WISCONSIN & IOWA FARMER,

AND

NORTHWESTERN CULTIVATOR.

VOL. IV. JANESVILLE, WIS., JULY, 1852. NO. 7.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, BY

MARK MILLER.

TERMS:

50 Cents a Year in Advance;

Five copies for $2, if directed to one Post Office. and at the same rate for a larger number. All subscriptions to commence with the volume. Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

ADVERTISING;

One page per year	$50
Half page " "	30
Quarter page	18
Eighth page	10
One square, (twelve lines or less,) 1 year	6 50
(Less than one year,) for first insertion	2 50
For each subsequent insertion	75

OFFICE.—Empire Block, Main St., in the rooms occupied for the office of the Janesville Gazette.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Things in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9, '52.

FRIEND MILLER.—I reached this very pleasant capital on the first day of the week, and have been much too busy, or too ill, to write—though I intend to keep my promise.

This Central Illinois is a glorious agricultural district—Man need ask for nothing better in the way of fertile soil of the easiest cultivation—But the Western man is seldom content, and the prosperous settler of to-day is the adventurous pioneer of to-morrow.

I find vegetation in this region at least three weeks in advance of Chicago, and the prospect a cheering one for the farmer—Winter wheat fairly headed out on the 5th of June, and looking well, in all respects.

The corn crop is, however, the great crop of Central and Southern Illinois—I have seen many fields of 80 to 160 acres, and a few containing nearly or quite a full "section."—The rows are straight, and can be seen a mile off—The straight line is very stiff, and indeed, almost inadmissible in landscape gardening, but in farming it is essential and beautiful, and aids the after cultivation of the corn crop not a little, by admitting the free and efficient use of the two horse wheeled-cultivators or double-shovel plows, by which one man is saved, and better work performed.

The Legislature is in session, and Governor French has taken strong and liberal ground in favor of Agricultural Education in his message.

Our Convention of Farmers is also in operation. We organized yesterday and have had three sessions already. We find all willing to admit that farmers and mechanics should be educated; but most of the speakers are members or agents of old colleges, and think that the education should be conducted by these old organizations—or in other words, if the State will give them the money, they will promise to create an inferior practical department, and give a few of our sons an inferior practical education,—which shall be *labelled* as "inferior," by the universal acknowledgment of a higher degree, in every college, than the one bestowed upon our sons, and the sons of noble God-ordained LABOR.

Truly Your Friend,

J. A. KENNICOTT.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Raising Calves.

A short time since I saw an article with the above heading, going the rounds of the papers, from the N. Y. Farmer, stating that Mr. D. M. Crowell raised calves, which, at ten months old would weigh 500 lbs. He fed them on *sour milk* till fall, when they were stabled and fed on *hay & meal.* This is a large story, but from my experience, I am induced to believe it is true.

A few years ago I had two heifers calve, one in June and one in July. Having as many cows to milk as my help desired to attend to, and not relishing the idea of breaking in the heifers, I concluded to try an experiment, and let the calves run with their mothers, with a view to raise a yoke of oxen for my own use. They took the entire milk, and by fall the calves found it necessary to get on to their knees to obtain the milk. The heifers dried

up in the course of winter, and in the ensuing spring both of them had calves again; but as one of the second calves died, the old calf took to sucking his mother and continued to do so all the season. But he growed no faster than his mate of the former year.—These calves had no other feed or care than my other cattle. But at three years old they would girth at least six feet, and I sold them for $50, unbroke.

Last spring I had an Irishman at work for me, who said that "in his conntry" they fed calves on *oat meal* porridge. My calves were taken from the cows at about two days old, and raised by hand, being fed on sweet skimmed milk, and the porridge, and better calves, except the above two, I never raised. This spring my calves are treated as the last, except they get no milk until it has raised all its cream, and becomes sour. The porrige is made new for them twice a day and given to them before it gets entirely cool, and they do even better than those did of last year. These hints may be of use to some of your readers. Winter feeding of oat meal would, no doubt, be good.

ALFRED BRUNSON.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., May 24th '52.

Remarks on the Nutritive value of Corn Cobs.

It is well known that the manure of an animal varies in quality with the food which it eats; and that generally manure is richer in nitrogen bodies, and less rich in non-nitrogenized matter than the food consumed. Probably a greater proportion of 100 lbs. of nitrogen bodies would be assimilated by the system, if it were mixed with 500 lbs. of non-nitrogenized matter, and still more of it mixed with 1,000 lbs., than if taken into the system undiluted or alone. It should be borne in mind that it is as essential for food to contain bodies destitute of nitrogen, (such as starch, sugar, oil, &c,) or those which go to support animal heat, and respiration in the body, as it is for it to have nitrogen compounds to nourish or supply the waste of the living tissues. Hence food, suited best to sustain animal life, is that which is made up of these two classes of bodies, mixed in the proper proportion.—And a deficiency in the one is equally as deleterious to the healthy existence of the animal as a deficiency in the other; therefore we can hardly say that one of these classes is in reality more essential to the maintenance of life than the other. They both seem to perform equally important offices. If this view be taken, the cob cannot be regarded as deficient in those bodies which contribute to support respiration and nutrition.

The table below shows about the amount of the several proximate organic bodies thrown away in rejecting the cob, calculated from the analysis of the small white flint variety.—1000 lbs. of ears contain not far from 200 lbs. of cob and 800 lbs. of grain. These contain the following bodies in the following proportions, expressed in pounds & decimals of a pound

	200 lbs, Cobs.	800 lbs. Grain.	1,000 lbs. Ears.
Sugar and extract,	13.502	115,320	120.902
Starch,	9.083	487.384	487.387
Fiber,	127.687	7.712	135.399
Oil,		39 824	39.824
Zein,		21.856	31.856
Matter separated by potash from fiber,	45.404	51.856	97.260
Albumen,	1.518	37.136	38.654
Casein,	0.188	0 688	0.976
Dextrine or gum,	2.310	20.224	30.534
Resin,	1.806		1.806
Glutinous matter,	7.402		7.402
	200 lbs.	800 lbs.	1,000 lbs.

In the above table, the inorganic matter is not separately considered, it being distributed among the several organic bodies. By rejecting the cobs of 1,000 lbs, of dry ears, about 200 lbs. of organic matter is lost, which consists of 13½ lbs. of sugar and extract, 127½ lbs. of fiber, 45½ lbs. of matter separated from fiber by a weak solution of potash, 1½ lbs. of albumen, 0.288 of a lb. of casein, 2.31 lbs. of gum or dextrine, 1.8 lbs. of resin, and 7.4 lbs. of glutinous matter. Hence the cob, although not rich in nutritive matter, can by no means be said to be destitute of those proximate principles which go to support respiration.

[N. Y. State Transactions, for 1848.

A Remedy for Worms in Sheep.

It is a well known fact that sheep are sometimes troubled with worms in the head, to the great annoyance, if not damage to whole flocks. And various kinds of treatment are resorted too, to stop the evil. Even spirits of turpentine and corrosive poisons, enough sometimes to kill the sheep, are thrown into the nasal passages, which serve only to make the worms recede farther into the cells around the brain.

The most effective remedy that I have ever known, is the following:—Take honey, diluted with a little warm water, a sufficient quantity, and inject into the nose freely, with a 4 oz. syringe. The worm will leave his retreat in search of this new article of food; and when once in contact with the honey, be-

comes unable to return, and slides down the mucus membrane. Then, (say two or three hours after using the honey) give the sheep a little snuff or cayenne, and the effort of sneezing, will place the worm beyond the chance of doing harm. Some of our best farmers have tried this remedy long enough to establish its merit.

To *prevent* this evil, some farmers, in the month of July or August, bore holes in their salt troughs, with a two inch auger, and fill them with salt. And around the top of the holes, apply *tar*, frequently, so that when the sheep eats salt, a morsel of tar clings to the nose, which prevents the insect from depositing its eggs in that region.

[Cor. of the New England Farmer.

Bristol, Jan. 12, 1852.

A firkin should be made of wood that will not impart its taste to the butter, such as Rock Maple, Canada Spruce, Fir, Ash, &c.—The staves should be ¾ of an inch thick after being finished, and made tight without being "flagged," as the Coopers say. Be sure and not use firkins that have the sap on any of the staves, as they will mould, notwithstanding all your care. Neither should you use tubs with bass-wood covers. They should be soaked faithfully with salt and water, and thoroughly dried before being used. The pickle used can be put into another tub and kept till wanted, with a little salt added; thereby saving pickle, and soaking the next tub for use. As to *size*, that will depend on the number of cows; but one that will hold *fifty* pounds is large enough for any dairy, as they sell better than larger tubs.

[Cor. Northern Farmer.

Motion of Sap in Trees.

What a curious hallucination is that which supposes the sap of trees to fall or settle in the winter into the roots! One would have thought that the notorious difficulty of cramming a quart of water into a pint measure might have suggested the improbability of such a phenomenon. For it certainly does require a very large amount of credulity to believe that the fluids of the trunk and head of a tree, can, by any natural force of compression, be compelled to enter so narrow a lodging at the root.

We shall assume the word sap to signify the fluids, of whatever nature, which are contained in the interior of a tree. In the spring the sap runs out of the trunk when it is wounded; in the summer, autumn and winter, it does not, unless exceptionally, make its appearance. But in truth the sap is always in motion at all seasons and under all circumstances, except in the presence of intense cold. The difference is that there is a great deal of it in the spring and much less at other seasons.

When a tree falls to rest at the approach of winter, its leaves have carried so much more fluid than the roots have been able to supply, that the whole of the interior is in a state of comparative dryness, and a large portion of that sap which once was fluid, has become solid in consequence of the various chemical changes it has undergone. Between simple evaporation on the one hand, and chemical solidification on the other, the sap is, in the autumn, so much diminished in quantity as to be no longer discoverable by mere incisions. The power that a plant may possess of resisting cold, is in proportion to the completeness of this drying process.

