order, by proper feeding, diet, watering, and prevent exposure to the cold. When physic is needful, make a strong thoroughwort tea and mix it in a mash with bran. This is readily taken by the animal and produces a good effect.

Cows are sometimes troubled with inflammation of the udder, if not milked soon after calving. The best cure we have found for this, is frequent bathing of the part with cold water.

B.

GIANT FARMER OF THE WEST.—Mr. Jacob Strawn, of Illinois, has earned for himself the reputation of the giant farmer of the West. Twenty-seven years ago he settled in Illinois, a poor man. His operations were small at first, but continued to increase each year, until he had reduced over 30,000 acres of land to a state of cultivation. He has one farm of 7,800 acres, and another of 10,000. He has usually employed some 200 to 300 men, and a large number of horses. Every year, until quite recently, he has stalled from 5,000 to 6,000 head of cattle, and kept other live stock in proportionate numbers. In this twenty-seven years he has made a fortune of a million of dollars, and he is still hale and vigorous to enjoy it. He has one corn field in Morgan Co., nearly six miles long, but has lately been curtailing his business, and converting some of his real estate into cash.—*Ex.*

Big story.—EDS.

SALT FOR HORSES' FEET.—Common salt absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, hence it has been in some instances applied with great success for keeping the hard-bound hoofs of horses moist. The hoofs of some horses become dry and oftentimes crack, thereby rendering them lame, if the horses are driven on hard roads. By bathing the hoof and fetlock joint with a salt brine three times a day, lameness from the above cause will be avoided. It is a common practice with some blacksmiths to rasp cracked hoofs in order to render them more tough, but brine is far superior to rasping for effecting this object.—*Sci. American.*

DEVON BULL BLOOMFIELD 3D.

PEDIGREE.—This Bull took the first prize at the Fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society in 1854, and also in 1855, and took the second prize at the United States Agricultural Fair held at Boston, Mass., in 1855. He was bred by D. Davis of Springfield; was sired by Bloomfield 2d, bred by H. M. Hall, of Burke, Vermont; grand-sire Bloomfield 1st, bred by Mr. Patterson of Maryland; dam, Beauty, bred by H. N. Washburn, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y.; sire, Eclipse, (197) imported by Mr. Patterson, of Md., from the herd of Mr. Bloomfield, of Warham, Norfolk, England.
He also took the first prize at the Wisconsin State Agricultural Fair held in Madison in 1858.

The above Bull is the property of Thomas Reynolds, Esq., of the town of Madison, just outside of this city. He is considered by good judges to be an excellent animal, and one of the best, if not the best Devon Bull in the northwest. The cut does not do him justice by considerable, as he is really a very fine lined and fine shaped animal.

Devon stock seems to continue in undiminished favor throughout the Northern States, and in our opinion bids fair to for an indefinite period. For working oxen they have no equal, being quick, muscular, hardy and handsome—four prime qualities. The superior hardiness of the Devon over most of the blood cattle, seems to be generally conceded, and until our modes of stock growing and winter shelter are considerably improved, it will be an important consideration in their favor. Devon cows may not, as milkers, materially exceed other breeds in quantity or even in quality, but in the latter respect they are equal to most. It is a breed of stock that we should much like to see increased in the land, and doubt not we shall.

HORTICULTURAL.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

Neglects and Fallacies of Farmers and Fruit-Growers

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Always watchful for the best interest of your readers, you filled the April number to an uncommon extent with good selected information concerning fruit-raising and tree-planting; but the best of all and the base of all is in the monthly suggestions. It seems to be a sad truth, and nurserymen are not excepted, that people are rather inclined to put on spectacles to see clearly afar off, and stumble over things which are before their feet. I cannot comprehend why people do not avail themselves of the benefits derivable from reading the *Farmer*. Just now, times are hard as glass and tough as knots; but as it will soon turn out a little more easy, I will warrant no tree nor fill a vacancy in the orchard of any one who does not keep the Wisconsin *Farmer*. Anybody who is not smart enough to eke out one dollar for a good agricultural paper, and too indifferent to look for information, will neither have the means nor the ability to raise an orchard.

Mr. Plumb gives, in the March number, according to my observation, the most reliable list of hardy and tender trees for Wisconsin which I have seen in print. In his articles he shows acute observation, and when of his two communications in the April No., in the first he recommends exposure, and in the second shading and thick planting for protection, which makes him fall slightly in error, he does what is very pardonable, in view of the little that is really known of the intimate relations existing between Horticulture and Meteorology.

I intend as soon as I have some more leisure, to demonstrate upon the natural laws involved in Chemistry, Physics and Physical Geography,

First, That there are seasons when an exposure will operate beneficially.

Second, That we can secure these benefits by other means.

Thirdly, That we have no means of avoiding the *bad* consequences of exposure.

The highest spot protected from the southwest is the best. I cannot endorse the doctrine of the practical phrase, "the scion controlleth the stock quite." True, peaches do not turn to plums; but it has been observed and proved that some varieties are partial to some particular kinds of stock; hence the stocks must naturally exercise that influence on the growth of the tree and the fruit which is attended by rich or poor culture. Concerning hardihood and tenderness, I can show in my orchard by ocular evidence that the reverse of the proposition is true—that the stock controlleth the scion to the extent of making it hardy or tender. Sometimes the influence is not strong enough to be of much avail, as in the case of the Rambo, which is so tender that I never could make it live on any stock whatever, whereas I have been quite successful with R. I. Greenings, Fall Pippins, and Yellow Harvest. I had some Duchess of Oldenburgs and Yellow Bellflowers of which the scions were very healthy, but, notwithstanding, the tender stock had to die. Our best horticultural writers, Thomas, Barry, and Elliot, admit the influence of the stock.

JOHN P. KRAMER.

ALCOVE, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

Sheltering Lands.

With us at the east, the sheltering of farm lands must before long become a fixed reality. As our old forests are removed, the importance of the thing becomes more and more evident, from the fact that the winds sweep over the country with more violence and of course are more pernicious in their effects. The temperature is also modified by tree belts and equalized, so that more cooling breezes are felt in summer, while much wind is broken of its violence in winter.

When this course is fully adopted it will have something like the effect on vegetation, that good barns and stables have upon animals in inclement seasons and we believe it is now generally admitted, that it is for the economy of the farmer as well as the comfort of the animal to provide these shelters.

A great objection in the minds of eastern farmers, is the loss of the land which the tree belts will occupy, for tillable purposes. This, we consider imaginary. Here, we have no more valuable lands than the wood-lot, and the growth of timber pays as well as any other crop, all without any other cost than the first outlay. A belt of trees by the wayside or around buildings will pay for the use of the land with heavy interest in twenty years, to say nothing of the comfort it will bring, and the protection it will afford.

Our knowledge of prairies is very indefinite

and vague, nothing beyond what we hear. But if the wind sweeps over them with half the force that is represented, we wonder prairie-farmers are not all alive in planting trees to screen their lands, on every wayside, and around every field. The expense cannot be great. The time that must pass before the benefit would be felt can not be long, even if the trees are raised from seed. Many a sprout has been set out and grown into a large tree, in our own country, within the memory of many who are far short of being aged. And many a tree too, has been planted while men who now would be glad to be their owners laughed at the folly,—visionary projects of those who set them out. But western farmers know better than we do, what is necessary for the well-being of their pursuits.

THE MOUNTAIN SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.

This is a variety, brought into notice within a few years past, by Philemon Stewart, of the United Society at New Lebanon N. Y., and for the time it has been out it has met with a liberal distribution.

Its qualities are, that the bush is a rampant grower (we have seen sprouts three and a half feet long the growth of a summer;)a monstrous bearer, perfectly hardy, and the large fruit never mildews. In quality the fruit is surpassed by some of the best English varieties. It is a very desirable article for the garden.

Mr. Stewart is extensively engaged in experiments on the grape; last season he showed us some fifteen hundred seedling vines, a number of which were coming into leaving the first time, and a number promised well. From this large number it will be strange if he does not produce some variety that will produce a startling sensation. When we were there in July his orders for the Northern Muscadine for fall delivery had reached a high number giving assurance of the high estimation in which it is held by the public.

Yours truly,

WM. BACON.

RICHMOND, Mass., March 18, 1859.

NOTE.—We think our eastern correspondent would have some doubts as to the wisdom of Western farmers, on tree planting, if he was really aware how few of them muster up the energy to plant any kind of trees about their prairie premises. Their dullness and slowness in the matter is astonishing, to say the least.

EDUCATIONAL.

What Ohio is doing for School Libraries.

We copy from an exchange, the following in relation to school library books for Ohio. It looks well for the rising generation of that State, and, is suggestive to ours in that direction.

We are particularly pleased with the character of the books selected; many of which it will be seen are scientific and substantial, relating to the daily practical interests and avocations of the farmer, the mechanic, and business man.

When the selection comes to be made under our recent law, we doubt not that equally good judgement will be exercised, and many valuable books now only known to the few, be placed in every town and in the reach of every man, woman, and child in the State. So mote it be.

A MOUNTAIN OF BOOKS.—The State of Ohio annually appropriates about $82,000 to the purchase of school apparatus, and books for her School Libraries. This large amount is raised by a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar of the entire property valuation of the State.—Under this law, the Hon. Anson Smith, State Commissioner of Schools, concluded a contract last September, with the Messrs. Appleton of this city, to supply the State with her library books for 1859. Accordingly, all the free space on the floor of the immense salesroom at Appletons' is now occupied by a great mass of these books, piled solidly like bricks, ready for packing and shipment. In bulk they measure over 25 solid cords, and they weigh 78 tons. Piled on end, on a shelf, in the usual manner, and as close together as possible, they would extend from the City Hall to Union square, or a distance of two miles. We understand that the Messrs. Appleton have made arrangements to transport the entire mass by a special freight train, to be run straight through from this city to Columbus. The binding, which is uniform, is beautiful and substantial. Each volume is lettered on the back, with the title, the author's name, and the mark of the "Ohio S. Library, 1859." The selections have been made exclusively by the Commissioner, to whom great credit is due for the intelligent and judicious manner in which he has discharged so important a duty. This can best be appreciatec by an inspection of his list, from which the following titles (with the number of copies required of each work) are taken at random.

1,650 Goadby's Physiology, 1,300 Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, 1,400 Bryant's Poems, 1,000 Halleck's Poems, 1,000 Dana's Household Book of Poetry, 1,400 Songs and Ballads of the Revolution, 1,650

Lossing's United States, 1,650 Mrs. Kirkland's Memoirs of Washington, 1,650 Heroes and Hero worship, 500 New American Cyclopedia, 1,650 Michelet's France, 1,000 Downing's Landscape Gardening, 500 Ruskin's Stories of Venice, 100 Moore's American Eloquence, 150 Benton's Abridgement of Congressional Debates, 1,650 Youman's Household Science, 1,650 Life of Charles XII, 1,650 Elliot's Fruit Book, 1,650 Flint on Grasses, 1,650 Youatt and Martin on Cattle, 1,650 Incidents in American History, 1,650 Milburn's, Rifle Ax, and Saddle bags, 1,650 Educational Biography, 1,500 India and her people, 1,250 Norse Folk, 500 Darlington's Agricultural Botany, 200 Maxims of Washington.

Veto of the Morrill Land Bill.

Most of our readers have undoubtedly learned the fact that the wise and beneficent measure for distributing a portion of the public lands to the several States for the endowment of industrial Colleges, after full discussion and a triumphant passage through both Houses of Congress, nevertheless failed to become a law, through the exercise of that more than royal prerogative, the Veto of the President.

And thus the fond expectations of millions of our great industrial population have been blighted in a moment, and the faces of a multitude of our wisest patriots and statesmen have exchanged the light of hope and joy for the shadow of disappointment.

We know of no measure, not directly involving either the national credit, or national safety, that has ever awakened so much interest or brought to its aid such an array of wise and earnest men—none that has promised so much for the industry of our country and the elevation in dignity, and honor, and happiness, of the great masses of the people.

We cannot say that we are ourself disappointed, for, although our faith was strong that Congress would pass the Bill after making proper amendments, and we have devoted ourself earnestly and unremittingly, both in public and in private, for the accomplishment of that result, yet we have never been at all sanguine in the hope that our aristocratic President, who has but little sympathy with the laboring masses, and whose jealousy of all encroachments upon the federal resources and authority is only equalled by his subserviency to the Southern oligarchy, would give his sanction to any measure of which his political oracles should not approve.

We have not space in this connection for the Message referred to, but the objections to the Bill are these:—That it would cripple the Treasury by cutting off a source of its revenue; that it would embarrass the relations between the States and the General Government by conceding advantages to the former which it was impolitic for the latter to yield; that the practical working of the law would operate to the injury of the new States; that the States would probably squander the lands if they were granted and accomplish little or nothing for the good of the people; that the industrial schools proposed to be established would seriously interfere with the existing colleges in which agriculture and the mechanic arts were already taught(!) and thus prove disastrous to the interests of education in general; that the different Congressional districts in the several States where these new institutions might be established would quarrel about their location, and thus engender civil feuds and intestinal wars; and that the authority of Congress is restricted to within certain limitations, to-wit: constitutionally defined powers, among which the grant of lands for the endowment of industrial colleges is not mentioned!

These are the sage reasons why Mr. Buchanan thought it best to set aside and contemn the decision of Representatives and Senators, themselves endorsed by the unanimous voice of their intelligent constituency and instructed by their respective legislatures. It would not do to pass the Bill, because he had run the Treasury dry, by a system of extravagant expenditures and private frauds, and needed the revenue derivable from the sale of the lands it proposed to give away, for the perpetuation of his own tyrannous domination, for the purchase of Cuba, and the successful carrying on of the wars in which his fillibustering favorites might involve the nation!

It would be unconstitutional to pass the Bill, because "to dispose of the lands" is not *to give them away!* And yet it has been, for years, the policy to make grants for the building of railroads, and a thousand other objects not half so legitimate as this great work of educating the masses of the people for the better discharge of their duties and privileges as producers of that material wealth upon which the greatness of our nation is based, and for the attainment of that higher level of intelligence and virtue without which all else must inevitably result in ignominious failure.

Well, let us "learn to labor and to wait."—There are other and we trust wiser Presidents yet to be.

H.

WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE

NINTH ANNUAL FAIR.

TO BE HELD AT (undecided)

SEPTEMBER 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30, 1859.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—J. F. WILLARD, Janesville.

Vice Presidents—O. F. BARTLETT, East Troy; F. D. McCARTY, Fond du Lac; J. V. ROBBINS, Madison.

Secretary—D. J. POWERS, Madison.

Treasurer—DAVID ATWOOD, Madison.

Additional Members of the Ex. Committee—ADAM E. RAY, Little Prairie: S. S. DAGGETT, Milwaukee; DAVID WILLIAMS, Springfield; W. R. TAYLOR, Cottage Grove; B. R. HINKLEY, Summit; J. E. DODGE, Potosi; G. B. SALMON, Hudson.

Ex-Presidents, Members of the Ex. Board—H. M. BILLINGS, Highland; E. W. EDGERTON, Summit; HARVEY DURKEE, Kenosha.

Official Arrangements for the 9th Annual Fair.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FAIR.

J. F. Willard, (President,) S. S. Daggett, D. J. Powers, H. M. Billings and B. R. Hinkley. Empowered to carry out the plans of the Society in all things pertaining to getting up the Fair and providing everything requisite therefor, and subsequently disposing of everything thereof remaining on hand after its close.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTION DURING THE FAIR.

J. F. Willard (President,) H. M. Billings, E. W. Edgerton, Harvey Durkee and O. F. Bartlett. Empowered to employ help required during the Fair for gate tenders, watchmen, police or laborers. To fill all vacancies in the lists of Superintendents and Committees of Judges; and generally to direct and manage the entire grounds and exhibition, and to determine all questions of difference that may arise.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Cattle.—E. M. Danforth, Summit.

Horses.—F. D. McCarty, Fond du Lac.

Sheep.—G. B. Salmon, Hudson.

Swine and Poultry.—D. P. Underwood, Avoca.

Agricultural Hall.—Whilden Hughes, Janesville.

Manufacturer's Hall.—Daniel Daggett, Milwaukee.

Operative Machinery.—C. W. Olney, Madison.

Farm Implements.—Wm. Orlage, Kenosha

Plowing.—Wm. R. Taylor, Cottage Grove.

Fruit and Floral Hall.—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Starin, Whitewater.

Sugar Manufactory.—J. C. Brayton, Aztalan.

Hall of Fine Arts.—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. D. Crane, Ripon.

Superintendent of Gates.—David Williams, Springfield.

Ticket Accountant.—H. K. Edgerton, Madison.

Superintendents of Departments are expected to take the entire charge of their respective departments, and to be responsible for their efficient and proper management. Are required to be on the ground, *promptly*, by Monday noon, in order to be able to direct parties where and how to place and bestow their articles. Articles of the same class and kind, should be arranged in the same locality as much as possible, with the view of having them favorably seen and examined by the judges. The utmost pains should also be taken to situate them tastefully, in their general appearance. Superintendents should not leave their departments unattended, nor allow of any waste of forage or materials in use.

Daily Programme of the Fair.

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 26 and 27, will be devoted to entering, receiving and arranging articles for exhibition.

On Wednesday, at 11 A. M., the Fair will be formally opened by the President of the Society, at the Executive Office, on the grounds.

On Wednesday, at 1 P. M., the Committee of Judges will meet at the same place, to receive their Books of Entries, and to complete their organization, by filling any blanks that may exist, after which they will at once proceed to the discharge of their duties, which must be completed as early as Thursday afternoon, and the books and reports returned to the Secretary's office.

The Plowing Match will take place on Thursday at 10 A. M., near the fair grounds.

The Ladies Equestrian Display will come off at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The Trials of Speed at 2 P. M. on Friday.

The Address will be delivered at 10 A. M. on Friday, at the close of which

THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS

will be announced by the Secretary, *and paid* on demand at the Treasurer's office on the Fair grounds during the remainder of the day, and after that at his office in Madison.

Any change of Programme, or important new features, will be duly announced.

GENERAL RULES FOR EXHIBITORS.

All who intend exhibiting and competing for Premiums will confer a great favor on the Society by forwarding their entries by mail to the Secretary (D. J. Powers) at Madison, *at least two weeks* before the Fair, accompanied by the proper entry fee $1, (all the better if a month before.) This will enable the Secretary to have the entries made seasonably and without confusion, and all the requisite tickets ready in a letter envelope, for delivery on demand, when the party arrives and calls for them. *No entry will be made unless accompanied by the entry fee.*

☞The entry office will be absolutely closed on Tuesday evening, *and no entries for competition will afterwards be received in any event whatever*, except for the Plowing Match, Equestrian Display and Trotting Match, any of which entries can be made at the Secretary's office up to 10 A. M. of each day on which their respective trials take place.

☞*The foregoing entry rules will be strictly adhered to* and from the absolute necessity of the case, as all experience has shown that delays in entry, invariably and inevitably produce delays and derangements in every subsequent operation, and among other evils, wholly prevent the *announcement and payment of premiums at the Fair.*

It is a fixed determination on the part of the Executive Committee, in all cases hereafter, to thus announce and pay the premiums, according to programme; and to enable them to do this *they will absolutely* and without *fail*, close their entry office on Tuesday evening as before stated, and those who send or come too late, and fail to make their entries, will have none to blame but themselves.

Blank forms of entry will be found on the last page of the premium list, which persons are requested to use as far as possible, in order to preserve uniformity and avoid mistakes.

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, to and from the grounds, or be subjected to any expense therefor.

ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION.

Articles and animals must be in their proper places on the Fair grounds, and *duly ticketed*, by Wednesday noon, that they may be in readiness for the viewing committees.

No animal or article thus entered for exhibition, will be allowed to be removed from the grounds until Friday afternoon, without the express permission of the Superintendent of the Department to which it belongs.

Exhibitors who disregard this rule, will forfeit their premiums thereby, though awarded by the committee.

FORAGE FOR STOCK.

Hay and straw for litter, and water will be supplied on the grounds free of charge, so that animals on their arrival, may be taken to the show grounds, and need not be removed until the close of the exhibition.—Grain will be furnished to individuals wishing the same, at first cost.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Life Members, and their families, admitted free to all the privileges of the Fair, except as competitors for Special Premiums, in which they will be under the same restrictions and obligations as annual members.

One dollar paid to the Secretary of the Society before or at the Annual Fair, constitutes the person paying the same, an annual member, which entitles him to become an exhibitor, and to receive six admission tickets, each good for one admission only.—"Helpers' Tickets" will be given to such persons as are necessarily employed to take care of animals on exhibition. Children under fifteen years half price; under ten *free.*

ADMISSION OF CARRIAGES.

Omnibuses and other public conveyances, will be licensed to enter the Fair Grounds, to discharge and receive passengers, within prescribed limits, at $10 each during the Fair, all passengers contained within the same to pay 25 cts. each, except the driver.

Private carriages admitted during the Fair at $2.50, but all passengers except the driver will be required to have tickets of admission.

Private carriages, 50 cents single entry; each passenger therein, except the driver, required to have tickets of admission.

Life members will be required to pay the same rates of carriage admission as others.

Trotting gigs rated the same as other carriages, except at and after 1 P. M., of Friday.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES OF JUDGES.

The Judges are requested to report them-

selves, on their arrival, at the Secretary's Office, near the entrance gate *outside*, for the purpose of entering their names, and receiving free tickets of admission.

They are desired to meet at the executive office Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, when they will be presented with the books of entries and instructions, and proceed to decide on the merits of the different articles and animals submitted to them, reference being made to the numbers affixed to each.

The Judges will report not only the artiticle and animals entitled to premiums, but also those *next in merit*, in each class, to meet the contingency of any objection which may arise to the awards. Animals which, in the opinion of the Judges, deserve special commendation, will be so reported to the Executive Committee.

The Judges *shall, in all cases*, withhold premiums where the animal or article is not worthy, even though there be no competition.

Should any individual enter an animal or article in any other name than that of the *bona fide owner*, the person making such entry shall not be allowed to receive any premium, even though recommended by the Judges.

The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, size, and general characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for age, feeding, and other circum stances, on the character and condition of the animals.

OVER FED ANIMALS.

The evils of over feeding for exhibition, are proved to be so pernicious to the subsequent health of breeding animals, that the executive committee feel that it is their absolute duty to direct viewing committees to withhold premiums *in all cases* (except under the head of fat cattle,) on animals that are evidently *over fed* and fattened for the occasion, especially in the breeding classes. Therefore no premiums are to be awarded to bulls, cows, heifers, sheep or swine, except as aforesaid, which shall appear to have been fattened for the butcher; the object of the Society being to have superior animals of this description for breeding purposes only.

The Judges on stock, if not satisfied as to the regularity of the pedigree or entries on their respective classes, will apply to the executive office for information.

No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications, and any person who, by letter or otherwise, attempts an interference with them, will be excluded from competition. It is only proper for exhibitors to *answer questions* asked them by the judges.

The Judges are *especially* requested to hand in their reports to the Secretary's office as early as possible, and in all cases by Thursday afternoon.

The Judges, (especially those on animals) will be expected to give the reasons for their decisions, embracing the valuable and desirable qualities of the animals and articles upon which premiums are awarded.—And, as one great object of the Society is to collect valuable information upon subjects connected with Agriculture, the several viewing committees are requested to gather all the information possible from exhibitors in their respective departments, and make their reports as full as circumstances will permit.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

No Viewing Committee, with the exception of the Miscellaneous and Discretionary, shall award any discretionary premiums.—Whenever articles of merit, superior in their character, are presented, which are entitled to special commendation, the Judges are requested to notice them particularly, and recommend them to the consideration of the Revising Committee.

The Judges on Discretionary Premiums, in making their awards, will recommend Diplomas, Certificates, Books, and Transactions, or money, as the merits of the article may require; and, *in all cases, the Diploma of the Society to be awarded* ONLY *as evidence of* SUPERIOR MERIT, *to professional exhibitors.*

COMPETITION FROM WITHOUT THE STATE.

All premiums for Animals, Agricultural implements, Manufactures other than domestic, Machinery, Miscellaneous and discretionary articles, will be open to competition from without the State, except when otherwise distinctly specified at the head of its respective list or class.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Arrangements will be made with the different Railroad Companies, by which passengers, animals and articles will be carried to and from the Fair during the week of its continuance, on the most favorable terms.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS.

The Society has office rooms in Madison. Every information requested in relation to the 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 and business men generally are desired to communicate freely with the Secretary, and any aid he can afford them in procuring choice seeds, valuable improvements, or stock, will be most cheerfully rendered. The Society will also be glad to receive specimens of choice grains, seeds, wools, fabrics, implements and machines, to be deposited in the Agricultural Rooms for the examination and

study of the observant and curious. Address D. J. Powers, Secretary of Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, Madison, Wis.

PREMIUM LIST.

CLASS A.

THOROUGH BRED CATTLE.

Competitors are required, in all cases, to file with the Secretary, at the time of making their entry, evidence of the purity of blood, with statement of pedigree, &c.

No. 1.—SHORT HORNS.

JUDGES—B. F. Ferguson, Fox Lake; John D. Benedict, Bristol, Kenosha Co.; Timothy Mower, East Troy.

Best Bull 3 years old and over,.....Engraving or $15
2d do do 10
3d do do 5
Best Bull 2 years old and under 3,..... 10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best Bull 1 year old and under 2,..... 7
2d do do 5
3d do do 3
Best Cow 3 years old and over,..... 15
2d do do 10
3d do do 5
Best Heifer 2 years old and under 3,..... 10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best Heifer 1 year old and under 2,..... 7
2d do do 5
3d do do 3
Best Heifer Calf,..... 5
2d do 3
Best Bull Calf,..... 5
2d do 3

No. 2.—DEVONS.

JUDGES—I. N. DeForest, Windsor, Dane Co.; Joseph Spaulding, Harmony, Rock Co.; Lyman Dayton, Rural, Waupaca Co.

Same premiums as Short Horns.

No. 3.—HEREFORDS.

Same premiums as Short Horns.

No. 4.—AYRSHIRES.

Same premiums as Short Horns.

No. 5.—ALDERNEYS.

Same premiums as Short Horns.

No. 6.—CROSSES OF BLOOD CATTLE.

Same premiums as Short Horns.

No. 7.—GRADE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN

JUDGES—Milo Jones, Fort Atkinson; S. L. Sheldon, Burke; Oscar Levake, Wyoming.

Best Grade Cow 3 years old and over,.....$10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best Heifer 2 years old and under 3,..... 5
2d do do 3
Best yoke Working Oxen,..... 10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best yoke 3 years old Steers,..... 7
2d do do 5
Best 2 years old Steers,..... 5
2d do do 3
Best 1 year old Steers,..... 3
2d do do 2
Best 10 yoke Oxen from any one county,..... 25
" 5 do do town,..... 10

No. 8.—MILCH COWS.

Best Milch Cow,..... 15
2d do 10
3d do 5

The cow must be kept on grass only during the experiment, and for fifteen days previous to each period of trial.