When the leaves have fallen off, the tree is no longer subject to much loss of fluid by perspiration, nor to extensive changes by assimilation. But the absorbing power of the roots is not arrested; they, on the contrary, go on sucking fluid from the soil, and driving it upward through the system. The effect of this is, that after some months of such an action, that loss of fluid which the tree has sustained in autumn by its leaves is made good, and the whole plant is distended with watery particles. This is a most wise provision, in order to insure abundance of sap for the new born leaves and branches, when spring and sunshine stimulate them into growth.

During all the winter period the sap seems to be at rest, for the re-filling process is a gradual one. But M. Biot many years ago proved by an ingenious apparatus, that the rate of motion of the sap, may be measured at all seasons, and he ascertained it to be in a state of inactivity in mid-winter. Among other things he found that frost had considerable influence upon the direction in which the sap moves. In mild weather the sap was constantly rising, but when frost was experienced the sap flowed back again—a phenomenon which he referred to the contracting power of cold on the vessel of the trunk and branches the effect of which was to force the sap downwards into the roots, lying in a warmer medium; then, again, when the frost reached the roots themselves and began acting on them the sap was forced back into the trunk, but as soon as the thaw came and the ground uncovered its heat, the roots out of which a part of the sap had been forced upwards, were again filled by the fluids above them, and the sap was forced to fall. A large poplar tree in the latter state, having been cut across at the

ground line, the surface of the stump was found to be dry, but the trunk itself dripped with sap. Sap, then, is always in motion, and if it ever settles to the root in a visible manner, that is owing to temporary causes, the removal of which causes its instant re-ascent.

As to the idea that the bleeding of a tree begins first at the root, and in connection with this supposition, that what is called the rise of the sap is the cause of the expansion of buds and leaves and branches, nothing can well be more destitute of any real foundation. If in the spring when the buds are just swelling, a tree is cut at the ground line, no bleeding will take place, neither will the sap flow for some distance upwards, but among the branches the bleeding will be found to have commenced. This was observed some years ago by Mr. Thompson, at that time the Duke of Portland's gardener, who thought that he had discovered that the sap of trees descends in the spring, instead of ascending; a strange speculation enough it must be confessed. The fact is, that the sap is driven into accelerated motion first at the extremities of a tree, because it is there that light and warmth first tell upon the excitable buds. The moment the buds are excited they begin to suck sap from the parts with which they are in contact; to supply the waste so produced, the adjacent sap pushes upwards; as the expansion of the leaves proceeds, the demand upon the sap near them becomes greater; a quicker motion still is necessary on the part of the sap to make good the loss; and thus from above downward is that perceptible flow of the fluid of trees, which we call bleeding, affected.

The well known fact of trees sprouting in the spring, although felled in the autumn, proves that the sap had not at that time quitted the trunk to take refuge in the roots.—Such a common occurrence should put people on their guard against falling into the vulgar errors on this subject. [Professor Lindsey.

☞ The St. Anthony Express gives the following account of the discovery of a Lake within fifteen or twenty miles of that place. It is not a little singular that so large a Lake and so near the Capital of Minnesota, as the one here described, should have remained undiscovered up to the present time.

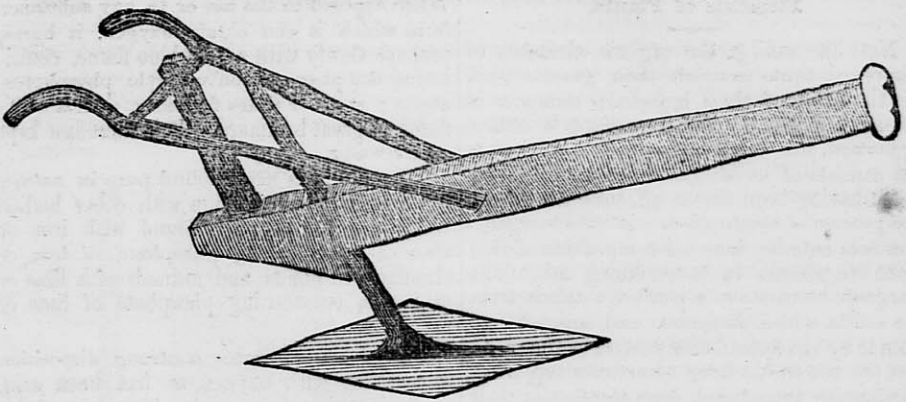
Calvin A. Tuttle and John H. Stevens, two of our oldest and most reliable settlers in Minnesota, together with several others, including the writer hereof, spent, some two weeks ago, three days in the exploration of this Lake. They found it to be from 30 to 40 miles in length, and full 15 miles in width, containing an area of 450 square miles.—They also found numerous islands in this Lake, many of which they visited, and one in particular that will be found on survey, to measure full three thousand acres. The explorers furthermore found the Lake to contain an innumerable multitude of fish, and to be the resort of myriads of wild fowl, countless as the sands upon the sea shore. They found moreover, a splendid belt of timber skirting the borders of the Lake, to the width of from three to five miles, rich in every variety of hard-wood.

Minnesota—Her Trade and Future Greatness.—The Prairie du Chien Courier, says:—

"We know that it is impossible for those residing off this great thoroughfare, to have a perfect idea of its immensity. Not a boat passes but what is literally thronged with passengers, and loaded to the guards with freight. And now that the Sioux treaty is ratified, and millions of acres of the best lands of Minnesota thrown open to the enterprise of emigrants, we may already conceive that it will increase a hundred fold. If Minnesota, as it has been, with such a narrow belt of country capable of sustaining a population, could furnish business for some eight or ten boats, what will it be when the beautiful and *truly valuable* lands of the Sioux are laid open to the hand of the husbandman, and the enterprise of the trader."

New Paint—Valuable Discovery.

Water lime, (hydraulic cement,) mixed with oil in the same way as Blake's Ohio paint or any of the several mineral paints lately brought into use, has lately been discovered to be equal to any other substance used for painting walls, roofs, floors, fences, or any other work; while in point of economy, it as as one to eight or ten. The discovery was accidently made by Mr. John Harold, of Hempstead, Long Island. He sent a man into a store-room to get some of the mineral paint to mix for painting a floor, and the man took of the cement barrel, mixed and applied it before the mistake was discovered. It was put on in the evening, and the next morning was found to be as dry and hard as stone.—Mr. H. then tried it upon fences and roofs with like success, mixed with fish oil and linseed. To give it a severe test, he then mixed it with fish oil and painted two oil casks, upon which it dried quickly and firmly. Farmers, try it. It is undoubtedly worthy of attention. [The Plow.



Grade or Subsoil Plow.

This plow is the only one that we could use to advantage in cutting "hard pan," soft rock, and pipe clay, all of which we had to contend with in our railroad contract. As a subsoiler, it has no superior. It will cut more and easier with the same draught than any other. There is no mistake about its "running the thing into the ground." The advantage in the operation of this plow consists in the cutting edges of the shear. The earth being cut the full width of the shear, presents but little or no resistance to the upright bar when it comes in contact with it. The depth of this plow, (like the Broyles or Coulter,) is regulated by raising or letting down the bar to which the shear is attached into the stock. By this means any desirable depth may be obtained from the draught of one to f ur horses, which cannot be done with the celebrated plow of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of New York, it being more complicated and costs three or four times as much as this, which has cheapness, simplicity and strength to recommend it—can be made by any common country smith. When one end becomes worn or dull, the other can be turned forward. It runs smooth and level at any depth it is set at, and can be made a 1, 2, 3 or 4 horse plow, by simply moving the bar in the beam, as before described.

The following is the construction: The shear is in the form of a diamond, 8 or 10 inches in breadth, and 20 to 24 inches in length. A bar 2½ feet long 3 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, split 5 or 6 inches at one end—fastened to the shear with bolts and screws about 4 or 5 inches apart: the prongs of the bar should not be long. The bar is put into a common coulter stock (which is best made from the fork of a sapling it not being so liable to split); the shear should be bevelled from the middle on the upper side, and hollowed or scooped on the under. R. A. S.

[Planter and Farmer.

Double Fruitage.—The Pittsfield (Mass.) Culturist notices a grafted pear tree on the premises of Mr. Gideon Beals of Windsor, which produces two crops of pears each year. For three years in succession, says the Culturist, the tree has blossomed at the ordinary time in the spring, and perfected in due time, (1st to 10th Sept.) a fair yield of large and beautiful pears. For the same three years it has blossomed a second time in the early part of July and started a second crop of pears which go on towards maturity until the season closes, and stops their progress. They are now 1½ inches long and ⅞ inch diameter, and thrifty in appearance. Of the first crop there is said to be more than a bushel on the tree, and that in numbers the two crops are about equal, and that there is not a limb in the tree but has both kinds upon it.

Poultry and Eggs.—I do a small business in raising and putting up garden seeds, and last fall, a year ago, as I was cleaning out some red pepper seeds in my back yard, I threw the shucks and chaff promiscuously about. I soon observed my hens picking them up and swallowing them with great avidity. They soon commenced laying eggs, although they had laid none for a month before. I fed them regularly two or three times a week, since then, with red pepper, and they have never yet stopped laying, summer or winter, spring or fall, except while they were hatching their chickens; and I am confident, from more than a year's experience, that by this method, hens may be made to lay the year round. [Dollar Newspaper.

Elements of Plants.

Notwithstanding the organic elements of plants constitute so much their greater part, yet the study of their inorganic elements is full as important. When a plant is entirely burned, the small amount of *ash* that is left consists of its inorganic elements, the organic having been driven off into the air by the process of combustion. *All* the inorganic elements entering into the composition of that plant are present in its remaining ash. The inorganic elements of a plant are taken from the soil in which it grows, and are selected from it by the assimilative powers of the plant, and are not as has been sometimes supposed, accidentally introduced, from the fact of their presence in the soil. Each individual plant of the same kind, wherever it may mature itself, will be found to be composed of the same elements. And if those elements are not present in any soil, the plant *will not* mature itself there. Another reason why we know that plants possess a selective power over elements is, that two different kinds of plants, though growing side by side, will take into their composition very different elements.

The proportion of the inorganic elements of plants varies from 12 per cent. to less than one per cent. The proportion varies in the different parts of the same plant, sometimes, to a remarkable extent, as in the elm ; the wood containing 1.8, while the leaves contain 11.8. Undoubtedly the selection of elements, the amounts taken, &c., by each kind of plant, are under the control of fixed natural laws.

It is this fact that renders a knowledge of the actual mineral constituents contained in the soil we cultivate of so much importance, especially where long cultivation may have tended to exhaust it of some one or more elements necessary to the growth of a crop.—When this is the case no amount of stable, or other animal or vegetable manure, will create a fertile soil, when perhaps a few dollars expended in restoring the missing mineral elements, will amply restore its fertility.

There are questions that may occur to some readers here which we will allude to further on in the subject. Let us now consider separately the various inorganic elements of plants.

PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus was discovered about 200 years ago, and from its remarkable properties it was known as the "Son of Satan." It has a solid, waxlike appearance, colorless, if kept in the dark, but turning to a pale yellow on exposure to light ; it is soft, and easily cut.—When exposed to the air, or to any substance from which it can obtain oxygen, it burns, perhaps slowly with a pale blue flame, constituting the phenomenon we style phosphorescence ; at other times furiously, with a white flame of great brilliance. It is therefore kept under water.

Phosphorus is never found pure in nature, but always in composition with other bodies. In the soil it is naturally found with iron or alumina—constituting phosphate of iron or alumina—in plants and animals with lime or magnesia, constituting phosphate of lime or magnesia.

Phosphorus possesses a strong disposition to combine with oxygen, as has been said, producing phosphoric acid. If a piece of this substance be placed under water, and a jet of oxygen be directed against it, it will take fire, and burn most vigorously under the water.—Phosphorus also combines with hydrogen, constituting a gas called phosphuretted hydrogen, which is given off during the decay of animal bodies, and in part constitutes the offensive smell that characterizes such decay.—This gas inflames by contact with the air, and is supposed to form those deceitful, though beautiful lights seen at night, and called Will-o'-the-wisps or Jack-o'-lanterns.

SULPHUR.

Sulphur, by another name, *brimstone*, perhaps more widely known, is a yellow solid substance, often found in its uncombined state. It has a strong affinity for other elements, and with them forms various important compounds. Among these, sulphuric acid, *oil of vitriol*, stands perhaps foremost.—Sulphuric acid is extensively employed in the arts, and is coming to be somewhat used in agriculture. It has been sometimes applied to the soil, diluted largely with water, when fixed lime or magnesia are present ; it is mostly used, however, to dissolve bones previous to their application to the soil.

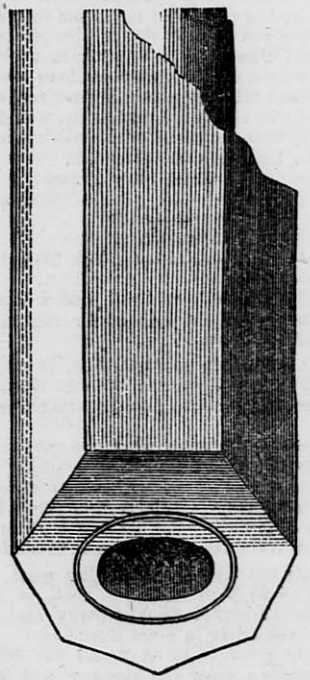
Sulphur combines with hydrogen producing a very offensive gas called sulphuretted hydrogen. The easiest method of ascertaining what the smell of this gas is, is by breaking a rotten egg.

Sulphur or sulphuric acid, with lime, constitutes a substance all are familiar with, gypsum.

CHLORINE.

This substance, when pure, is a gas of a greenish color, much heavier than air. It will support combustion strongly with some substances, feebly with others, and enters into combination directly with metals forming a class of bodies called chlorides. Common salt is composed of this gas united directly with

sodium, so that in technical language, salt is a *chloride of sodium*. Every 100 lbs. of this substance contains 60 lbs. of chlorine. It has been found to promote the germination of seeds, and exerts an influence on vegetation where salt exists in the soil, or is applied as a manure. [Exchange.



Patent Indestructible Water Pipes.

The above cut represents a section of the cement pipe, manufactured in this city, for conveying water. Its great advantage over all metallic conductors is its non-liability to corrosion or oxidation. The tube is constructed of hydraulic cement, enclosed in a sheet iron cylinder, and this again is covered with a thick coating of cement, so that rust or decay is impossible, and the purity of the water secured. This pipe is also cheaper than lead or iron, and may be applied to the construction of baths, water-closets, basins, &c., &c.

Specimens may be seen at the office of this Journal, where further information may be obtained. [Water Cure Jour.

Roman Markets.

Waterton, the naturalist, relates that when in Rome he was more fond of visiting the markets than the repositories of sculpture and paintings. I passed, says he a considerable portion of my time in the extensive bird market of Rome. I must, however, remark, that the studio of Vallati, the renowned painter of wild boars, had great attractions for me ; and I have now at home a wild boar done by him so masterly, that it obtains unqualified approbation from all who inspect it. The bird-market of Rome is held in the environs of the Rotunda, formerly the Pantheon. Nothing astonished me more than the quantities of birds which were daily exposed for sale during the season ; I could often count above four hundred thrushes and blackbirds, and often a hundred robin red-breasts in one quarter of it; with twice as many larks, and other small birds in vast profusion. In the course of one day, seventeen thousand quails have passed the Roman custom house ; these pretty vernal and autumnal travelers are taken in nets of prodigious extent on the shores of the Mediterranean. In the spring of the year and at the close of summer, cartloads of ringdoves arrive at the stalls near the Rotunda. * * * As you enter Rome at the Porto del Popolo, a little on your right, is the great slaughter house, with a fine stream of water running through it. It is probably inferior to none in Italy, for an extensive plan and for judicious arrangements. Here some seven or eight hundred pigs are killed on every Friday during the winter season.

Nothing can exceed the dexterity with which they are dispatched. About thirty of these large and fat black pigs are driven into a commodious pen, followed by three or four men, each with a sharp skewer in his hand, bent at the one end in order that it may be used with advantage. On entering the pen, these performers, who put you vastly in mind of assassins, make a rush at the hogs, each seizing one by the leg, amid a general yell of horror on the part of the victims. Whilst the hog and the man are struggling on the ground, the latter with the rapidity of thought, pushes his skewer betwixt the fore leg and the body, quite into the heart, and there gives it a turn or two. This process is continued until they are all despatched, the brutes sometimes rolling over the butchers, and sometimes the butchers over the brutes, with a yelling enough to stun one's ears. In the meantime the screams become fainter and fainter, and then all is silence on the death of the last pig. A cart is in attendance ; the carcasses are lifted into it, and it proceeds through the streets leaving one or more dead hogs at the door of the different pork shops. No blood appears outwardly, nor is the internal hemorrhage prejudicial to the meat, for Rome cannot be surpassed in the flavor of her bacon, or in the soundness of her hams.

The Guinea Hen: or Pintado.

This bird must be referred to Africa, as the place of its origin. But it has been diffused over a great part of Europe, the West Indies, and the American Continent. The young are considered a great delicacy; and it is said generally formed a part of the Roman feasts. The females lay a larger number of eggs than the common domestic hens. And on this account, the Guinea Hen is particularly raised and kept. It seems to be a restless animal, and is almost constantly in motion.—It is very noisy, and its sounds are harsh and unpleasant. When it is disturbed, it is very clamorous, as if it would raise an alarm for its protection. The Guinea Hen is of a larger body than the more common one; but its wings are quite short. The tail is pendulous like the partridge. It has no feathers on the head, but on the top is a callous protuberance of a conical form. The general color of the plumage is a dark bluish gray.

Telling the Truth.

Among the wilds of this northern country, between New York and the Canada line there are several gentlemen who are large land owners and who are residing upon, or in the vicinity of their property. They are, most of them at any rate, gentlemen of education, cultivated tastes, and refinement of thought, impulse and habits. They are the exotics of the latitude into which they have been transplanted, and look open eyed upon the manners and customs of the indigenous 'humans' with whom they are brought in contact, and sometimes marvel at the close homogenity that exists between all manner of products in their neighborhood.

Not long ago, as the dates will show, a gentleman in New York wrote to his friend away up in the wilderness of the north, just this side of Canada, asking information in behalf of *his* friend who had conceived the notion that it might be fun, or profit, to establish himself in "the diggins" alluded to. The reply of the *resident* gentleman addressed is rich as the compost of the St. Lawrence county swamps! The man who can read it without laughing, we respectfully request to "call at the office and settle!" We *stole* the correspondence from a friend who will be astonished to see it in print; but it is rather too good to keep! It is as follows: [Vermont paper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24th, '52.

MY DEAR HARRY:

A friend of mine who has just disposed of a valuable farm in Wisconsin, is desirous of locating himself some where nearer home. I mentioned your name to him, as the owner of a large tract in ——, and he has requested me to obtain such information, as you may be able to give him, respecting the soil, climate, price of labor, manners, habits of the people, &c., &c., as your long residence there will naturally suggest. If your report is favorable, he will visit your part of the world, in all probability, next summer, and I will recommend him to your kind care and attention.

Most truly yours,

&c., &c.

REPLY.

————, Feb. 29th, 1852.

MY DEAR ——

Yours of the 24th, is received, and I hasten to give you the information desired for the *benefit* of your friend, as follows:

The soil, when you can get at it, is composed principally of conglomerate. viz: a mixture of muck, moss, decayed fern leaves, paving stones and snow.

The face of the country when not covered with snow, is covered with a growth of hemlock, tamarack, spruce and cedar timber, except those portions which the enterprise of former years has attempted to clear—these are covered with stumps, rocks, fallen trees alder bushes, and brambles.

The fruits are various, comprising most of the species found in high latitudes, such as chokecherries. moose-berry, whortle-berry and black Raspberry, the latter in great abundance.