Time of trial from 1st to 10th of June, and from 10th to 20th of August.

Statement to be furnished, containing:

1st. The age and breed of cow and time of calving.

2d. The quantity of milk in weight, and also of butter during each period of 10 days.

3d. Butter made must be exhibited with the cow, at the Fair, and the statement made verified by the affidavit of the competitor and one other person conversant with the facts.

FAT ANIMALS.

Best pair fat oxen 5 years old and over,.....$10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best pair 4 years old and under 5,..... 8
2d do do 5
3d do do 3
Best fat cow, steer or heifer,..... 5
2d do do 3
Best fat sheep, not less than three,..... 5
2d do do 3

☞ Superintendents of the cattle, sheep and swine departments, are especially directed to place all animals *that are too fat for health*, in the list of fat animals, instead of among the breeders.

It is the hope and expectation of the executive committee, that this rule will be carefully observed, and rigidly enforced in all cases.

No. 9.—BLOOD HORSES.

JUDGES—Martin Field, Mukwonago; Geo. C. Gunn, Fox Lake; Dr. Robinson, Janesville.

Best blood Stallion 5 years old and over, having been kept for stock the past season in this State,.....$30
2d do do do 20

Pedigree and satisfactory evidence to be furnished to the judges.

No. 10.—MORGAN HORSES.

Best Stallion kept for stock the past season within this State, 4 years old and over,.....$20
2d do do do 15
Best Stallion 3 years old and under 4,..... 10
2d do do 5
Best Stallion 2 years old and under 3,..... 5
" 1 year old and under 2,..... 3

BLACK HAWK.

Best Stallion kept for mares the past season within the State, 4 years old and over, ... 20
2d do do do 15
Best Stallion 3 years old and under 4, ... 10
2d do do 5
Two and one year old the same as Morgans.

No. 11.—CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best pair Matched Carriage Horses,..... 20
2d do do 15
Best Single Horse,..... 10
2d do 5
To be exhibited in harness.
Best Saddle Horse,..... 7
2d do 5

No. 12.—HORSES FOR ALL WORK, &c.

JUDGES—N. W. Harrington, Delavan; James McFarland, Highland; G. W. Taggart, Weyauwega.

Best Stallion kept for stock the past season within this State, 4 years old and over,.....$20
2d do do do 15
Best Mare 4 years old and over,..... 10
2d do do 5
Best pair Matched Horses for all work, ... 15
2d do do 10

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best pair draft horses,..... 15
2d do 10
Best single draft horse,..... 10
2d do 5
Best single draft mare, ... 10
2d do 5

No. 13.—MARES AND COLTS.

Best brood Mare, 4 yrs. old and over, with foal at foot, 10
2d do do do 5

Best Mare Colt 3 years old and under 4,.... .....$10
2d do do 5
Best Mare Colt 2 years old and under 3,..... 7
2d do do 5
Best Mare Colt 1 year old and under 2..... 5
2d do do 3
Best Gelding Colt 3 years old and under 4,..... 10
2d do do 7
Best Gelding Colt 2 years old and under 3,..... 7
2d do do 5
Best Gelding Colt 1 year old and under 2,..... 5
2d do do 3
To the owner of any Stallion exhibiting seven of the best colts, the progeny of said Horse, from 1 to 3 years old, a premium of..... 20

No. 14.—Jacks and Mules.

Best Jack,..... 10
2d do 5
Best Jenny,..... 10
2d do 5
Best pair of Working Mules,..... 10
2d do do 5
Best Single Mule,..... 5
2d do 3

SHEEP.

Judges—S. R. McLelland, Wheatland: Geo. C. Pratt, Waukesha; A. P. Lyman, Sheboygan.

No. 15.—Spanish Merinos and their Grades.

Best Buck 2 years old and over,.....Engraving or $10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best Buck 1 year old and under 2,..... 7
2d do do 5
3d do do 3
Best pen of three buck lambs,..... 5
2d do do 3
3d do do 2
Best pen of three ewes 2 years old and over,..... 10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best pen of three ewes 1 year old and under 2,..... 7
2d do do 5
3d do do 3
Best pen of three ewe lambs,..... 5
2d do do 3
3d do do 2

No. 16.—French Merinos and their Grades

Same premiums as Spanish Merinos.

No. 17.—Saxons and Grades.

Same premiums as Spanish Merinos.

No. 18.—Silesian Sheep.

Same premiums as Spanish Merinos.

No. 19.—Long Wool, Middle Wool, Leicester, and their Grades.

Same premiums as Spanish Merinos.

SWINE.

Judges—Jno. Wing, Delafield; John Y. Jones, Arena; Tyler Caldwell, Lynde, Waupaca Co.

No. 20—Small Breeds—Suffolk and Others.

Best Boar each of above breeds, 2 years old and over,$10
2d do do do 7
3d do do do 5
Best Boar 1 year old and under 2,..... 7
2d do do 5
3d do do 3
Best breeding Sow 2 years old and over,..... 10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best breeding Sow, with litter of Pigs, not less than 6, under 3 months old,..... 10
2d do do do 5
Best Boar Pig over 6 months old,..... 5
2d do 3
Best Sow Pig over 6 months old,..... 5
2d do 3

Large Breeds—Leicester, Woburn, Bedford or Sussex.

Same premiums as above.

No. 21—Poultry.

Judges—H. T. Sanders, Racine; L. Kennedy, Milwaukee; S. C. Chase, Janesville.

Best and greatest variety Poultry owned by exhibitor,$ 5
Best lot Shanghai fowls, not less than 3, 1 cock, 2 hens, 2
" Dorkings, do do 2
" Bolton Greys, do do 2
" Cochin China Fowls, do do 2
Best lot Spangled Hamburg, one cock and two hens, $ 2
" Black Spanish, do do 2
" Polands, do do 2
" Bantams, do do 2
" Turkeys, do do 2
Best pair Ducks,..... 2
" Guinea Fowls,..... 2
" Geese,..... 2
" Pea Fowls,..... 2
" Game Fowls..... 2

CLASS B.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

No. 22.—Plowing Match.

Judges—Wm. F Porter, Madison; John A. Fletcher Johnstown; O. G. Erving, Lagrange.

The Plowing Match will commence on Thursday, at 10 A. M., and continue as long as the Judges shall deem necessary for a full and perfect trial.

WITH HORSES.

First Premium,.....$ 6
Second do 4
Third do 2

WITH OXEN.

First Premium,..... 6
Second do 4
Third do 2

BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

WITH HORSES.

First Premium,.....$ 5
Second do 3
Third do 2

WITH OXEN.

First Premium,..... 5
Second do 3
Third do 2

The competition on plowing open to all, within or without the State.

The name of plowman must be given, as well as the kind of plow to be used, at the time of entry. The premiums are understood to be offered to the plowman doing the best work.

Discretionary premiums in the way of Diplomas or Certificates may also be awarded on plows, when deemed advisable by the Judges.

If ground cannot be secured for sod plowing, the trial will only be upon stubble.

RULES FOR PLOWING.

1. The quantity of ground for each team to be one-fourth of an acre.

2. The time allowed to do the work will be two hours.

3. The width of the furrow to be eleven inches, and the depth not less than six inches.

4. The furrow slice in all cases to be lapped.

5. The teams to start at one time, and each plowman to do his work without a driver or other assistant.

6. The premiums offered by the Society, will be awarded to the individuals who, in the judgment of the Committee, shall do their work in the best manner, and within a reasonable time.

7. No person except the viewing Committee will be allowed to enter upon the grounds after the work is commenced, until the Committee leave the ground.

8. Each plowman to strike his own land, and plow entirely independent of the adjoining land.

9. Within the fourth of an acre plowed, each plowman will be required to strike two back furrowed lands, and finish with the dead furrow in the middle.

No. 23.—Farm Implements.

Judges—R. C. Field, Richmond City; Marcellus Finch, Fort Atkinson, Samuel Pratt, Spring Prairie.

Best Farm Wagon,	Diploma or $ 5
2d do	3
Best Harrow,	3
2d do	2
Best Corn Cultivator,	3
2d do	2
Best Fanning Mill,	Dip
2d do	3
Best Horse Cart for farm,	3
2d do	3
Best Ox Cart,	5
2d do	3
Best Horse Rake,	3
2d do	2
Best Ox Yoke,	2
Best Roller for general use,	5
2d do	3
Best Clod Crusher and Roller combined,	5
2d do	3
Best Horse Hoe for cleaning drilled grain crops	5
Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements,	Dip
best and most numerous collection of Agricultural and Gardening Tools and Implements manufactured in the State, by or under the supervision of the exhibitor, materials, workmanship, utility, durability and prices to be considered in both cases,	Dip & 10
2d do do do	5

Articles in the above collection shall not receive individual premiums.

Best dozen Axes,	$ 2
2d do	1
Best Churn,	3
2d do	2
Best Cheese Press,	3
2d do	2
Best twelve Milk Pans,	2
2d do	1
Best Potato Washer,	2
2d do	1
Best Grain Cradle,	2
2d do	1
Best twelve Hand Rakes,	2
2d do	1
Best six Hay Forks,	2
2d do	1
Best six Grass Scythes,	2
2d do	1
Best six Cradle Scythes,	2
2d do	
Best Scythe Snath and Scythe,	2
2d do	1
Best six Manure Forks,	2
2d do	1
Best Potato Digger,	2
2d do	1
Best Hay Rigging,	2
2d do	1
Best lot of Grain Measures, not less than six,	2
2d do	1
Best dozen Brooms,	2
2d do	1
Best Pails,	2
2d do	1
Best Tubs,	2
2d do	1
Best Vegetable Cutter,	5
2d do	3
Best Farm or Road Scraper,	3
2d do	2
Best Sod Plow for stiff soils,	Certificate of Excellence
" " light soils,	do
" Steel Crossing Plow,	do
" Corn Plow,	do
" Sub soil Plow,	do
" Collection or Assortment of Plows in use in this country, with price attached to each,	do

No 24—Exhibition & trial of Operative Machinery

Judges—Ira Miltimore, Janesville; S. D. Carpenter, Madison; Wm. Blair, Waukesha.

Under this head will be embraced all kinds of machinery of any considerable complication or importance, for agricultural or other purposes.

Especial pains will be taken to induce as large an exhibition in this department as practicable.

Ample arrangements will be made for this department of the exhibition, and as far as desirable, for putting all machinery in actual working operation at its proper business of sawing, cutting, grinding or pumping, as the case may be—this being the best possible test of merit.

It will be highly important that all large machinery be on the ground early, to admit of time for its arrangement.

Best portable steam rotary or circular saw mill, in operation, not more than 20 horse power—saw 40 inches in diameter, or larger, to run as much as one entire day,	Dip and $25
2d do do do	15
Best portable grist mill and bolting apparatus, complete, in actual operation during the Fair, grinding feed and making flour economically, and good, and not costing over $500,	Dip and 25
2d do do do	15
Best grist mill without bolting apparatus,	10
2d do do	5
Best feed grinding mill,	Dip and 10
2d do	5
Best clover huller,	5
2d do	3
Best dressed French burr mill stones,	Dip and 5
2d do	3
Best locomotive steam boiler, not less than six horse power,	Dip and 10
2d do do do	5
Best portable steam engine for farm use,	Dip and 20
2d do do	10
Best stationary shop engine not less than 6 horse power	15
2d do do do	10
Best stationary engine not over 4 horse power, particular reference being had to security from fire, economy of fuel, and compactness, adapting it for printing presses,	Dip and 10
2d do do do	5
Best siding mill in operation,	Dip and 10
2d do	5
Best shingle machine in operation,	Dip and 10
2d do	5
Best planing, tongueing and grooving machine in operation,	Dip and 10
Best surfacing only,	7
2d do	5
Best set of machinery for manufacturing sash, doors or blinds, in operation,	Dip and 10
2d do do do	5
Best mortising machine,	3
Best bank lock,	3
Best door lock,	2
Best iron castings (dry mould)	5
do (green sand)	5
Best brass castings (unfinished)	5
Best finished brass work,	5
2d do	3
Best specimens unfinished forged iron work,	5
2d do	3
Best specimens unfinished forged iron work, by an apprentice of not more than two years' service,	3
2d do do do	2
Best iron castings by an apprentice of not more than two years' service,	3
2d do do do	2
Best finished iron work by an apprentice of not more than two years' service,	3
2d do do do	2
Best portable gas apparatus,	Dip and 7
2d do	5
Best lightning rods and fittings,	Dip
Best wind-mill for raising water, in operation,	Dip and 15
2d do	10
Best corn-stalk and straw cutter to operate by hand or horse power,	Dip and 5
2d do do do	3
Best hand power corn-stald and straw cutter,	3
2d do	2

Best sweep horse power, actually tested,.....Dip and $ 5
2d do 5
Best tread horse power, tested,..... .....D'p and 5
2d do 3
Best separator,..... 5
2d do 3

The ordinary premiums on Reapers and Mowers are superceded by those offered on the trial during harvest.

Best horse power churning machine,..... 3
2d do 2
Best dog power churning machine,..... 3
Best corn sheller, horse power, in operation,..... 5
2d do 3
Best do hand power, do 3
2d do 2
Best buckwheat scourer, do 5
2d do 3
Best pump for farm use,..... 5
do watering gardens..... .....Dip
do deep wells and mines,..... .. ... do
Best sewing machine for family use,.....Dip and 5
Best knitting machine do ..... do 5

The committee may associate ladies with them to assist in judging the merits of sewing machines.

Best portable hay and cattle weighing scales,. do 5

The weighing machine to be adapted to general farm purposes of weighing farm stock, dead or alive, from the weight of a sheep to that of a loaded cart or wagon, and which will indicate the 1-5000th part of the mass weighed, and so arranged as to be readily removed.

Best platform scales,.....Dip
Best show of scales of one manufacture,....Dip and $10
Best grain drill, with apparatus for distributing grain, seed and manure,..... ..... Dip and 5
Best machine for extracting stumps, to be operated,..Dip
Best hay press, in operation on the ground,..Dip and 5

All other useful machines, not enumerated, to be entitled to discretionary premiums, recommended by the Judges and approved by the executive Committee.

CLASS C.

No. 25.—Farm Products.

Judges—Simon Ruble, Beloit; Richard Arundel, Dodgeville; M. Aries, Lodi; J. J. Son, Edgerton.

Evidence must be presented showing that grain, vegetables, and products have been grown by the exhibitor.

Best sample winter wheat, not less than one bushel,..$ 3
2d do do .. 2
Best sample spring wheat, not less than one bushel,.. 3
2d do do .. 2
Best sample rye, not less than one bushel,..... 2
2d do do 1
Best sample oats, not less than one bushel,..... 2
2d do do 1
Best sample barley, not less than one bushel,..... 2
2d do do 1
Best sample buckwheat, not less than one bushel,.... 2
2d do do ... 1
Best sample flax seed, not less than one bushel,..... 3
2d do do 2
Best sample hops, not less than 25 pounds,..... 3
2d do do 2
Best sample timothy seed, not less than one bushel,.. 3
2d do do ... 2
Best sample clover seed, not less than one bushel.... 3
2d do do 2
Best sample millet, not less than one bushel,... 2
2d do do 1
Best sample peas, not less than one bushel,..... 2
2d do do 1
Best sample beans, not less than one bushel,..... 2
2d do do 1
Best sample seed corn, not less than one bushel,.... 2
2d do do 1
Best sample Carter potatoes,.....$ 2
2d do do 1
Best do Mercer do 2
2d do do 1
Best do Pinkeye do 2
Best show of early do 2
2d do do 1
Best show of known and excellent varieties,..... 5
2d do do 3
Best sample onions, ... 2
2d do 1
Best sample carrots,..... 2
2d do 1
Best sample turnips,..... 2
2d do 1

No. 26.—Garden Vegetables.

Judges—Martin Delany, Milwaukee; W. N. Kester, Humbolt, Sauk Co.; Wm. Dale, Blooming Grove.

12 best stalks celery,..... ....$2 00
2d do 1 00
6 best heads cauliflower, ... 2 00
2d do 1 00
6 best heads brocoli,..... 1 50
2d do 1 00
12 best beets,..... .... 1 00
2d do 50
12 best parsnips, ... 1 00
2d do 50
6 best heads cabbage, ... 1 00
2d do 50
12 best tomatoes,..... ..... 1 00
2d do 50
2 best purple egg plants,..... ... . 1 00
2d do 50
12 best sweet potatoes,... .... 3 00
2d do 2 00
Best half-peck Lima beans,..... .. .. 1 00
2d do 50
Best half-peck Windsor beans, ... 1 00
2d do 50
3 best heads lettuce,..... .. .. 1 00
2d do 50
12 best winter radishes,..... ..... 1 00
2d do 50
12 best summer radishes,..... ..... 1 00
2d do 50
Best and greatest variety garden products,..... 5 00
2d do do 3 00
Best and greatest variety garden seeds raised in State 5 00
2d do do 3 00

Same premiums for any other new and valuable varieties.

No. 27.—Dairy and Household Products.

Judges—S. B. Newcomb and lady, Whitewater; Dr. John Tinker and lady, Clinton; Eli Stilson and lady, Oshkosh.

BUTTER.

Best 25 lbs. June made butter, book and set spoons, or $10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best 25 lbs. made at any time, do 7
2d do do 5
3d do do 3

Competitors for premiums must state in writing where the butter was made; the number of cows kept on the farm; the mode of keeping them; the treatment of the cream and milk before churning, winter and summer; the mode of freeing the butter from the milk; also whether in the use of any variety of salt, injurious results have occurred, and if so, state circumstances.

Butter offered for premiums must be presented in butter tubs, jars or firkins, and preserved only with salt.

CHEESE.

Best three cheeses made in the State..... ...$10
2d do do 7
3d do do 5
Best single cheese, do 3
2d do do 2

Those who present cheese for the premiums offered, must state in writing the time

it was made; the number of cows kept; whether the cheese was made from one, two, or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream, and the quantity of rennet used; the mode of preparing it; the mode of pressure; and the treatment of cheese afterward, and the kind of salt used.

Best cured hams, with method of preserving same,	$ 2
2d do	1
Best sample honey,	2
2d do	1
Best barrel winter wheat flour,	5
2d do	3
Best barrel spring wheat flour,	5
2d do	3

BREAD, CAKE, ETC.

Best loaf wheat bread, yeast rising	2
" do salt or milk rising,	2
" Graham bread,	2
" Indian bread,	2
" sponge cake,	2
" fruit cake,	2
" plain cake,	2
Best specimen cake made with Chinese cane molasses,	2
" cookies,	2
" crackers,	Di
" and greatest variety of above, one exhibitor,	5

JUVENILE, UNDER FOURTEEN.

Best loaf wheat bread,	2
" Graham bread,	2
Best sponge cake,	2
" cookies,	2
" gingerbread,	2

Mode of manufacture to accompany each specimen.

No 28.—FIELD CROPS BY THE ACRE.

The Executive Committee will award the premiums under this head at their meeting in December, but will withhold premiums from the highest competitor, when the quantity or quality of the crop is not deemed creditable and worthy.

Best one acre winter wheat,	$10
2d do	5
Best one acre spring wheat,	10
2d do	5
Best one acre oats,	10
2d do	5
Best one acre corn,	10
2d do	5
Best one acre barley,	10
2d do	5
Best acre potatoes,	10
2d do	5
Best fourth acre carrots,	10
2d do	5
Best one acre hops,	10
2d do	5
Best one acre timothy seed,	10
2d do	5
Best one acre clover seed,	10
2d do	5
Best acre Hungarian grass seed,	10
2d do	5
Greatest amount in value of syrup and sugar from one acre of Cane,	15
2d do do do	10
3d do do do	5

Accompanying the above a detailed description of the soil, manure, mode of culture and expense must be presented in writing. The land must be accurately measured; also the products. The accuracy of the statement must be verified by the affidavit of the exhibitor, and one other competent witness, and sample specimens of each competing product must be forwarded with said statements, for the inspection of the awarding committee.

Competitors for any of the above premiums must become members of the Society, by the payment of $1 to the Secretary, and also file with him, by the 1st of June, notice that they will enter for competition, and specify the crop or crops.

CLASS D.

Articles in this class to be manufactured or produced within the year and within the State; and in all cases exhibitors to furnish a written certificate to chairman of committee that the articles were so manufactured. And no articles manufactured in factories or out of the family, will be received in the list of domestic goods. Exhibitors omitting to accompany their articles with certificate of manufacture as above required, *will not be entitled to premiums.* Discretionary premiums will be awarded on articles of merit not included in the above.

No. 29.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

JUDGES—Mrs. A. G. Hanford, Waukesha; Mrs. G. C. Gunn, Fox Lake; Mrs. J. C. Holloway, Lancaster.

Best 12 skeins sewing silk,	$ 2
" specimen cloth or ribbon, 5 yards,	2
" woolen kersey blankets,	2
" 10 yards flannel,	3
" 10 yards woolen cloth,	3
" 15 yards wool carpet,	4
" rag hearth rug,	1
" embroidered hearth rug,	2
" rug of other materials,	1
" 15 yards rag carpet,	3
" wool stockings,	1
" wool mittens, striped,	1
" 10 knots woolen yarn,	1
" 10 yards linen cloth,	2
" 10 yards linen diaper,	2
" 10 yards tow cloth,	2
" pair cotton stockings,	1
" pair linen stockings,	1
" pound linen sewing thread,	2
" patch quilt,	2
" white quilt,	2
" silk quilt,	2
" double carpet coverlet,	3
" single do	2
" knit counterpane,	2
" wrought do	2
" crotchet wool cape,	1
" do shawl,	2
" white wove counterpane,	2
" exhibition of taste and skill in cutting and making boys clothing, by other than professional artist,	4
" do gents clothing, do	4
" do ladies dresses, do	3
" gents shirts,	2
" specimen straw hat,	2
2d do	1
" do bonnet,	2
2d do	1

JUVENILE, GIRLS SIXTEEN YEARS AND UNDER.

Best pair woolen socks,	2
2d do	1
Best six skeins woolen stocking yarn,	2
2d do	1
Best pair knit woolen stockings,	2
2d do	1
Best pair woolen fringe mittens,	2
2d do	1
Best patch work quilt,	3
2d do	2
3d do	1
Best specimen darning,	1

No. 30.—VARIOUS MANUFACTURES.

JUDGES—P. H. Turner, Madison; H. N. Smith, Plymouth, Sheboygan Co.; J. O. Eaton, Lodi.

Best piece broadcloth, not less than 10 yds. Dip and	$ 5
2d do do	3
Best piece narrow cloth, do ...Dip and	5
2d do do	3

Best piece woolen carpet, not less than 10 yds.....$ 5
2d do do 3
Best piece satinet, do 5
2d do do 3
Best piece blanketing, do 5
2d do do 3
Best piece flannel, do 5
2d do do 3
Best gent's blanket shawl,..... 5
2d do 3
Best ladies' blanket shawl, ... 5
2d do 3
Best assortment of machine knit hosiery,..... 5
2d do 3

No. 31.—Clothing, Hats, Furs, &c.

Best exhibition men's clothing,.....Dip or $ 2
" boy's clothing. ..... do 2
" men's hat and caps,..... do 2
" children's hats and caps,..... do 2
" hat case,..... do
" furs. ..... do 2
" gent's fur gloves,..... do 2
" ladies' fur gloves,..... do 2

Discretionary premiums for articles in this department that are not included in the list.

No. 34.—Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

Judges—S. L. Rood, Milwaukee; H. L. Rann, Whitewater; J. C. Cover, Lancaster.

Best specimen print paper exhibited by manufacturer,$ 5
2d do do 3
Best specimen writing paper do 3
2d do do 2
Best specimen book printing,..... 5
2d do 3
Best specimen pamphlet printing,..... 3
2d do 2
Best specimen handbill printing, ... 3
2d do 2
Best specimen circulars and bill-heads,..... 3
2d do 2
Best specimen card printing,..... 3
2d do 2
Best specimen blank book binding,..... 3
2d do 2
Best specimen law book binding,..... 3
2d do 2
Best specimen library book binding,..... 3
2d do 2
Best specimen fancy book binding,..... 3
2d do 2
Best specimen book work all in all,..... 7
2d do 5

No 34.—Carriages.

Judges—Geo. P. Deleplaine, Madison; B. M. Madden, Elkhorn; Deos Mills, Rochester.

Best double carriage,..... ....Dip or $10
2d do 5
Best single top buggy,..... ....Dip or 7
2d do 4
Best single riding buggy,.....Dip or 5
2d do 3
Best pleasure wagon,..... 5
Best double sleigh, ...Dip or 5
2d do 3
Best single sleigh, ...Dip or 3
2d do 2

Discretionary premiums for articles in this department that are superior, not included in the list.

Harnesses, etc.

Best carriage harness,.....$ 7
2d do 5
Best wagon harness,..... 5
2d do 3
Best single harness,..... 5
2d do 3
Best gent's saddle,..... 3
Best lady's saddle,..... 3

Stoves, Furnaces, etc.

Best cooking stove for wood,..... 3
2d do 2
Best cooking stove for coal,..... 3
2d do 2
Best cooking range for families,..... 5
2d do 3

Best ornamental parlor stove,..... .....$ 2
2d do 1
Best hall stove,..... 2
2d do 1
Best sample hollow ware,..... 2
Best fire grates,..... 2
2d do 1

No. 34.—Various Manufactures continued.

Judges—H. W. Hayes, Palmyra; Robert Fargo, Lake Mills; E. M. Sexton, Sextonville.

Leather, India Rubber Goods, etc.

Best specimen trunks,.....Dip and $ 2
" carpet bags,..... ..... do 2
" ornamental leather work,..... do 2
" India rubber goods,..... do 2
" do shoes,..... do 2
" sole and upper leather,..... do 2
" calf skins. ..... do 2
" morocco for bookbinding,..... do 2

Boots, Shoes, etc.

Best leather hose for fire engines,.....Dip and
Best gents winter boots,..... 3
2d do 2
Best gents fancy boots,..... 3
2d do .....
Best gents gaiters,..... ..
2d do 2
Best and neatest ladies winter boots, anti-consumptive, 3
2d do do 2
Best ladies every day gaiter shoes, not too thin soled, 3
2d do do 2
Best ladies fancy shoes,..... 3
2d do 2

Cabinet Ware.

Best assortment cabinet ware,..... .....Dip
" lot enameled furniture,.....$ 3
" lot rosewood chairs,..... 3
" mahogany chairs,..... 3
" black walnut chairs,..... 3
" rose-wood sofa,..... 3
" mahogany sofa,..... 3
" black walnut sofa,..... 3
" bedstead, ... 3
" bureau,..... 3
" breakfast table,..... 3
" extension table,..... 3
" centre table,..... 3
" washstand,..... 2

Discretionary premiums for articles in this department not included in the lists.

No. 35.—Cooperage, Basket Ware, &c.

Judges—Will be appointed at the Fair.