Among the game, is to be found the domestic fowl, the swallow. crow and blue-jay, and in midsummer, the night-hawk and screech-owl.

The animals hunted for their fur, are the cat, the chip-munk. and stray dogs—those chiefly esteemed for their flesh, are the musk-rat, skunk, and wood-chuck.

The fishes embrace a great variety, from the tad-pole to the bull-head—the sucker is salted down for winter use.

The principal articles of consumption, are pork white beans. apple-sass and rye-whiskey.

The principal articles of import, are dried-apples, Buffalo coats, tea, tobacco, cotton-cloth, molasses, bogus cigars and spoilt oysters.

The articles of export are few, being only such things as they don't want themselves—the principal are, convicts to Auburn and Sing-Sing Prisons. and emigrants to California.

The chief productions are, white headed children, which in time grow to be lumbermen, peddlers, deacons, squires, politicians and rogues.

Their means of getting a living are ingenious and varied—the most ostensible, however, is 'dickering,' at which they are very expert, swopping horses. trading cattle, and getting boot.

Their chief amusements in winter, are keeping up a fire. watching the weather, going to funerals, whittling. and breaking steers. In summer these are varied, by getting out manure, hoeing corn, acting as scare-crows, and getting 'down sick,' eating green apples.

The range of domestic duties is confined altogether to chance, and the 'women folks.'

Their principal business is an impertinant interfence into people's affairs to the entire neglect of their own, exaggerating evil reports, throwing obstacles in the way of public improvements, talking politics, and doing chores. The young leave the parental roof at a tender age, and commence on their own hook, pedling pop-corn, gingerbread and molasses candy.

The climate is a cross between Lapland and Siberia, not as cold as the one and a good deal colder than the other, but healthy. The principal diseases, are lame stomach, delirium tremens, and 'folks is sick.'

The articles of luxury, most esteemed, are salt codfish, dried pumpkins and woolen gowns.

The articles of furniture, are a cook-stove, mop-pail and wash-dish.

Their farming implements consist of an axe, a hoe, a log chain, generally *hooked*, and a jack-knife.

Their education is confined to writing their name, guessing off hogs, and making axe helves.

Their moral and religious ideas, are vague and loose. They generally live to a green old age, and die as green as they lived.

The principal places of resort, are the platforms at the railroad depots, barrooms, justices courts, and public and private offices, where they have no business.

Their habits are predatory and migratory

If your friend is a bachelor, it may be interesting to him to know, that the females (with a few exceptions) have no front teeth, but their eye teeth are cut early, and are sharp and well developed.

If there are any points not touched upon, likely to influence him in the choice of a residence, I hope you will have no hesitation in asking further enlightenment. Yours ever,

——— ———.

The Horse—Want of Appetite.

This sometimes arises from over-exertion, or immoderate work, which produces general debility, and of course the whole functions are more or less disturbed, and take on the same morbid action. At other times, it is brought on by suffering the horse to overload the stomach and bowels; by standing in the stable without exercise, and eating immoderately of hay. Want of appetite may d pend on a natural delicacy of the stomach, or on the bad quality of the food.

Bad hay is often eaten with little or no appetite, especially when it has been musty.—When the appetite fails, though the food is good, and the horse has only moderate work, the diet should be changed; a small quantity of straw, cut up with what is called cut feed, would be serviceable; but if the horse has been worked hard, rest, probably, is the only remedy necessary. Young horses sometimes refuse the hay or mangle it, from soreness of the mouth in consequence of changing their teeth. This is sometimes attributed to lampas, and the knife or firing-iron is resorted to; this is a barbarous and cruel practice, and should never be permitted. When a young horse is changing his teeth, the whole mouth becomes red and tender, which makes him fearful of eating hay or unground corn, from the pain it gives him. In all such cases, the horse should be kept on scalded shorts, or cut feed, until the soreness of the mouth is removed. In old horses, when the lampas are down to a level with the front nippers, the part should be washed with a strong solution of burnt alum; or make a decoction of powdered bloodroot, and wash the part night and morning. All serious internal disorders are attended with loss of appetite. Weakness of appetite is often constitutional, and cannot be cured; yet it may be palliated: when such a horse is wanted only for moderate work, his appetite may be greatly improved by careful feeding, good grooming, and a well-ventilated stable. The food must be of the best quality, and the water pure and not too cold or hard; he should have but little food at a time, but more frequently. He should never have more, but rather less food put before him at a time than he is inclined to eat; and if at any time he is found to leave food in the manger, it should be taken out, and, after keeping him without food for a short time, some fresh hay, oats, or shorts may be given. The rack, manger, and every part of the stall should be kept clean; and when taken out for exercise or work, the stall should be well swept out, the old litter spread out to dry, and that part unfit for use taken way. At night, some clean, fresh straw should be placed under him. A change of food is often useful, especially when green food or carrots can be obtained. It is the custom in many stables to collect the bedding, after it has been saturated with the fluids of the excrement and urine, and place it under the manger, thus submitting the horse to the noxious vapors, that arise from the filthy mass. Is it to be wondered at, that the poor animal should drag out such a miserable existence?

[Veterinary Jour.

Fruit Trees.—If the bark on your fruit trees is affected by moss, scrape it off, destroy, the moss by burning, and give the body of the tree a dressing of a mixture composed of 1 gallon soft soap, 1 lb. flour of sulphur, and 1 qt. of salt, well stirred together—to be put on with a hard brush. Such dressings destroy the tendency of the trees to become mossy, destroy the germ of insects which may be lodged in the bark, and encourage a healthful growth the ensuing spring. [Am. Farmer.

Superficial Farming.

A prominent cause of small profits and poor success in many of our farmers, is the parsimonious application of capital, in manures, implements, physical force, and convenient buildings. In their eagerness to save at the tap, they waste freely at the bung. They remind us of the cultivator who candidly admitted his unprofitable system of farming; "but," said he, "I am not yet rich enough to be economical." We observe by a late number of the Mark-Lane Express, that the present *medium* estimate in England, of the capital required to carry on the business of a farm, is £8 (about $40) per acre, "and no prudent man *ought* to rent more than he has that amount, at least, of available capital to go on with; for a smaller possession, with ample means to manage it, will yield better returns than a large quantity of land inadequately stocked." Now, some of our best farms can be *bought* for about the same sum that the English farms are *rented*, and if the above remark is applied to purchasing, instead of renting, it will constitute excellent advice to Americans. This is a subject for a large volume; and we have only space now to say, that if the landowner has not suitable buildings, the value of the grain and fodder wasted in consequence, would soon pay for them; and the food and flesh wasted by exposed and shivering animals would soon pay for them a second time. The want of manure will prevent the value of crops from rising higher than the cost of cultivating them; and the want of heavy crops to feed animals, will preclude keeping enough to make plenty of manure. In other words, a poor and badly cultivated farm will react, and only support a poor and badly-fed race of animals and men—just in the same way that a fertile and thoroughly tilled piece of land will sustain animals enough to manure it and keep up its fertility, and men enough to give it thorough tillage. [Albany Cultivator.

New Virtue in Coffee.—The London Medical Gazette gives the result of numerous experiments with roasted coffee, proving that it is the most powerful means not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee roaster beeing carried through it, containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room exposed to the effluvium occasioned by the clearing out of a dung pit, so that sulphurretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed within half a minute, on the employment of three ounces of fresh roasted coffee, whilst the other parts of the house were permanently cleaned of the same smell by being simply traversed with the coffee roaster, although the cleaning of the dung pit continued for several hours after.

The best mode of using the coffee as a disinfectant is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate, until it assumes a dark brown tint, when it is fit for use. Then sprinkle it in sinks or cess pools, or lay it on a plate in the rooms which you wish to have purified. Coffee acid or coffee oil acts more readily in minute quantities.

My Favorite Manures.—An intelligent farmer, writing in a late number of the Albany Cultivator, decides in favor of horse manure and guano as *the* fertilizers of the soil.—He says:

Good horse manure and guano, in my opinion, are the only real general manures applicable to all soils and all crops. They each contain all the elements of nutrition in proper proportions for the immediate use by plants. I have said they are applicable to all soils; of course I mean to all soils that require manure. It would be folly to apply either to a soil already surcharged with nutrition. And we have all seen soils that were not benefitted by either of them. The reason is, that they already possess too much of nutritious matter: they are unable to *digest it;* they require a remedy for dyspepsia. Generally a free application of lime to such soils will render them highly fertile. It seems to stimulate the creative powers of the soil, and then to make them capable of preparing the rude elements contained in it as food for plants.

Cochineal.

It is not uncommon, among those unacquainted with the source from which this exquisite and highly valuable coloring material is derived, to suppose that it is a vegetable production, grown and cultivated in the tropical climates. Such, however, is not the fact, for it is an animal product. Cochineal, as known in commerce, consists of nothing more nor less than the dead bodies of inconceivable numbers of small insects. These insects are so minute as to resemble, when thrown together in quantities, small grain, and hence, probably, the popular error.

The Cochenial insect has been known for two or three hundred years for its valuable

coloring properties. Special attention is paid to their propagation in several parts of the world, but we believe the largest proportion of the quantity brought to market comes from Mexico. The insect is raised in Georgia and Alabama as well as in some of the West Indies, but the quantity produced in those parts is small, compared with the supply from Mexico. The state of Oxaca, in Mexico, is where the breeding of Cochineal is carried on to the greatest extent. The insects feed upon the flowers of a wild fig-tree called nopal, a species of the cactus. The plant has many stems, upon which buds appear having prickles upon their ends. These buds expand into wide thick leaves, from which the Cochineal insect extracts juice—its sustenance. The nopal is easily cultivated from cuttings, it being only necessary to plant a stem in the ground to have it take root, and grow finely. Cuttings are sufficiently grown for the insects, in eighteen months after planting. In Oxaca there are large plantations devoted to the production of Cochineal. The nopal cuttings are planted two feet apart, and upon some of the stems little nests of cotton are placed on the side towards the rising sun ; in these nests a female insect is placed. The female, after laying about one thousand eggs in the nest, dies, her dead body becoming a covering and protection to the eggs, until hatched. Six generations of these insects are produced every season. The young, as soon as they leave the shells, work their way out and commence feeding. They are at first so minute as to be invisible, except with a microscope. In a little while more their skins harden, forming a cocoon, from which they soon emerge again into the chrysalis state, and then become perfect insects.