Best specimen flour barrels, ...$ 2
2d do 1
Best barrels for liquors and meats,..... 2
2d do 1
Best pails,..... 2
" grain measures,..... 2
" wash tubs,..... 2
" butter firkins, oak,..... 2
" display of cooperage,..... .....Dip and 5
" splint baskets of oak or ash,..... 2
" willow baskets,..... 2
" display willow ware made in State,....Dip and 2
" spec. willow prepared for use of Wis. growth,.. 2
" window blinds,..... 2
" window sash,..... 2
" doors, ... 2
" pine lumber,..... 2

No. 36.—Silver Ware, Cutlery and Britannia.

Judges—L. L. Loomis, Milwaukee; William Gennet, Madison; Thomas Davey, Mineral Point.

Best exhibition silver ware,..... .....Dip
" do silver table cutlery,..... do
" do table cutlery,..... do
" do pocket cutlery, Amer. manufacture,. do
" specimen silver ware with agricultural design, suitable for premiums,..... . do
" specimen argentine or britannia ware,..... do
" set surgical instruments,..... do
" set dental do .... do
" set mathematical instruments,..... .... do
" set surveyors do ..... do
" microscope,.. .... do

Best chronometer clock,.....Dip
" watch,.....do
" specimen plated ware,.....do
" do electro plated ware.....do

Discretionary premiums for articles under this head not manufactured in the State or nation.

No. 37.—Musical Instruments.

Judges—Will be appointed at the Fair.

Best grand or semi-grand piano forte,.....D p and $ 5
" boudair piano,.....do 3
" square piano,.....do 3
" parlor organ,.....do 3
" melodeon,.....do 3

Reference being had more particularly to the tone and musical capabilities of the instruments than to outside appearance and gorgeous furniture. To be manufactured in the State. Discretionary premiums to those manufactured out of the State.

No. 38.—Lighting Apparatus.

Judges—Prof. E. S. Carr and lady, Madison; A. G. Hanford and lady, Waukesha; M. G. Elmore and lady, Milwaukee.

Best portable gas works for hotel or family use, not to exceed $250 in cost,.....Dip
" apparatus for burning fluid,.....do
" lamp for burning kerosine or paraphin oil.....do
" and most economical of the above kinds of burning apparatus for family use,.....do

Discretionary premiums will be awarded to any other lighting apparatus exhibited.

The awarding judges will institute the most careful examination of articles under this head. An evening will be devoted to the exhibitions of the above in some public hall, at some convenient time during the Fair, if practicable.

No. 38.—Ornamental. Needle. Shell and Wax Work.

Judges—Mrs. L. J. Farwell, Madison; Mrs. H. W. Hayes, Palmyra; Mrs. K. A. Darling, Fond du Lac.

Best embroidered shawl,.....$ 3
2d do.....2
Best embroidered scarf,.....3
2d do.....2
Best muslin embroidery,.....2
2d do.....1
Best lace embroidery,.....2
2d do.....1
Best worsted embroidery,.....2
2d do.....1
Best specimen of plain needle work,.....2
2d do.....1
Best embroidered skirt,.....2
2d do.....1
Best chair cover,.....2
Best knit tidy,.....2
2d do.....1
Best crotchet tidy,.....2
2d do.....1
Best wrought slippers,.....2
2d do.....1
Best piano spread,.....2
2d do.....1
Best evidence skill and taste in embroidered h'dk'f,..2
2d do.....1
Best do hem-stitched do..1
Best ottoman cover, tufted on cloth,.....2
2d do do.....1
Best do tufted on hair cloth,.....2
2d do do.....1
Best do plain on canvas,.....2
2d do do.....1
Best evidence skill and taste in lamp mat of any kind,1
" crotchet lamp mat,.....1
" embroidered lamp mat,.....1
" fringed lamp mat,.....1
" evidence skill and taste in fancy work basket,...2
2d do do.....1
Best do fancy card basket,....2
2d do do.....1
Best do ornamental shell work,.2
2d do do.....1
Best evidence skill and taste in fancy hair work,.....$ 2
2d do do.....1
Best do hair flowers,.....2
2d do do.....1
Best do embroidered ritimle,..2
Best exhibition wax fruit representing choice varieties,5
2d do do3
Best do flowers, do3
2d do do2

JUVENILE, UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS.

Best evidence of skill and taste in crotchet work,..$2 00
2d do..1 00
Best plain needle work,.....2 00
2d do.....1 00
Best specimen of darning and repairing,.....2 00
2d do.....1 00
Best ev. skill and taste in ornamental needle work, 2 00
2d do1 00
Best crotchet needles,.....1 00
2d do50
Best knit mittens,.....1 00
2d do50
Best knit stockings,.....1 00
2d do50
Best knit socks,.....1 00
2d do50
Best specimen hair work,.....2 00
2d do50

No. 39.—Millinery.

Judges—Mrs. S. S. Daggett, Milwaukee; Mrs. W. A. Utley, Racine; Mrs. E. M. Danforth, Oconomowoc.

Best silk bonnet, domestic manufacture,.....Dip or $ 3
2d do do.....2
3d do do.....7
Best straw bonnet, do.....Dip or 3
2d do do.....2
3d do do.....1
Best ladies cloak, do.....3
2d do do.....2
3d do do.....1
Best ladies dress, do.....3
2d do do.....2
3d do do.....1
Best bonnet flowers, do.....2
2d do do.....1
Best and greatest variety of the above and other articles of millinery, manufactured by exhibitor, in this State,.....Dip and 5

No. 40.—Fine Arts.

Judges—I. A. Lapham and lady, Milwaukee; Chas. D. Robinson and lady, Green Bay; Prof. Butler and lady, Madison.

Articles in competition in this class must have been executed within the State as heretofore provided; but any article of merit executed elsewhere, may receive awards, in the discretion of the committee.

Best specimen of statuary in marble,.....Dip
" do carving in wood,.....do
" do do stone,.....do
" do do plaster,.....do

OIL PAINTING.

Best oil painting,.....Dip
2d do.....3
Best specimen of animal painting.....Dip
2d do do.....3
Best do portrait painting,.....Dip
2d do do.....do
Best do fruit or flower painting,.....Dip
2d do do.....do
Best do Wisconsin landscape,.....Dip
Largest and best exhibition of paintings by the old masters,.....Dip and 5

WATER COLOR PAINTING.

Best painting in water colors,.....Dip
2d do.....3
Best specimen of animal painting,.....Dip
2d do.....3
Best do fruit or flower painting,.....Dip
2d do do.....3
Best do Wisconsin landscape,.....Dip
2d do do.....3
Best crayon drawing,.....Dip
" pencil drawing,.....do
" specimen of pen drawing,.....do
" do penmanship,.....do
" do mapping,.....do
" do India ink drawing,.....do

Best wood engraving,.....Dip
" do .....do
" lithographs,.....do
" specimen of engraving on copper,.....do
" do do steel,.....do
" do electrotyping,.....do

SUN PAINTING.

Best specimen daguerreotypes,.....Dip and 5
2d do do 3
Best do melainotypes,.....Dip
Best do ambrotypes,.....Dip and 5
2d do do 3
Best do do of animals,.....Dip
" do do of street views,.....do
" do photographs, plain,.....do
" do do water colors,.....do
" do do oil,.....$5 and do
" do do India ink,.....do
" do hallotypes,.....do
" monocromatics,.....3
" Grecian painting,.....3
" oriental painting,.....3
" specimen of photichomania,.....3

No. 41.—FRUITS.

PROFESSIONAL LIST.

JUDGES—Dr. McVickar, Milwaukee; G. DeNevue, Fond du Lac; L. P. Chandler, Madison.

APPLES OF WISCONSIN GROWTH.

Best and greatest variety of apples, not less than 8 specimens of each,.....$ 7
2d do do do 5
3d do do do 3
Best ten varieties,.....3
2d do 2
3d do 1
Best five varieties,.....2
2d do 1

FALL AND WINTER APPLES.

Best show of autumn apples,.....7
2d do 5
3d do 3
Best show of winter apples,.....7
2d do 5
3d do 3

GRAPES.

Best and greatest variety of grapes not less than three clusters each.....3
2d do do do 2
3d do do do 1

PEARS.

Best and largest variety of pears, not less than 8,.....7
2d do 5
3d do 3
Best two varieties of pears,.....5
2d do 3
3d do 2

PLUMS.

Best and greatest variety plums, not less than 8 each, 3
2d do do do 2
3d do do do 1

QUINCES.

Best show of quinces,.....5
2d do 3
3d do 2
Best two specimens of one or more varieties,.....1

PEACHES.

Best show of peaches,.....5
2d do 3
3d do 2
Best single variety, three specimens each,.....3
2d do 2
3d do 1
Best and greatest variety of fruit of all kinds, raised by exhibitor,.....Dip and 10

Premiums in the above lists not to be awarded on specimens not worthy, though the best exhibited.

No. 42.—AMATEUR LIST.

JUDGES—P. B. Spaulding, Beloit; O. P. Dow, Palmyra; E. D. Kanouse, Cottage Grove.

For competition of exhibitors, not professional cultivators. Premiums the same as in nursery list. Nurserymen will not be permitted to compete in this list, nor can any article be entered for more than one premium.

WATERMELONS.

Best ice-cream,.....$ 2
2d do 1
Best mountain sprout,.....2
2d do 1
Best black Spanish,.....2
2d do 1
Best Long Island,.....2
2d do 1
Best show of watermelons,.....3
2d do 2
3d do 1
Best citron for preserves,.....2
2d do 1
Best and 2d best muskmelons,.....$2 1
Best and greatest variety,.....Dip
Best cultivated cranberries,.....3
2d do 2

No. 43.—WISCONSIN WINES.

JUDGES—J. V. Robbins, Rock Terrace; Rufus King, Milwaukee; A. O. Babcock, East Troy.

Best sample of grape wine, not less than 2 bottles,..$ 5
2d do do .. 3
Best sample currant wine, do .. 3
2d do do .. 2
Best sample rhubarb wine, do .. 3
2d do do .. 2
Best from any other materials, discretionary.

Specimens competing must be accompanied with a statement in writing, showing when, where, by whom and how manufactured, together with its cost per bottle, as near as may be.

No. 44.—DELICACIES.

JUDGES—Mrs. C. S. Kneeland, Waupun; Mrs. O. P. Dow, Palmyra; Mrs. Delos Mills, Rochester.

PRESERVES.

Process of clarifying and manufacture to accompany them.

Best and greatest variety, not less than 10, 1 exhib'r, $ 5
" apple preserves not less than one quart,.....1
" peach do 1
" strawberry do 1
" gooseberry do 1
" currant do 1
" cherry do 1
" plum do 1
" tomato do 1
" grape do 1
" quince do 1
" pear do 1
" catsup do 1

JELLIES, ETC.

Process of manufacture to be given in all cases in writing.

Best and greatest variety, not less than 8, 1 exhib'r, $ 5
" apple jely, not less than one quart,.....1
" peach do 1
" plum do 1
" grape do 1
" strawberry do 1
" gooseberry do 1
" quince do 1
" cherry do 1
" currant do 1
" cranberry do 1
" crab apple do 1
" raspberry jum do 1
" black currant jam do 1
" apple butter do 1
" peach do 1
" tomato do 1

PICKLES.

Best and greatest variety not less than 8,.....5
" cucumber pickles,.....1
" apple do 1
" plum do 1
" cherry do 1
" artichoke do 1
" pear do 1

Mode of manufacture to accompany each.

No. 45.—Flowers—professional list.

Judges—D. Ferguson and lady, Milwaukee; G. H. Barwise and lady, Madison; B. R. Hinkley and lady, Summit.

Best ornamental design of any desirable material,...$ 5
2d do ... 3
Best and greatest variety green house plants,..... 3
" 20 varieties in bloom,..... 3
" 12 geraniums, ... 2
" and greatest variety of dahlies,..... 3
" 12 named do 2
" seedling do 2
" and greatest variety of verbenas,..... 3
" 12 named sorts do 2
" seedling do 1
" 6 fuschias in pots,..... 1
" 6 petunies do 1
" 6 phlox do 1
" 6 asters do 1
" 6 carnations named,..... 1
" display in quality and variety of roses,..... 3
" 12 named sorts, do 2
Most tastefully arranged and largest collection of cut flowers, ... 3
Best pair round boquets,..... 1
" pair flat do 1
" and greatest variety of phlox,..... 1
" do asters..... 1
" do peonies, ... 1
" do petunas, ... 1
" do pansies, ... 1
" do gladiolus,..... 1
" and greatest variety of all sorts of flowers, raised by exhibitor, ... Dip and 5

No. 46.—Flowers—amateur list.

Judges—T. C. Dousman and lady, Waterville; J. G. Knapp and lady, Madison; H. M. Billings and lady, Highland.

Best floral design of natural flowers,.....$ 5
2d do 3
Best display in quality and variety cut flowers,..... 2
2d do 1
Best and greatest variety named flowers,..... 2
2d do 1
Most tastefully arranged basket of flowers,..... 2
2d do 1
Best and greatest variety of wild flowers,..... 3
Best display of dahlies not less than ten varieties,... 2
2d do ... 1
Best display in quality and variety of verbenas,..... 2
2d do 1

roses.

Best five named sorts,..... 3
2d do 2
Best variety and quality asters,..... 2
2d do do 1
Best do gladiolus, ... 2
2d do do 1
Best do phlox, ... 2
2d do do 1
Best do petunas, ... 2
2d do do 1
Best do pansies, ... 2
2d do do 1
Best pyramid boquet,..... 5
" flat do 3
Most tastefully arranged boquet of flowers,..... 2
Best herbarium plants and flowers gathered within the year and correctly named, ...Dip

No. 47.—Miscellaneous Department.