When the proper season arrives for gathering the Cochineal, which is in December, the Indian women go patiently to work, using a knife or brush, scraping the insects off from the plants, into their aprons and baskets.—When a large quantity is collected the insects are roasted alive in an oven, which of course deprives them of life, and dries them, when they are ready for market.

Cochineal is one of the most universal coloring materials now used. Unmixed with other matter it produces a beautiful purple color. United with a solution of tin and muriatic acid a splendid scarlet is made, altogether inimitable by any other process.

People are little apt to consider how much they are indebted for comforts and enjoyments, to the insect kingdom. The world is full of them, and they are constantly at work, in some way, for man's benefit, yet they are little appreciated. [Exchange.

Novel Employment of India-Rubber.—An ingenious discovery, by which india-rubber and gutta-percha are rendered applicable to the formation of artificial features and to the covering of artificial limbs has been made by Mr. F. Gray, of Cork-street, London. By this discovery, the necessity of what is called the Taliacotian operation, in supplying the place of a lost nose to a face, is removed, for that feature can be formed, and, as if it were grafted on the integuments in such a manner as closely to resemble nature. The human ear can also be closely imitated by the substance, which perfectly resembles the natural skin and is almost equally flexible. So complete is the deception, that, without the closest inspection, it is nearly impossible to discover that art has superceded nature. This invention is among those which prove the variety of uses to which the materials employed in it can be applied.

A Short Lecture to Young Men and to Young Women too.—In Hunt's Merchant's Magazine we find a great deal of practical good sense, but the following advice to young men, which we clip from its pages, is particularly excellent :

"Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your own engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person *look* him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.—If one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency, with tranquillity of mind. Never play at any kind of game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out of it. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young to spend when you are old."

If you would know the value of money go and try to borrow some—for he that goes borrowing goes sorrowing.

HORTICULTURE.

Brief Horticultural Notes—No. 6.

BY JOHN A. KENNICOTT, M. D.

I am afraid of being too prolix, as I have never learned that great accomplishment of a good writer—"the art to blot"—and by the way, I am unfortunate in quotations—even my mis-quotation in the May number is misprinted. But I ought not to blame the printer, for the truth is, *I do* write a miserable cramped and crabbed hand—and I have been rather remiss in my duties also, as I have a great many "irons in the fire"—but I will try to do more hereafter.

The farmers of Illinois meet in convention at the Capital of our State, next week, to compare opinions in regard to AN INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, which we hope our law-makers will create during this extra Session. I intend to be with them, in that long delayed work. Perhaps I may make a letter or two from Springfield interesting to Wisconsin readers. We shall see—and now for a desultory lecture on

PRUNING ORCHARDS.

Every "old countryman" and too many men, born under our clear skies, will tell you to *prune your trees* and "let in the sun."—But don't you do any such thing; but let the tops grow, as nature points the way, and KEEP THE SUN OUT. The more wood the better; provided the WOOD-SYSTEM is not retarding the FRUIT-SYSTEM too much. But cutting out the branches is no way to induce fruitfulness, but the right way to prevent it, and *increase* the effort to make wood. The leaves of a tree are its STOMACH AND LUNGS, and you might as well deprive an animal of these, and expect him to live, as to hope that a tree will flourish without foliage—though the animal would die immediately, and it sometimes takes years to kill the tree, by lopping off branches, because it can produce new organs, and the BARK will act as lungs, until "water-sprouts" and "suckers" can be produced.

If you find a branch where not needed, before cutting it off, see if you can train it so as to occupy a vacant space, for you can not have too many branches, provided they do not interfere with each other, and these can never be too near the earth, in a well shaped upright tree.

I would have my PEACHES and CHERRIES "pyramids based on earth" and I would never have to exceed three feet of naked stem in any fruit tree. You never want to "drive under" your fruit trees—this notion is all nonsense.

If your trees make wood too fast, and put off the season of fruitfulness, unreasonably long, instead of removing the portions which are to bear fruit, stop the inordinate nourishment from the soil, by root-pruning—cutting through the roots in November—or by pinching off the shoots in summer—say August, and thereby aiding the development of fruit buds, instead of wood buds. But if you have the right sorts you will have fruit soon enough, without resorting to any of these methods.

If a tree has been properly pruned in the nursery, you have seldom much use for a pruning knife, as long as the tree remains healthy and grows freely—pare off broken limbs, cut away one, that you can not train where it should go, or that rubs against another, and, if not over half an inch in diameter, do this any time, when the weather is warm—spring or summer; but if the branch to be removed is large, autumn or early spring are the best seasons, and you should have some grafting wax, or, what is better, some Shell-Lac varnish to cover the wound. Shell-Lac varnish is made by dissolving the Shell-Lac in Alcohol—in warm weather, this is easily done, in three or four days. To make it in winter you should set your bottle near the fire, where the heat is equal to 75° to 85°—or summer heat. The solution should be a saturated one, and kept well stopped. You can put it on with a brush or a bit of rag rolled on a stick.

☞ Mr. C. A. DeCoudres has one peach tree which withstood the severe winter, and is now in blossom—the only one, we believe in this section.

[Ozaukee Blade.

BURNT BONES FOR THE PEAR TREE.—We can bear testimony to the value of the bone black of sugar refineries as a special manure for the pear tree. A peck mixed in the soil of a hole three feet in diameter, in which the tree is planted, gives great depth of verdure, and augments both the size and flavor of the fruit. It is probable that the new native phosphate now found in New Jersey and Lake Champlain, will be eagerly sought after by pear cultivators as being the food of pears —*par excellence.* [Horticulturist.

QUINCES LOVE SALT. — The quince tree seems to have a constitutional fondness for salt. We have never seen such superb specimens of this fruit, and such general luxuriance of the trees as at Newport, R. I.—on the sea coast. A gentleman who noticed this fact several years ago, told us lately that he had profited by the hint, in giving to each of his trees a top-dressing of two quarts of coarse salt every spring. By scattering the salt over the surface it dissolves slowly, and does no harm whatever to the roots, but makes both foliage and fruit much more healthy. [Ib.

POTASH A PROPER FOOD FOR GRAPE VINES.—Having, last year seen it stated in a paper, that the ashes of grape vines contained a large amount of potash, I caused three vines, of the same size, to be planted in boxes filled with equal quantities of earth, in which I noted the following results:

No. 1, was supplied, when necessary, with pure water, and in a given time, it increased 6 inches in length.

No. 2, was watered with a solution of whale-oil soap and in the same length of time acquired 9 inches of growth.

And No. 3, I watered with a decoction of potash, and within the same period as above, it grew 18 inches in length!

By the beginning of November, No. 1, and No. 2, dropped their leaves and showed no signs of fruit, whereas No. 3, retained its leaves three weeks later, and in the course of the season shot forth several bunches of fruit, which, of course, were not suffered to grow. This shows the importance of knowing what kinds of salts go to form wood and fruit, in order that we may apply such manures to the soil as the vine or fruit trees require.

I wish we could have full analyses made of our great staple, Indian corn, including the grain, cob, stalk and blades.

ROSWELL L. COLT.

Patterson, N. J.

[Agriculturist.

Lying rides on debt's back.

MULCHING TOMATOES.—There exists in the minds of cultivators a great difference of opinion with regard to the best method of managing the tomato. Some tie them up on bushes, while most people allow nature to take its own course.

Now, sir, my method is to cultivate well, till the vines get large enough to begin to lean and spread, then to hoe the ground over fresh, and cover the entire surface, one or two inches thick at least, with clean straw.

This proves beneficial in keeping down the weeds, in retaining moisture, and in keeping the fruit perfectly clean. I tried the above method last year, at the suggestion of a friend and was perfectly satisfied with the result.

[Cor. N. E. Farmer.

LEAF BLIGHT IN THE PEAR AND PLUM.—F. R. Elliott says: "The leaf-blight has been more extended in the pear and plum this season, than in any previous one in Ohio. Application of common salt and wood-ashes to one tree, and wood-ashes alone to another plum tree, have rendered them free from leaf-blight, and a continued healthy appearance throughout the season. Application of poudrette, ground bones, ashes and lime, all mingled, have rendered pear trees healthy and free from leaf-blight, while those 30 feet distant, without such application have been affected.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY.—This fine variety of the pear, so peculiarly adapted to the quince stock, is remarkable for its early productiveness. The N. E. Farmer states that two trees were bought in the autumn of 1848, by J. Washburn, of Plymouth, Mass., for $1,-25 each. The next season he received a $6 premium for a select dozen of pears which they bore, and $3 for the pears. It is scarcely necessary to say that their cultivation was by no means neglected.

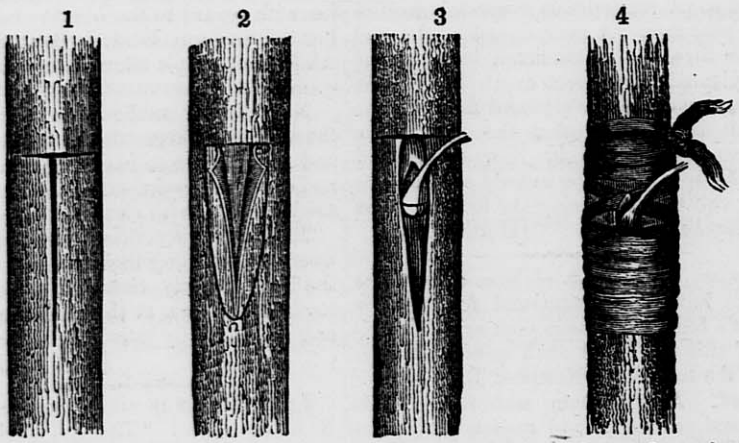
CAUTION IN APPLYING SALT TO FRUIT TREES.—Common salt may be scattered on the surface of the ground at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre, with perfect safety, so far as vegetables are concerned; but it is a dangerous substance to apply to fruit trees.

[Gard. Chronicle.

GRAFTING VINES.—The best time to graft the grape vine is not when the sap begins to rise, for this is of all periods the most improper. Let the vines break into leaf, and then you may graft either on the old or young wood with every chance of success. [Ibid.

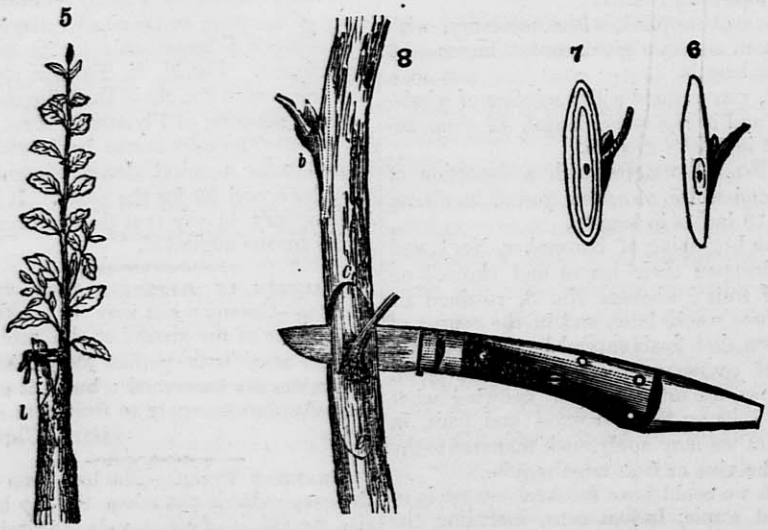
At the working man's house hunger looks in but never enters.

BUDDING OR INOCULATING.



EXPLANATION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.—Fig. 1, shows the bark of the stock cut in the form of T. Fig. 2, represents the bark raised from the wood and rolled back on either side to receive the bud. Fig. 3, the bud in its place ready for the bandage. Fig. 4, the bud tied in its place.

Fig. 5, shows the bud tied to the stock after it has started to grow and the line *l*, where the stock is subsequently to be cut off. Fig. 6. shows a bud with the wood taken out. Fig. 7, a bud with the wood in. Fig. 8, represents a shoot, having upon it two buds, and the manner of cutting them off. The knife should enter the bark at *c* about three fourths of an inch above the bud, and come out about the same distance below at *e*. The dotted line along the base of the but *b*, indicates the depth of the incision to be made in cutting the bud from the shoot.



This is one of the most important operations pertaining to Horticulture. For the speedy and sure propagation of trees, it has some decided advantages over grafting; as it only requires a single bud, and if a bud fail the first time others can be afterwards inserted the same season—or if the operation fail entirely one seasen the growth of the stalk is not lost as where grafting fails. The two conditions of plants indispensable to success in budding are—1, *a thrifty growth of the stalk so that the bark will peel easily*; 2, *good ripe buds*, which may generally be known by the perfect develop-

ment of the young buds at the base of the leaves, and by the shield or bark to which the buds are attached, separating easily from the wood—and in short by the general firmness and ripeness of the shoots. Those buds near the middle of the shoots are most esteemed.

Plums and Cherries should be budded early, whilst Peaches do best when set the latter part of August—and in fact are often budded in September.

Apples and Pears can be set from the commencement of the budding season—that is if the buds be ripe—until the last of August; though the first half of August is generally the best time. The time for commencing operations in the budding line, varies considerably according to the seasons—it answering as well to begin the 15th or 20th of July, in some seasons, as the first of August in others.

Before commencing operations it will be necessary to have your stalk in readiness, and to provide yourself with a thin-bladed knife, and a supply of strings for tying up the buds.

Bass or other matting, such as is used around furniture, the inner bark of trees like bass, linden and elm may be used for bands; also cotton wicking, woolen yarn or strips of cloth from the tailors. Matting and bark should be wet before using. In budding, the first thing is to prepare 'a stick of buds'—that is to take off a thrifty shoot of this year's growth, and after cutting off the upper, unripe portion of it, to clip off the leaves, leaving about half an inch of their footstalks on the shoots, as in Fig. **8.** Having selected a smooth place in the stalk, preferring the North or North East side, make a perpendicular incision through the bark an inch or an inch and a half in length, and at the top of this a cross cut, so that the wholeshall form a T, as in Fig. **1.** With the point of your knife blade, or with the haft of your budding-knife, if you have one, raise or loosen the bark from the stalk each side of the incision—being very careful not to bruise either the bark or sap wood beneath as in Fig **2.**—As speedily as possible, and with a clean smooth cut, take off a bud, as in Fig **8,** from your stick of buds with a thin slice of the wood attached. When this wood is loose it is better to remove it, which may be done by putting the edge of the knife under the wood, between it and the bark and lifting it up, taking care not to pull out the root of the bud. Having ascertained that it is about the right length, lift up the bark at the top of the cut and insert the bud, which with the aid of the footstalk should then be pushed down to the bottom of the incision. If the top of the bud reaches above the cross cut it should be cut off so as to fit exactly, as in Fig. **3.** A bandage, as in Fig. **4,** should now be tied evenly and snugly over the whole (saving the bud and foot stalk, which must be left exposed,) extending a little above and below the wound. Care and expedition must be used in the operation to have it succeed well, as if the parts are bruised or suffered to become dry they will not unite. If the footstalk remains fresh and green until it drops, or at the end of about two weeks the bud is seen to be very plump, it indicates that the bud has taken, but if it withers up it shows the contrary. In two or three weeks, or as soon as the union between the bud and stalk is perfect, the bandage should be loosened and if the stock has swelled much it should be entirely taken off. The band needs to remain on the cherry longer than on other stocks. In the spring, from the bursting of buds to the time when leaves reach half their size, cut off the stock in which the bud is good, to within two or three inches of the bud and when the bud has started, if it inclines off, tie it to the stump as represented in Fig. **5.** Rub off the sprouts from the stock so as to throw all the growth into the bud. After the bud has got fairly started, say the latter part of June or first of July, cut the old stock off down even with the bud, in a sloping direction, as at *l*, Fig. **5,** when it will soon be covered with young bark.

We have endeavored to explain the process of budding so fully and plain, that with the aid of the illustrations, any person of ordinary understanding, need not doubt his ability to perform the operation successfully; and we most earnestly urge our agricultural friends to make themselves practically familiar with the subject.

FRESH MANURE NOT GOOD FOR THE VINE.—In all warm countries, where we may suppose the culture of the vine to be best understood, the opinion universally prevails that fresh manure ought not to be used, or if it be so, that it should be applied in the autumn after the vintage, so as to be in a great measure decomposed, and incorporated with the soil before the ascent of the sap in the spring. This practice is occasionally followed in the Rhinegau where a strong prepossession exists in favor of manuring the vineyards, and where small quantities of litter are spread around the roots of the vines; but the best authors concur in recommending that all the manure employed should be first duly fermented, at whatever time it may be used.

The vine dressers of France generally object to manure altogether. The poet Virgil, however, recommends it in some lines which should be committed to memory by all who grow the vine:

"Next; when you layers in your vineyard make,
Mix some rich dung, and shells and pebbles break,
Spread the good soil with lib'ral hand around,
And trench them deeply in the lightened ground;

Superfluous moisture thus glides through the earth,
And healthy vapors aid the tender birth."

These are wise maxims, and no modern discovery is at variance with them.

We find described, two other modes of budding, which seem to be synonymous however; one in Lindley's Horticulture called Flute Budding, Fig. 1, and the other, Fig. 2, in the water Cure journal called Annular Budding, both of which we publish, more for the benefit of the curious than to introduce them to public favor.

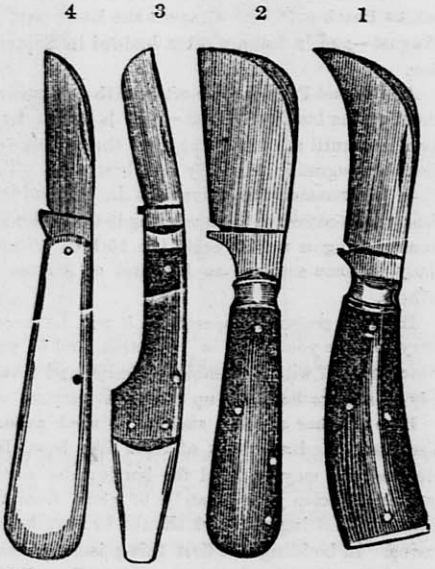
Fig. 1.

"*Flute-Budding* is not practised in this country, but deserves to be mentioned.—It consists of peeling off a ring of bark from the stock, just below a terminal bud; replacing it by a similar ring, with a bud or two upon it, taken from a scion; and binding down the whole.—This is performed only in the spring, and has the advantage of being so contrived that the stranger bud is placed immediately below that part of a branch where processes of organization are most active, namely, below a central bud of the stock; and from occupying all the circumference, it must necessarily receive the whole of the alimentary and organized matter sent downwards by the bud. It is employed in in Bavaria for the Mulberry."

Fig. 2.

"*Annular Budding* fig. 2, is applied with success to trees of hard wood and thick bark, or those which, like the walnut, have buds so large as to render the common mode of budding difficult and uncertain. A ring of bark is taken from the stock *a*, and one of equal size containing a bud, *b*, from the scion. If the stock be larger than the scion, an entire ring will not be taken off, but only what may be filled by the ring of bark from the scion. If the ring of bark from the scion be too large for the stock, it will be reduced so as to just enclose the stock. When thus fitted, tie with matting and cover the wound with clay or grafting-wax, and the work is done."