Judges—Orrin Gurnsey, Janesville; A. A. Huntington, Columbus; Dr. E. Mackey, Reedsburg; Wm. B. Hibbard, Waupaca; E. D. Masters, Jefferson.

Various miscellaneous articles not otherwise provided for, will be assigned to this committee.

No. 48.—Discretionary Department.

Judges—D. S. Curtiss, Madison; Darwin Hill, Baraboo; Geo. Broderick, Hazle Green; Frederick Starin, Whitewater; Dr. Blackman, Stoughton.

For improvements in machinery useful to the public, and having valuable properties, and not included under any head of any of the regular premiums, discretionary premiums will be awarded.

Under this general head, premiums will be awarded upon articles of ingenuity, usefulness, and merit, which may be exhibited, which are not provided for, in the foregoing list of premiums.

No. 49.—Sugar and Syrup Manufacturing upon the Fair Grounds.

Judges—I. G. Knapp and lady, Madison; T. C. Dousman and lady, Waterville; F. C. Curtiss and lady, Rocky Run.

Best manufacturing apparatus complete upon the Fair Grounds, for Sugar and Syrup making, comprising grinding and boiling fixtures; parties to furnish canes and be at the whole expense of fitting up and working same on Fair Grounds during fair,. $100
2d do do do 50
Best sample sugar, not less than 20 pounds,..... 10
2d do 5
Best sample syrup, not less than 2 gallons,..... 8
2d do 4

The above premiums to be awarded only on the exhibition of a superior establishment for the manufacture of sugar and syrup and a full and elaborate statement of the whole process, suitable for a brief manual and hand book adapted to general use.

No. 50.—Farms.

Judges—B. F. Ferguson, Fox Lake; Z. P. Burdick, Janesville; J. S. Rodgers, Burlington.

Best cultivated farm of not less than 40 acres, a silver pitcher, worth.....$50
2d do a silver goblet, worth 30

Entries for competition must be made by the 1st of June. Entree fee $5.

The judges will visit farms between the 15th of June and the 15th of July, and in awarding their premiums will have more regard for judicious and superior tillage, proper rotation of crops and general good management, calculated to be economical and profitable, than to costly buildings or large outlays of an amateur or fancy nature.

No. 51.—Special Premiums on Sweet Potatoes.

Mr. J. W. Tenbrook, of Rockville, Parke Co., Indiana, the gentleman who presented the Society with two barrels of Sweet Potatoes for premiums last year, renews the offer for the coming spring. In conformity with the proposition, the following premiums are offered:

Best sample sweet potatoes, not less than one bushel, grown in the State, from Mr. Ten Brook's seed, one of the barrels of potatoes offered by him, valued at.$10
2d best sample, two-thirds of a barrel, valued at..... 7
2d do one-third do do 4

Persons winning these premiums will be entitled to them provided they come to hand, but will be expected to pay their respective proportions of the freight from the place of shipment.

No. 52.—Ladies' Equestrian Display.

Superintendents and Judges appointed at the Fair.

The executive committee have decided to offer the following premiums for competition by the ladies, on horseback, under the following regulations:

At 2 P. M., Thursday, the ladies will meet, properly equipped, at the judges' stand, when they will be briefly addressed by the President of the Society. They will then be placed under the escort of the Superintendents of the Ladies' Equestrian Display, and will be under their direction with regard

to rate of speed, mode of arrangement, &c., graceful riding and management of the horse being much more desirable than rapid speed.

First premium,		$20
Second	do	15
Third	do	10
Fourth	do	5
Fifth	do	3

No. 53.—Trotting and Road Horses.

Judges—B. R. Hinckley, Summit; Levi Sterling, Mineral Point; Ezra Bingham, Koshkonong.

No unsound horse shall be entitled to enter for the following prizes.

STALLIONS.

Owners of horses contending for these premiums, to furnish *satisfactory evidence* that the horse entered has been kept as a *stock horse*. Persons not complying with the above requisition, will not be allowed to contend for them.

For the best trotting stallion which has been kept in this State the past season as a stock horse,				$30
3d	do	do	do	20
3d	do	do	do	10
Entrance fee,				$5

STALLIONS FOUR YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

Best trotting stallion four years old and under,			25
2d	do		15
3d	do		10
Entrance fee,			$4

Owners of stallions contending for any of the above premiums to furnish the pedigree, age, color, height and weight, *if possible, accurately*, at the time of paying entrance fee.

MATCHED ROAD HORSES OR MARES.

Best pair matched trotting horses or mares,			$20
2d	do		15
3d	do		10
Entrance fee,			$5

SINGLE ROAD HORSES OR MARES.

Best single trotting horse or mare,			15
2d	do		10
3d	do		5
Entrance fee,			$3

All animals offered for the premiums of the Society, must be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor, otherwise the premiums will be withheld. Horses entered will not be allowed to change, but must go in the manner in which they are first entered.

All horses competing under the class of trotting and road horses, must be on the ground designated by the judges, promptly, at two o'clock P. M., on Friday; and all entries must be made at the Secretary's office previous to 10 A. M., and sooner if possible. The judges will select competent time-keepers, and have every precaution used to insure perfect accuracy in keeping the time made, which will be a matter of record in the transactions of the Society. The distance trotted will be *one mile*, and only *one trial* will be allowed each horse or team, unless from some unforseen accident, and then the judges shall use such discretionary power as shall ensure fairness and impartiality to all concerned. All horses in these trials to go in harness. Trotting to commence on Friday, at two o'clock P. M.

No. 54.—Premium Essays.

The accompanying premiums are offered for premiums on the following subjects; the essays to be prepared with reference to subsequent publication in the Transactions of the Society.

Those who compete will prepare their essays and forward them to the Secretary, under close seal, by the 20th of Nov. The package should contain the name of the author in a separate sealed envelope, inscribed outside, "Name of the author." The packages will not be opened until the Executive Committee meet on the first of December, when all the packages will be referred to proper Examining and Awarding Committees, and the packages containing the names of the authors will not be opened until the premiums are awarded. The essays that do not receive premiums will, on request, be returned to their authors. We have been thus explicit for the purpose of removing all fear of unfairness or partiality.

1st. A Premium of $35—For an essay of not less than 25 nor more than 50 pages of foolscap manuscript, on the best system of general farm management, upon a medium sized farm of mixed husbandry. Reference being had to the raising of the different leading western crops, and embracing the subjects of Rotation, Stocking down to Grass, and Manuring; also the proper proportions of the different kinds of stock, together with the best modes of summer and winter feeding.

2d. A Premium of $25—For the best plans, construction and arrangements of Farm Buildings. Reference being had to Utility and Convenience—to Economy in Materials and mode of construction—to durability and good taste. To be accompanied by complete ground plans; showing not only the construction of each particular building, but also the general plan and arrangement of the whole. Also with main outline elevations, sufficient to illustrate their general appearance; together with complete estimates of cost throughout, and not to exceed, all in all, from $2,000 to $8,000.

3d. A Premium of $25—For the best essay on Horticulture. Reference being had to Fruit Growing in Wisconsin, and intended as a manual of *practical* instruction for the masses of the people, and founded mainly on actual knowledge instead of mere theory or speculation for the professional or curious.

Note.—Those writing for the press should only write on one side of the sheet, and as plain and distinct as possible; printers cannot be expected to follow copy invariably unless they can clearly and surely read it.

☞See programme and regulations for Trial of Reapers, in April No., page 140.

A PRIZE OF MANNY'S REAPER FOR THE BEST FIELD OF WHEAT.

Manny, Blinn & Co., of Rockford, Ill., offer through the State Agricultural Society, one of their combined Reapers and Mowers for the best crop of spring wheat grown in the State in the year of 1859, of twenty acres or more.

Parties proposing to compete for said premium, must file their entry with the Secretary of the Society by the first day of June next, with the usual entry fee of $1.

They must furnish samples of the wheat at the State Fair, together with the certificate, under oath, of at least two responsible and disinterested persons, establishing the correctness of the measurement of the ground, and the weight of the wheat grown thereon. The executive committee will

thereupon award the prize to the party entitled to it, and deliver the machine accordingly, with this reservation however, that the premium will be withheld if in the judgment of the committee no crop is reported that is deemed worthy of it.

THE CHALLENGE FEED CUTTER—ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR PREMIUM—OPEN TO THE WORLD.

The undersigned, proprietor of Cummings' Patent Hay, Straw, and Corn-Stalk Cutter, believing that he has the best Feed Cutter in the world, proposes to exhibit it in operation at the forthcoming Wisconsin State Fair, and with the view of testing its comparative merits, he makes an offer of a premium of $100, to be paid to the exhibitor of any other machine that is adjudged superior as a Hand and Horse Power Hay, Straw and Corn-Stalk Cutter for general use, reference being had to first cost, quantity and quality of work, and ease of operation. All machines entering for the premium, to be thoroughly tested by a competent and impartial committee, appointed by the State Agricultural Society, and upon the Fair Grounds during the Fair.

The undersigned would further offer, for the purpose of illustrating the *great economy of cutting feed*, that he will cut the entire forage during the Fair for the Society, with a single one of his common Hand and Horse Power Machines, costing all complete only $35, and thereby demonstrate a saving of full one-half of the forage ordinarily required to be fed and *wasted* on such occasions, and amounting to at least $100 saved with one machine in a single week, besides the additional *important fact*, that all the stock and animals will be much better fed.

Believing that such a demonstration will be highly satisfactory and useful to the entire community, and a conclusive and irresistable argument, not only in favor of forage cutting, but in favor of the Cummings Patent over all competitors, the undersigned offers the foregoing premium and proposition in good faith, and will be on hand at the Fair to make them good.

G. B. GRIFFIN.

Some slight changes, such as experience has suggested, will be found in the foregoing premium list, from last year.

Those proposing to compete on Field Crops, Premium Farms, or at the trial of Reapers and Mowers, will notice the necessity of making their entries in season. See the conditions in each case. Those proposing to exhibit at the Fair, will also do well to heed the request in the regulations, as to making early entries of the articles they intend to exhibit. Entries by mail should be made at least a week before the Fair.

D. J. POWERS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

Grape Culture.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having had considerable experience in grape culture in Wisconsin, allow me through the *Farmer* to make some common-place suggestions to the less experienced on the subject.

For hardy varieties I would recommend the Massachusetts, Blue, Purple and White, the common small Blue Concord, Harvest Seedling, Early Amber, Diana, Rebecca, Northern Muscadine, Vermont and Delaware. Of tender good grapes, the Isabella, Catawba, and even Burgundy, for making wine, will do well by laying down and covering winters.

In planting, make large pits from two to three feet wide and deep, and fill within six inches of the top with old bones, lime, stone, soil, sand and rich compost.

Prune in the fall and cut off all but the branches you want for posts or trellisses; cover up the first winter with earth or mulch.

To make vines retain their fruit, pinch off the laterals opposite the clusters soon after blossoming, and during the summer. Also pinch off the ends of the vines that have from two to four clusters upon them; it will diminish the growth of the vine and increase the fruit in size. Careful and seasonable attention to little things pays well in grape culture.

CHA'S HANFORD.

EMERALD GROVE, Rock Co., Wis.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

A New Disease among Hogs—What is it?

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Can you tell us the cause or cure for a distemper in hogs prevalent about here. Mr. Robbins, of Eau Clair, describes it as a softening of the bones. Its incipient symptoms are lameness in every leg, dullness or stupor and dread of approach, with loss of appetite and flesh, and terminating in death. I have two thus affected, and nearly all my neighbors have suffered more or less. Some call the disease "black teeth," because some of the hogs teeth become dark colored and have removed them as the cause. But it is apparent to me that these are only the effects. I have thought it possible that the want of bone-forming material in our soil and in their feed, may be the cause, and have commenced giving lime with their food, but so recently that its benefits or effects cannot be ascertained as yet.

The two hogs of mine thus ailing have been shut up through the winter with a view to fatten them, while others of the same litter, running out, are perfectly healthy. Their food was mostly corn, with the slops from the house, which contained sometimes potatoes afflicted with the rot. Could these cause the disease? So prevalent is this disease hereabouts that many farmers are afraid to engage in pork-growing and if you can enlighten us in regard to the cause, cure or preventive, you will confer an essential favor. Yours truly,

A CHIPPEWA FARMER.

Whitewash for Houses.

A correspondent wishes to know if we would recommend whitewash for a house, and whether paint put on over it will peel off? In reply we would say, that it would depend altogether upon the character of the house.

A cheap rough house or out-building may be made to do well with whitewashing, but a good or smooth finished building, never. We often see *infallible* recipes for whitewash, declared to be nearly as good as paint, but all such pretences are *gammon*. Whitewash is whitewash, and oil paint for good work is quite another thing. The one is a specious and temporary outside show, while the other is a permanent reality. Paint put on over whitewash would assuredly peel off.

If people who know *new and good* recipes for whitewash will forward them to us we will publish them. Whitewash is a great institution in its proper place, but will never supercede white lead and oil, however ingeniously concocted. Below we give an approved recipe:

Take a clean barrel that will hold water.—Put into it half a bushel of quicklime, and slack it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to cover it four or five inches deep, and stirring it until slacked. When quite slacked, dissolve it in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt, which may be had at any of the druggists, and which in a few days will cause the whitewash to harden on the wood work. Add sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitewash,

To make the above wash of a pleasant cream color, add three pounds of yellow ochre.

For fawn color add four pounds of umber, one pound of Indian red, and one pound of lamp-black.

For gray or stone color, add four pounds of raw umber and two pounds of lampblack.

The color may be put on with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much more durable than common whitewash.

HOME CIRCLE.

EDITED BY MRS. E. O. SAMPSON HOYT.

The Wardrobe.