Pruning and Budding Knives.



These instruments, as denoted by Nos. 1, 2, and 4, are of good and convenient form for pruning young trees and are made strong and heavy for that purpose.

No. 3 represents the best and most approved form for budding. The edge of the blade is rounded at the point, and will shut up as a pocket knife. At the other end is permanently fixed a thin flat ivory lifter, with which the bark is loosened and raised, after being cut to receive the bud.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

Grease your Trees.

Friend Miller—After settling in the village where I now reside, I planted a beautiful elm tree in the street, in front of one of my lots. I prized the tree very highly, and was anxious to protect it from the depredations of horses and other animals running at large.

I placed a large post upon each of two sides, and nailed boards upon them sufficiently high to protect the tree from all animals running at large, except horses. How to protect it from their encroachments was the question, as the tree was in front of a store,

and persons would be apt to tie their horses to the posts by its side. It then occurred to me, that when I was a boy, I had heard "smart young men" say, that if tallow was rubbed upon a horses teeth, he would not eat hay. Thinking that trees could be protected from the depredations of horses, as well as hay, I took advantage of the hint, and rubbed tallow upon the tree above the posts and boards. The result was truly astonishing.—The horses were not only kept at bay, but the growth of the body of the tree, where the tallow was applied, was certainly one-third greater than the portions of the trunk above or below, and was observed by every person who noticed the tree, which was a splendid specimen of forest growth. The tallow, which I applied in a soft state, seemed to penetrate the bark of the tree, which was threreby softened and relaxed ; and which consequently expanded and permitted a more free and healthy circulation of the sap, causing a more thrifty growth of the wood, enabling the tree better to withstand the storms in the open country, to which it was unaccustomed in its forest home. The bilge upon the tree is about five feet above the ground. I afterwards made the same application to the bodies of my fruit trees, and I think I shall witness the same result in their increased growth. Besides the increase in the size of the tree, the tallow or oil, (either of which I think may be used with success,) gives the bark a fine glossy appearance, and renders the body less liable to the attacks of insects. This may be an old story to you and many of your readers ; but it is not so with me. It was a discovery of my own, and one which was the result of mere accident. It was "killing two birds with one stone" in the true sense of the word. If it has been long known to you or any of your correspondents, I should be pleased to hear something upon the subject through the columns of your paper.

Yours very truly,

SOLOMON LOMBARD.

Greenbush, Wis., June.

A little neglect can do a great mischief—for want of a nail the shoe was lost, for the want of a shoe the horse was lost, for the want of a horse the rider was lost.

For the Wisconsin & Iowa Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.

The Horticultural Society of this City had a very creditable show on Wednesday of this week. The display of Roses was magnificent, and of other cut flowers quite respectable ; also good show of Green House Plants. The attendance was great—a perfect jam of delighted visitors.

But I am forgetting to mention the fine strawberries, and abundant early vegetables. Green peas being too common in market, to deserve a place in the exhibition. Strawberries are also plentiful and cheap—principally from the "Cottage Garden" I think. Mr. Ridgley and S. Francis have very fine ornamental grounds, with a great variety of choice flowering shrubs and plants. I am glad to see such taste in the Capital of Suckerdom.

Our convention has closed its labors after five busy and interesting sessions ; and our memorial has been introduced into the House of Representatives. We look for no immediate fruit. But we now *know* that the old colleges can not get the funds belonging to the whole educational interest of the State. Our opponents have delayed the realization of our hopes, and ruined their own. But we can wait—wait and hope !

KENDALL, Kendall Co., Ill., June 11, 1852.

MARK MILLER, Esq.—Has any one in your State ever fruited the Almond out of doors. I saw trees growing finely at Mr. Bell's Nursery some years ago, and was informed that they had blossomed, but never bore any fruit.

Peach trees are poor property here, seldom giving any fruit, except in a few places. The last winter has killed many of the trees, and many look sorry enough—hardly one leaf to a limb. On many trees all the fruit-buds were killed ; on some, a few only escaped.—At some of my neighbor's, while many of their trees were entirely killed, or badly killed, yet a few trees were loaded with fruit blossoms. My Peach trees as a lot, don't average one live fruit-bud to each tree—a few only having any, say 2 to 6, and one had about one dozen. I shall not have as many *Peaches*, as I ought to have *bushels* of them, if they had done well.

We are greatly plagued with Caterpillars, &c., on our fruit-trees, and it seems as though new kinds came every year. We have 'the Caterpillar,' and also several different kinds of them with no webs or tents—and among others *Attacus Cecropia* found on Apple, Pear, Plum, Black-walnut, and I think also, on the Cherry—the Catterpillars of A. C., come in July and August—are 2½ to 3 inches long—as large as the Potato Worm, and are very destructive, stripping trees entirely in a very short time. *Attacus Polyphemus* is also found here; I think it is on the Hazel here; Dr. Harris says it is on Oaks, Elms, and Lime trees or Basswood, in Massachusetts. I have found Catterpillars answering the description, on Hazel bushes one or two years, and have raised both kinds from cocoons last year, and this year. Are you acquainted with these Catterpillars? If you wish, I will send you a description of them. I have made notes for a few years past of every kind of such varmints that I have seen. We have two or three kinds of borers. One which lives in the *trunk*, called *Spada Bivittata* of Say. It seems as tho' another kind which is found on the limbs and which bores behind the buds, does the boring while in its perfect state as a beetle. I have found several of them lately, and found also new holes begun, and bored in about the depth of their heads—and there are one or more kinds of beetles called Elaters or Spring Beetles, or Click Beetles. Our Grape Vines are troubled with Catterpillars of *Philampelus Achemon* of Drury, in July and August—they are 3 inches or more long. If you have Dr. Harris' "Treatise on Insects of New England, Injurious to Vegetation." I will some time give you a list of such of them as are found here, and you can find his descriptions. I have not time now to add more, and remain

Yours Respectfully,

E. S. L. RICHARDSON.

For remarks see Editor's Table.

CHICKENS VS. THE CURCULIO.—We clip the following from a communication of A. G. Sumner, Esq., of Ravenscroft South Carolina, which appeared in the Pendleton "Farmer & Planter," recently:

"For plums, apricots and nectarines, so liable to the attacks of the curculio, there is no remedy but *poultry*. Plant these where your poultry have a daily run among them. I have adopted this plan, and have not found a single tree attacked by the root-worm in my grounds. It takes more than a dozen hens, and a gouty old cock, to keep a few acres of these delicate trees clear of their enemies; a flock of 100 is not too many."

CHIDHAM WHEAT. — We have received from England, two bushels of this very choice white wheat. It was exhibited from the royal farm, Windsor, by his royal highness, Prince Albert, and was one of the best English varieties; weighed 66½ lbs. per bushel. The following is an extract from a letter written by the gentleman who raised the wheat:

"I have forwarded two bushels of the best Chidham wheat I have left, the same as sent to Gen. Weymess, for his royal highness, Prince Albert, at seed time. You may be certain it is the same description as that shown at the Crystal Palace. I have sown no other sort of wheat for the last thirty years, and have grown it several times *from one grain*, that it might be true. The sample sent, tho' equally true and clean, is hardly so bright and blooming as most of it was which I sold for seed."

The wheat received is very fine indeed, resembling somewhat the best samples of the Soule's variety. Should it succeed well here, it will prove a very valuable addition to our choice wheats.

It will be distributed to gentlemen who will cultivate it carefully, and furnish the society with the results of cultivation and a sample of the crop. [Jour. N. Y. State Ag. Soc.

RAIN WATER IS THE PUREST IN NATURE.—It is not generally known, says the Albany Register, that rain water, when protected from the atmosphere, is the purest, healthiest, and sweetest water in use. Mr. J. S. Van Rensselaer has for a great number of years used it for drinking, and culinary purposes, at his late residence, No. 169 State street, and could never meet with any he considered as good. He was first informed of its quality by a sea captain who used it in his voyages from the United States to the West Indies, and who found that by carefully preserving it from exposure, casks which had been shipped at Key West and made their outward voyage, were, on their return to New York, found to be as pure and good as the day they were put on board. Acting on this suggestion, Mr. Van Rensselaer built two cisterns in his yard, covered, cemented and air tight, one of which acted as a reservoir, communicating with the other, from which it was conducted into the dwelling. The cisterns were capable of hold-

ing seventy-five hogsheads, and from the time of their erection long since, Mr. Van Rensselaer has had a bounteous supply of pure, soft, and excellent water.

The only communication with the air was by the pipe which conducted the water from the roof; every rain refreshed the supply and as it was drawn from the bottom of the cistern, the temperature was cool and pleasant. Rain water, as is known, is the purest in nature.

In this case it was conducted from a high slate roof on which no dirt could well accumulate, and the cisterns had required cleaning but once in six years, and then from no defect in the water; at no time has that been disturbed, or lost in the least its pure and wholesome taste, and that flat and rainy taste peculiar to it when caught in open vessels has never been noticed:

It is strange that these simple and interesting facts are not more generally known and acted on; were it so our citizens on the hill might now be supplied with an abundance of water, instead of suffering as they are from the drouth. The cost of cisterns does not exceed $75, and to places where there is a deficiency of good water, we commend this cheap and effectual plan of obtaining it.

Manufacture of Zinc Paints in New Jersey.—It is well known that extensive operations have been entered into at Sterling Sussex Co., New Jersey, with a view of manufacturing on a large scale the oxide of zinc from the celebrated red zinc ore which occurs abundantly at that locality. The process by which the oxide of zinc is prepared is exceedingly interesting. The mineral consists of oxide of iron, manganese, and oxide of zinc, or oxide of zinc and Franklinite. The ore is first roasted, and the Franklinite picked out. It is then pulverized and mixed with a small proprortion of anthracite of charcoal as a flux; and about forty pounds is used as a charge for a cylindrical retort made of clay, three and a half feet in length, and 8 inches in diameter. The retort is placed in a reverbatory furnace horizontally, one end being exposed by an opening in the furnace wall: a sheet-iron receiver is attached to the mouth of the retort, having an opening at the neck to admit atmospheric air. The receiver is enlarged by flexible tubes that serve as additional receivers and also to carry off the carbonic oxide.—When the proper heat is applied the zinc is set free from the ore, and conveyed into the receiver as a vapor of zinc, where, meeting the current of atmospheric air, from which it takes up the oxygen, it falls at once as a beautiful powder of pearly whiteness. The metallic zinc is made in the same manner, with the exception that in the latter case the air necessary to form the oxide is entirely excluded.