The wardrobe, ah yes, the wardrobe!—that never-ending dry goods question, over which philosophers moralize, merchants speculate and husbands fret. This is a subject which begins to obtrude itself upon the attention and demand the thoughts of those who welcome and those who would shun it. Even with those who, during the late winter and hard times, resolved upon economies never before thought of, it no longer presents itself in the formula "to be or not to be" but in the very positive form of, What shall it be?

And not alone to the village belle and city lady whose most vivid impressions of the seasons are gathered from fashion plates and merchants' cards, is this a question of importance—the last magazine readily decides for them that which costs those in humble circumstances, with scantier means, many an anxious thought—for a sense of beauty and an instinct of conformity to prevailing modes possess us all; and laugh as we may at the follies of fashion, we are all, to some extent, its followers when Nature lays her commands upon us, leading the way in that inimitable robe of lovliness, the unfolding of whose patterns is a mystery as old as the creation.

Thus, while each season brings its necessities, demanding a change of clothing suited to positive needs, there is no time when we find ourselves so inclined to choose and arrange the useful with reference to the tasteful as amid the opening charms of spring. And where is the desire so naturally and strongly developed as in the country, surrounded by all the beauty of a season of which the dwellers in the city have so faint a conception? If we do not find among the people of the rural districts all that apparent attention paid to the requirements of good taste in dress which we would expect, we must look for it in circumstances rather than in character. *We* know that not selfishly and far enough from the vanity of mere display, but with a delicate sense of propriety and a just pride of appearance, this subject of the spring and summer wardrobe is coming up for consideration in every farm house as in every village and city of the land. But to the housewife and mother who lives upon the farm or in the country neighborhood, the result of this consideration will in too

many cases fail of justice to her really good taste and plans. The mother who found it a comparatively easy task to double and thrible, and wad and line, and out of things mostly old, fix up a change of garments for the children when the cold rains of fall and bitter winds of winter made the comfort of her little ones a principal consideration, has quite another work before her as she looks out upon the blue sky and budding beauty, and feels upon her cheek the soft breath of this pleasant May morning. Who wonders that she thinks, for how can she help thinking of white dimities and pink frocks? of buff trowsers and blue jackets? And there is no time to be lost either, for as she is still musing upon the picture that has floated in upon her thoughts—of bright-eyed, rosy-faced children fitly dressed as playmates for the birds and flowers—the sun breaks out, and for a moment cloudless glory reminds her of the time and so soon too when it will shine thus the live-long day. For the first time too she feels the discomfort of her own thick clothing as she starts from her revery with the recollection that the district school commences next week and that will be the middle of the month, before which time in some sort of decent style, the children must be made ready. This is the morning, perhaps, and while the table is being cleared and the usual routine of household duties gone through, the whole inventory of the family wardrobe with all she dares think of expending, has been thought over while yet her hands are too busy to see what can be done in the way of making over and repairs.

In the mean time the husband comes in from his out-door work to say that he cant stand that thick coat any longer; that he will take his straw hat, and thinks the days are getting about long enough to begin to have the regular dinner. As he goes out in his more comfortable apparrel the baby wakes. Of course he stops to kiss it, and after a moment's play in which man-like he tries to make baby stand alone and walk to papa—which, of course, baby dont do, being but five months old and in long clothes—he ends the tumble-down, crying and picking up of the young man by telling his wife, with just a trace of impatience in his tone, "that that boy never will learn to walk in such fixings, and that he does wish she would get him into short clothes right off." Then, as he leaves the door yard he calls back to say he dont see why on earth she don't fix up them flower beds and that rose bush, and something, just reaching her ear that sounds like "spending money for such things for nothing, they are so neglected;" which, to be sure is a mistake, since husbands never say such things.

Really, now, what has all this to do with our subject—with the wardrobe of which we intended to say but a word? Just this, good husband, farmer though you be, pressed with hard work and pinched by hard times; just this—that this question of the family wardrobe is a complicated one involving more, very much more, than you men are in the habit of supposing and more than we have either time or space to point out now. For the present, read this last as all to yourself and give it an occasional after-thought.

Of course your wife will have the article you want for stormy or unpleasant weather, at hand whenever you call for it; will have the regular dinner hereafter at the appointed time; will have the children in good time for the opening of school; will have the baby in short clothes; will see to those flower beds and that rose bush; will do all this with her own two hands, keeping herself, meanwhile, as neat and cheerful as in those days when her eye was brighter and her cheek less pale. I beg pardon; I meant to have said she would do this, if, when she asks you for a little money, wherewith to make the house and family fit for the season you do not say "fiddle sticks" and go off into a homily upon extravagance and the absurdity of a new investment in dry goods.

Love of Home.—It is not enough that we have plenty to eat and drink, fine clothing, comfortable houses, and productive farms. Every man owes it to himself, his family, and his country, to cultivate all those qualities of mind and heart which delight in beautiful objects, which are susceptible of moral and religious growth. And as *home* is the cradle of all virtues, and as external endowments, especially those natural ones which lie within the reach of every citizen of our favored land, such as trees, shrubs, flowers, tasteful lawns, arbors, and trellises, are among the strongest means of making home attractive, it should be the desire and the labor of all good men to diffuse throughout the community a sentiment of regard for rural works and pastimes. To do this lies within the power of no one man or woman: all should make it their object, and he who labors most will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has faithfully done his part towards accomplishing the great work of the age.—*Gov. Wright.*

Correspondence of the Farmer.

Growing of Annuals

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I should like to avail myself of the use of the columns of your valuable journal, to make a few suggestions to those of your readers who are fond of that class of flowers, called annuals, and who find difficulty in raising them from seed. The same difficulty we have here does not exist in the more eastern states, and in Europe; from the fact that there they have spring weather in the spring season with all the conditions suitable for sowing and for vegetation; whereas in Wisconsin we have really no such season, summer springing full fledged from the bosom of winter. Now, as flower seeds are generally very small, they require very careful manipulation in sowing, and to have the soil in the best condition as to moisture for receiving them. But this condition is seldom found here, say until May, when the sun has become so powerful that vegetation is almost impossible so near the surface as those fine seeds must necessarily be, without some artificial shade. I have found only those varieties having coarser seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Lark-spur, Candytuft, Balsam, Morning Glory, &c., to succeed in being committed to the the open ground at that advanced season, because they can be covered deeper than the finer kinds, and there in a degree be beyond the influence of the drought. It is a perennial complaint with some of my customers and would-be florists, that they cannot raise the finer kinds of annuals, and they console themselves with the plea that foreign seeds probably do not succeed in this climate. I would respectfully beg leave here to undeceive them, in this respect, for I have every year for the last nine years proved the contrary, and I may say that three fourths of all the flower seeds sold in the United States are imported from Europe. But the non-success results from the fact that all the varieties have received the same treatment at their hands as regular covering and without further care in guarding against the contingencies of the weather, any thing else than failure would be the exception. There are three conditions requisite to the germination of seeds; namely, air, heat, and moisture; and when any, or all of these are wanting, failure must supervene. With this knowledge then, there should be no secret in the art of raising annuals of all kinds. The greatest difficulty in this climate is in securing the last of these conditions and is the one generally wanting when seeds are abandoned to the mercy of the weather in the open ground. The mode of securing that, however may be greatly varied, according to the ingenuity, and means of the operator. For instance, a piece of old newspaper or white muslin might be spread over each patch or clump that is sown, with small stones laid on them to keep the wind from blowing it away, or, better still, take some strips of pine, such as laths and make small frames from eight to twelve inches square, on which with tacks stretch pieces of cotton muslin, so that from an inch to an inch and a half will be between it and the ground. My own plan however, is to sow all the hardy annuals in one place, within the limits of a frame, or box, six feet square, made of rough boards, say from eight to twelve inches broad, and putting a partition in the center, so as to make two compartments three feet by six. Then four yards of unbleached cotton stretched on two light frames make a covering which admits all the light necessary and keeps back the scorching rays of the sun. This can be erected in any sheltered place, and raised a foot or more above the general level with good friable garden soil well mixed with lake or river sand. The seed is sown in drills about two inches apart, and each kind labeled, and when they are well up, the young plants are gradually exposed to the sun and air, until they can be transplanted some dull or rainy day afterwards.

For tender annuals and perrenials the same process is observed only instead of a cold frame, I use a slight hot-bed. In the cold frame I sow about the first of May, and in the hot-bed about the middle of April; that is for the general sowing. Of course it is sometimes desirable to sow certain seeds both at an earlier and a later period, in order the better to keep up a succession of flowers during the summer and autumn. But I have extended this article longer than I intended. Next month if desirable I might give a few more hints on some subject of gardening, and add a list of some dozen or twenty pretty annuals suitable for a collection of such a number.

THO'S HISLOP.

NOTE.—We are much pleased with the foregoing interesting and valuable communication, and trust our experienced correspondent will favor us, not only with the "Hints" referred to, but also with any other communications that he may choose to make in subsequent number.—ED.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Editor among the People—Notes of seventh Tour.

To characterize our late northeastern tour as the pleasantest and most satisfactory of all were invidious if not untrue; we will say, however, that none could well be more agreeable, and that our heart prompts us to say more flattering things of the country, the villages, and the people, where and by whom we were so cordially welcomed and delightfully entertained, than might be either modest or politic. We had heard much that should have prepared us for the pleasure in reserve, and yet the tour was a succession of surprises from beginning to ending. The country was finer and better improved, the villages larger, handsomer and more thrifty than we had thought to see, and the people all along the way made us feel that we were rather renewing the dear old friendships of other days than forming new acquaintances. During the whole route, embracing some 400 miles of travel by railroad, 40 by private conveyance, and 80 by stage, and occupying two full weeks, not a single circumstance occurred to diminish its pleasure. Indeed our regret is that we could not have spent a longer time in each of the places we visited, and, that owing to the crowded state of our columns, our notices must be restricted to paragraphs rather than pages.

WAUPUN

is a name familiar to the citizens of Wisconsin, as distinguishing the home of her rascals—of whom some two hundred *only* are at present availing themselves of its privileges!—and yet its beauty and advantageousness of location, as a village, are probably unknown to a majority of our readers. For the benefit of such, suffice it to say, Waupun is chiefly built upon a handsome slope facing the Horicon R. R., and within three miles of Chester, which lies directly east upon the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R. R., includes several substantial business blocks, a full set of churches, one or two tolerably fair public schools, numerous pleasant dwellings—sufficient to accommodate a population of perhaps two thousand—and the great State Stone Jug, already referred to, whose glowering battlements first greet the eye as the railroad train thundering norththward, stumbles rather unexpectedly upon the town.

Knowing that the aforesaid Institution and the character of the village and surrounding country were objects of peculiar interest in Wisconsin, we devoted nearly two days to investigations and surveys; which time, being longer than that devoted by some of the Commissioners to the famous Geological Survey of the State, certainly entitles our report to consideration and respect.

On arriving we put ourself under the guidance of friend Brinkerhoff, the good-natured and generous editor of the *Times*, with whom the afternoon was spent in satisfying ourself that the business and business men were all *on the square*, and the evening in discussing the importance of Scientific Agriculture. Went home with Col. Cochran, the largest farmer—in at least two senses—we believe in the vicinity. Found his home pleasantly located in the midst of a farm of seven hundred acres, mostly prairie, and spent the following day in discussing the best methods of farming, inspecting his fine, growing orchard and its luscious products, his stock, farm, &c., and in making a drive over the township generally; which certainly embraces much superior farming land and some well-improved farms. The Col. is a very locomotive for energy, and when he "gets things into the right shape" will convince his neighbors by the philosophy of his practice, that he also has abundant taste and skill. That he knows how to till the soil is proved by the fact, that in these trying times he is able to run *so large a farm* without running it under!

For the remainder of the time, we were most happily entertained at the home of Geo. Babcock, Esq., who though he resides in the village, proves his rural taste by the cultivation of superior garden fruits.

The succeeding forenoon was devoted to the Schools and Prison. A word of each: The former are ever familiar places and we always expect to meet with benevolent, intelligent faces there and a warm welcome as from friends; and even more than this was our good fortune in this case, but we were a little surprised at the out-of-the-way location and the absence of those pleasant surroundings whose influence is so important to children. On the other hand we confess to a feeling of quite another sort as we approached the great gate of the Penitentiary and pulled the bell-rope for admission—a sort of trepidation as of one descending to Hades. The door opened in a moment, and revealed first the face of a pacific looking por-

ter, and next that open, manly countenance, know as the face of Judge Giddings; and we instinctively felt, as we took him by the hand and looked him in the eye, that however faulty in the opinion of the Hon. Lowth, as a "Keeper of the Books," he was nevertheless just the man for Warden—genial and kindly, yet stern, uncompromising, and untiring in the discharge of his duties. The plan of the Prison so far as developed—except the Hospital, which is hardly large enough for a respectable bed-chamber—appeared to be a good one, and the discipline unexceptionable.

Here our notice of Waupun must end. Sorry we have not space for a full acknowledgement of the numerous courtesies received, but must confine our further personal references to friend Stoddard, the excellent Post Master, who, since our visit has proven his appreciation of the work in which we are engaged, by adding some sixty names to our former list of subscribers! May he yet live at least sixty years, and thereafter enjoy unrestricted privileges in that Garden whose flowers ne'er fade, nor fruits decay.

RIPON

is properly a thrifty, fruit-bearing scion upon the old stock of Ceresco—a beautiful village of some two thousand inhabitants, in the midst of as handsome a farming country as Wisconsin can boast of. The land is undulating, with spurs of timber running out here and there into the prairies, and is watered by the little river ——— which enters into Green Lake and supplies a very respectable water power. As seen from the top of the principal Hotel, whither the gentlemanly editor of the *Star* conducted us, the scenery is picturesque, and in summer cannot be less than enchanting. Brockway College, which crowns the eminence, at the base of which the city is built, presents an imposing appearance and promises to take good care of the educational interests of the rising generation. Of the other public institutions we have only room to mention the Library and Reading Room—(where the best literature of the day is invitingly paraded for the inspection of the knowledge-loving public,) and the enthusiastic and accomplished *working* Geologist of the aforesaid commission.—We need not name him, for Prof. Daniels is a household word in Wisconsin—a name which, whether regarded as synonymous with the "chief of Kansas shriekers," or the eloquent advocate of science, is always suggestive of restless activity, pith and energy. We were accustomed to meet him years ago at the annual meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and have since found him as companionable at home as he was interesting abroad. Since we enjoyed the recent hospitalities of his "bed and board," he has, we learn—official notice has not reached us—yielded himself a willing subject to Hymenia, submitting to her golden bands and silken cords with surprising grace for a supposed incorrigible old bachelor. When fully established in his pleasant valley home, we propose to avail ourselves of the proffered opportunity to investigate his adaptability to improved conditions in life, and to test the quality of his abounding fruits. But we are under yet other obligations to the Professor, for it was by his favor that we found our way into the wine-cellar of Messrs. Woodruff & Wright, (we beg pardon of our friend Smith, who thinks we have no better right to taste good pure, native wine, than the old toper has to drink strychnine lager and rot-gut whiskey!) and were permitted to prove their superior grape, currant, tomato and rhubarb wines. They have experimented to satisfaction and are now prepared to go into the manufacture on a more extensive scale.

Twelve miles further on and we reached

BERLIN,

the present terminus of the M. & H. R. R., and another growing young city, even more handsome than those just named, though hardly equal in the quality of its soil, which, to the northward, at least, inclines too much to sand. The Fox River adds not only to the picturesqueness of its scenery, but also very much to its business importance. In some respects it strongly resembles Janesville, though, in our estimation, surpassing it in the beauty of its scenery and the number of handsome building sites. Southward towards Ripon the face of the country is similar to that described in the vicinity of that place; but to the northward there are regular forests of timber.

Here our stay was short, for the condition of the roads had become so wretchedly bad that we found it necessary to make an early start next morning; and so our investigations and explorations were confined to the two hours intervening between our arrival and the hour of the lecture. We had the pleasure, however, of a visit to the large and flourishing nursery of J. Craig, Esq.—whose fifteen acres

of beautiful, healthy young trees, are proof that fruit *can* be grown in Wisconsin, *if we only know how*,—and of enjoying the unexpected hospitality of Ex-Senator Kimball and Lady. The lecture was delivered in the Baptist Church to a crowded and highly intelligent audience, and the night spent at the home of Mr. Willis, who the following morning, in conjunction with A. T. Troxell, conveyed us to the residence of friend Bushnell, in the vicinity of

OMRO,

the place of our next appointment, and an enterprising village of some twelve or fifteen hundred inhabitants, directly on the Fox River, and surrounded by rich and handsome farming lands. Some half-dozen large, fine-looking mills line the stream, and no doubt give this village an animated appearance, in good milling times.

We regret the necessity which hurried us away before we had time to fairly make the acquaintance of either village or people. The character of the audience, however, satisfied us as to the intelligence of the community; for notwithstanding the night was as unpleasant as it well could be and the roads horribly muddy, the large fine Public School building —which, by the way, is an ornament to the town and a credit to its citizens—was well filled with a wide-awake appreciative people.—Among the personal favors which it is pleasant to remember, alike for the evidence it affords of the esteem in which our mission is held, and of the fruit-growing capabilities of Winnebago Co., was a desk loaded with most luscious grapes and beautiful apples—specimens as fine as the Cincinnati market can boast of, though grown in the vicinity of Omro and presented by Jas. L. Fisk, Esq. May his delicious fruits grow richer and more and more abundant with the advancing years.

A very pleasant night's entertainment and timely conveyance to Oshkosh, the following cold and stormy day, added not a little to our obligations to our self-sacrificing friend S. Charlesworth, whose generous heart delights in making contributions to the advancement of the great interests of Wisconsin Agriculture.

Once in Oshkosh, we were, of course, in the midst of friends; for Eli Stilson and family still reside on their magnificent farm near the city, and as everybody knows, never allow the latch-string to be drawn in for one moment. In a word we were at home, nor lacked anything that heart could wish, during our sojourn until noon the next day, when, in spite of our remonstrances, the aforesaid Brother Stilson hitched up his team and conveyed us to those ambitious twin rivals, Neenah and Menasha; notices of which places together with Appleton and Green Bay must be postponed until the next issue.

The Times and their Phases.

No material change for the better or worse seems to have taken place during the last month. Everything seems to have got down to its lowest level, and every body to have got used to it. Most articles of produce bring good prices, but unluckily very few have anything left to sell.

Hope has become the principal capital on which everything in the future is resting.—Never more fully, were all classes, from the highest to the lowest, made to realize the stubborn fact that not only all our wealth but daily comforts come from the soil, and unless mother earth yields her increase, all is poverty and starvation.

Probably the country at large has not been more destitute of grain in many years than it will be by next harvest. Some portions of Iowa are said to be almost in a state of starvation, both for man and beast. Not only the poor, but many that are rich in lands, can hardly obtain the daily necessaries of life. A hard state of things indeed, and a hint to those of us who are disposed to complain, that we might still be much worse off.

The forthcoming crop is the hope and dependence of all, hence the importance of making the most of it, not only in quantity but quality. The backward spring has caused a late and hurried wheat sowing; and probably more imperfect work than would have been done with more time.

Many are prophesying that another failure of the wheat crop would ruin the country.—We certainly do not wish to see the experiment tried, but if it were to happen we do not believe that it would wholly ruin the country. Undoubtedly it would break up many that with a good crop would escape; but the whole country is not ruined quite so easy. Let us all labor, hope and pray for a good crop, but not contract many new debts on the faith of it.—None suffer materially from hard times except those that owe.

Plaster of Paris.

See advertisement of C. M. Hovey & Co., the great plaster manufacturers, of Grand Rapids, Mich. They are manufacturing and shipping immense quantities of plaster all over Michigan and Indiana, and have perfected arrangements to supply it to all parts of our State that have water or R. R. communications at astonishingly low prices. We understand that it can be had in Milwaukee for about $1 per barrel, and still less by the ton in bags.—Then to make the matter still more feasible arrangements have been made with the railroad companies to freight it into the country at mere nominal prices. The La Crosse company for instance, charge only $1.50 per ton per 100 miles. Doubtless all the other roads will do it equally low, as they very wisely consider it a benefit to them in the end in the way of largely improved crops.

Under this improved condition of things, we have no doubt but it will come rapidly and extensively into use; nor have we any doubt but that it will largely pay in very many cases—yea, five or ten times its cost. We shall frequently refer to this subject, and throw all the light we can upon it, fully believing that its proper understanding and application will add much to the wealth of the State. H. & J. F. Hill are their agents in Milwaukee

Which is the Best Reaper?

In reply to this question, which we are often asked by private letter, and more particularly in reply to a query of a correspondent at North Cape, Racine Co., who refers to what we said in the April No. about hard drawing Reapers, and who complains that he has used a McCormick and also a Manny machine, and found them both of the *ox sled* kind, we would say that during the last four years we have used five of the different and popularly talked up Reapers and Mowers, upon our farm, and in so doing have found a world of difference between them. We have also seen all the other kinds in use among our neighbors, hence have very definite opinions about them; but we do not like to express them broadcast through the *Farmer*, as it might to some parties appear invidious, except when we advertise machines, then if we endorse them *first rate* from our own knowledge, parties may understand that we mean it, and believe it. We have no objection to answering any one privately, as to our opinion of any or all the Reapers comparatively, that are in our market.

Lake Huron Grindstones.

As the season for buying Grindstones for farm use is now at hand, we would again call the attention of all to the great superiority of the above stone to all others offered in the western market. We have used one for the last year, and know it to be a great deal sharper and finer gritted than the old Bereas, that have so long held the palm in the market.

We would therefore advise all dealers in buying to sell, or farmers and mechanics in buying to use, to select Lake Hurons in preference to all others.

They come from Point Aux Barque, Mich., and parties wishing to embark in their manufacture, can buy the quarried stone very cheaply there, and ship them direct to any point upon the lakes. See advertisement of Johnson & Olmstead, alson of J. B. Johnson.

Cummings' Straw Cutter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—For the benefit of the public I would state that I have one of Cummings' Patent Cutting Boxes, which I purchased of Messrs. Barrows & Lund of this place last fall, and I believe it to be the best in use—at least it is the best that I have ever seen, and I have seen many and used several different kinds. It works easy, seems to be durable, and cuts with great rapidity. I attach a horse power to mine and for the last six months I have cut rye straw for five teams. It takes half to three-fourths of an hour once in eight or ten days to cut all they eat. I believe mine saves fully its cost ($35) every six months in feeding my teams.

Truly yours, A. HOSKINS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 11, 1859.

N. Y. State Agricultural Reports.

Col. B. P. Johnson, Sec. of N. Y. State Ag. Society, has our thanks for copies of their Agricultural Report for 1857; also for Vols. of 1856. The Report for 1857 is in no respect behind its highly creditable predecessors. Always filled with well digested and instructive matter, from the ripest of the great Agricultural States of the Union, it cannot be otherwise than a valuable text book of reference for all who are fortunate enough to get a copy of it.

Trial of Reapers and Mowers.

As yet there are few entries for this trial. All must bear in mind that the time is short in which to make them, hence those intending to try their skill must be on hand.

Sugar Cane Mills for the next Harvest.

We are frequently inquired of as to who is going to have the best article for sale, for the manufacture of the forthcoming crop. We are on the look-out among the manufacturers, and will post our readers in due season.—Thousands of mills are going to be wanted another fall and everything to the buyer depends upon his getting a machine that will do the work thoroughly and not break down every few hours. Wooden mills, however well made, do not extract near all the juice, besides operating hard. They will not do for jobs of any magnitude. We shall be happy to hear from all manufacturers of mills, early, as to what they are getting up.

The State Fair Premium List

Occupies so much space in this number that we necessarily have to seriously crowd many of the regular departments, and to leave out some communications that ought to be inserted. Several others intended for the May number are also left out because received too late.—Communications are always, when practicable, inserted in the fore part of the number, hence must be received early in the month, or be crowded in out of place, or left out altogether. We have often mentioned this fact before, but correspondents do not seem to heed it, and very likely often think the fault is ours instead of their own, that their articles do not appear.

Literary Notices.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT FOR 1857.

Our acknowledgements are due the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office for having at last yielded to our multiplied and persistent applications for a copy of its Report. It proves to be quite equal to its predecessors and portions of it will be read with much interest.

MILCH COWS AND DAIRY FARMING.

We are pleased to learn that the demand for this really invaluable work is so great, that already the first edition is quite exhausted; so that Secretary Flint, the able author already makes private announcement of a forthcoming second two thousand. The more we examine the book the better we like it. To say that it is superior to any work hitherto published on that subject is not enough: it is a better book, of its kind, than we had hoped to have the opportunity of welcoming to the shelves of our agricultural library.

Advertisement Notices.

Please read carefully, as they are all upon matters of *prime interest.*

J. M. Thorburn & Co., as usual, offer new, ample and choice lists of seeds. We always buy of them in preference to any other dealers in America, and have never yet got any poor or untrue seeds of them. Their prices are low and their seeds can be relied upon.

See Hanford's, Gifford's and Hyslop's choice list of Roses, Dahlias, Verbenas, and other things too numerous to mention. We need not add that they are all perfectly reliable dealers, and the very first in their line.

The Full Blood Imported Short Horn Bull MENASHA MAC for sale. See advertisement.

Also YOUNG BLOOMFIELD, a fine Devon; both said to be first class animals.

See Truesdell's advertisement of Sweet Potato setts. Everybody should cultivate the sweet potato for their own use. Three or four can club together and send for them cheaply.

Medals, Silver Ware, &c., for Agricultural Society premiums. See F. N. DuBois' advertisement. He is understood to be a first class dealer in such articles, and is much more convenient to the West in Chicago, than further east. We would recommend all societies that want articles to patronize him.

Examine list of Agricultural Books on last page of cover.

ALSO read the other advertisements; they will all be found highly interesting and useful. We aim to publish no others.

State Fairs for 1859.

Illinois,	Freport,	Sept. 5– 9
Vermont,	Burlington,	do 13–16
Maine,	Augusta,	do 13–17
Ohio,	Zanesville,	do 20–23
Wisconsin,		do 26–30
Michigan,		Oct. 2– 5
New York,	Albany,	do 4– 7
New Hampshire,	Dover,	do 5– 7

Mil. and Miss. Railroad.

1859 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1859

ON and after Monday, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows DAILY [except Sundays.]

GOING WESTWARD.

Leave Milwaukee at	11.00 A. M. and	5.05 P. M.	
" Waukesha,	11.58 "	6.13	"
" Whitewater,	1.17 P. M.	7.53	"
" Janesville,	1.30 "	8.55	"
" Madison,	3.30 "	10.00	
" Prairie du Chien,	8.00 "		

GOING EASTWARD.

" Prairie du Chien,	8.00 A. M.		
" Madison,	12.26 P. M.,	6.00 A. M	
" Janesville,	3.30 "	7.00	"
" Whitewater,	2.08 "	8.12	"
" Waukesha,	4.01 "	9.50	"
" Milwaukee,	5.00 "	10.55	"

XII tf WM. JERVIS, Superintendent.