The demand for the oxide of zinc at present is greater than the supply, and the company are constantly enlarging their works. It is used extensively as a substitute for white-lead in the manufacture of India-rubber goods, but its chief value is as paint. In France it has to a great extent taken the place of lead paints, and is being rapidly introduced in the United States. The advantages of zinc as a paint over white lead, in addition to the comparative security of the workmen from disease are, that the action of gases will not change it, while lead paint is turned black by sulphuretted hydrogen; it is perfectly and dazzingly white. It gives to a wall the lustre of porcelain, and may be washed without risk. It is ground in spirits of turpentine, and mixed with varnish to give it a body and consistency. The red oxide of zinc also makes an excellent, quickly drying red paint. By adding lamp-black, Prussian-blue, and other colors, any shade of paint may be readily obtained, free from the disadvantages of lead.

Noiseless Carriage-wheels and Horse-shoes.—In the Mining Journal of July 22d, 1851, we noticed the introduction of some improvements in the construction of wheels for carriages, by A. Smith, which were likely to prove of much value to the public, as not only adding greatly to traveling over paved streets, from their being perfectly noiseless, but from their combining a much greater degree of safety. The principle consists in forming the hoop or tire of two separate layers of galvanized iron, which are riveted together, and re-galvanized in the mass; this division of parts cutting off all vibrations when travelling over the roughest stones. Mr. Smith has also applied the principle to springs, in which each plate is galvanized separately, and can never rust. The axle is also metal, and is itself lubricating, and not liable to heat; the whole secures a degree of quiet, ease and safety hitherto unattained. We have been led to notice these ingenious improvements, from the fact that the patentee, having produced a noiseless carriage, found that the horses' feet made more noise than ever, and, seeking for a remedy has applied the same principle to the horse-shoe. This is effected in the most simple manner, by making the shoes in two thicknesses of galvanized metal, then riveting them together, and re-galvanizing. A horse equipped in these pumps trots over the granite streets of London as softly as if he was on bowling green. [London Mining Jour.

EDUCATIONAL.

CONDUCTED BY J. L. ENOS.

School Celebrations.

Among the many opposing influences which we meet with at almost every step, in our efforts to elevate the character of our common schools and extend their field of usefulness, it is believed that no one is more all-pervading and paralysing in its effects, than the state of apathy which exists among the people with reference to this subject.

Although we are aware that much has been done toward producing a more healthful state of public sentiment upon the question of educational improvement, yet we are forced to admit that the evil of indifference still exists to a great extent. A majority of our school houses are still its monuments; and no less palpable evidence of its prevalence and influences, are to be found in the administration of our school system, by many of our districts and their officers. We find the evidences of its existance in some form, and to a greater or less extent, in almost every school district; and every Town Superintendent can but feel that, through its influence much of the effort now put forth in this cause, though directed by the most consummate wisdom and enlightened philanthropy, must fail of producing its desired results.

The inquiry thus addresses itself to us with peculiar force; what remedy shall we apply, or what means shall we use to remove or mitigate this evil? What measures can we take to secure the attention of the whole people to this subject? How shall we find access to their minds, and produce such a lasting conviction of the magnitude and importance of the interests involved in this subject, as will dissipate this apathetic indifference, enlist the interest of every citizen in behalf of the common schools, and result in universal and vigorous action for their improvement?

In our opinion "school celebrations" in connection with the many other agencies now in operation, may contribute essentially to the accomplishment of these objects.

From a careful, and somewhat extensive knowledge of the practical results of such celebrations, we feel authorized to enumerate the following, as prominent among their many advantages, as one of the instrumentalities by which the right spirit may be disseminated among the people upon this subject.

They present the best opportunity to urge upon the consideration of the people the subject of popular education, by addresses from enlightened friends of the cause, and the most effectual method of bringing all the patrons of the schools under the influence of those addresses.

They bring before the people the actual comparative condition of their schools and excite on the part of teachers, pupils and their parents, an active spirit of generous emulation.

They will enable the public to form a just estimate of the vast difference between good and bad teachers, to canvass and determine their relative merits, to duly appreciate the one, and to detect the quackery of the other.

The opportunity which they afford the public for witnessing the practical results of the different modes of instruction pursued, prepares the teachers and the people to pass an intelligent verdict upon every question relative to the proposed improvements in the methods of teaching.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMON SCHOOLS.—The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania showing that there are in that State:

Schools,	9,302
Teachers,	10,629
At average of salary for the males, $18,19, per month; for female teachers, 10,19.	
Male scholars,	247,404
Female do	206,336
Cost of teaching each scholar per month 43 3-4 ct.	
The amount of tax levied was	$914,376 96
The cost of instruction	711,643 46
The cost of school houses	275,541 05

The aggregate increase in the number of scholars was 29,293.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are 120 Colleges proper, 43 Theological, 17 Law and 37 Medical Schools. The number of volumes contained in the libraries of the Colleges is, as far as estimated from imperfect returns, 871,800. Of the Colleges 13 are under the direction of the Baptists, 8 under Episcopalians, 13 belong to the Methodists, and 11 to the Roman Catholic church.

Handle your tools without mittens—a cat in gloves catches no mice.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

FARMER OFFICE.—Subscribers to the Farmer, who have heretofore received their papers through the Janesville Post Office, and who have no boxes, will hereafter receive them at the Bookstore of Jouaneault, opposite the American. Mr. J. is authorized to receive payment on subscriptions.

REMARKS. — Communications of this kind are very gratifying to us, as they evince a desire for practical improvement among our readers, and also a willingness to impart knowledge to those whose opportunity for observation has been more limited. If our correspondents will make or procure accurate drawings of troublesome insects, or send us insects accompanied by a description, and as much of the history of the same, as they can get, we will engrave and publish them. The havoc made by insects in some localities, threatens almost the entire destruction of many products, and unless their ravages can be stayed, the farmer must abandon the cultivation of some most desirable fruits and vegetables. They create a new field for investigation, and those who have time and opportunity to observe their characters and habits, and recommend modes of extermination, will promote the cause of agriculture, by communicating the results of their observation. Much valuable information may thus be disseminated. The increase of these pests, demands a corresponding watchfulness to counteract the evil; and we need all the light we can get to aid us in the work.

We are gratified to learn that Dr. Harris is preparing for the press, a new edition of his Treatise on the "Insects of New England Injurious to Vegetation." We recommend those of our readers who wish for a work of a practical and scientific character, to possess themselves of a copy. Its suggestions if carried out in practice, will richly repay for purchasing and studying. We have not a copy of the work at present, but as soon as the new edition is issued, we intend to have one.—Any further communications from E. S. L. R., or of other persons of observation and experience will be well received; and we hope our friends will make free use of our columns to express their views and experience on this, or any other subject of interest and importance to agriculturists.

Will some of our readers who have experience answer our correspondent's querries about the Almond? Our own opinion is, that this climate is too cold to produce fruit, though the ornamental varieties flourish finely. The *Large Double Flowering*, and the *Dwarf Double Flowering* are both most beautiful shrubs. The one bearing large whitish flowers, and the other, small double pink blossoms—and are well worthy of cultivation in ornamental grounds.

☞ These remarks should have followed the communication of Mr. Richardson on page 161.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hons. Jas. D. Doty, Ben. C. Eastman and Wm. H. Seward, for sundry Congressional Documents. The speech of Hon. Wm. H. Seward upon intervention, and that of Hon. E. Newton of Ohio, on the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, we have read with much interest. They are short and to the point.

FEMALE LABOR.—Greeley writes of having seen women driving carts, upon the roads of Germany, in which men were asleep. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says he saw more than one woman, yoked in with a dog dragging a small cart between Munich and Dresden. Every where abroad women are doing the worst work of men, partly because of the absence of real and refined civilization. partly that men are drafted away to the army in such numbers that did not the females plow, hoe, and manure, famine and starvation would come. Nothing can be worse than the degraded, filthy labor of women witnessed upon the first landing in England, poor creatures groping with their naked hands among the dirt of the streets to find something to sell for enriching the soil. Such facts do not need comment.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—Take as much soft soap as will cover the thumb nail, and mix it with meal dough. Give it to the chicken at any stage of the disease. If this fails on the first application, it rarely does on the second. [American Farmer.

The most worthless of all family treasures are indolent females. If a wife knows nothing of domestic duties, she is not a help-mate, but an incumbrance.

CURE FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—The Southern Cultivator says: "A subscriber in Stewart Co., Ga., gives us, in a private letter, the following as a cure for colic in horses. He says it is a certain remedy; and as it is very simple, we advise our readers to try it, should they have occasion:

"'Mix equal measures of spirits of turpentine and whisky in a quart bottle; dilute with water, and drench. No after treatment is necessary. I have given this remedy with entire success and satisfaction.'"

ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—A writer in the Texas Ranger, gives an account of the successful treatment of some negroes, who had been poisoned with strychnine prepared for wolf bait. Melted hogs lard was administered to them freely after they had suffered in great agony for several hours, and immediate relief was the consequence. This is a valuable discovery.

Flax Cotton.—The right of using Claussen's method of preparing flax, has been purchased by parties in eight different states, and much attention is being given to the growth of flax. Mr. Ellsworth, formerly of the patent office in Washington, and now resident in the Wabash valley of Indiana, has sown five hundred acres with flaxseed; and Col. Baker of Illinois, is largely engaged both in the cultivation and preparation of the plant. [Exchange.

Gooseberry Pie.—Pick and wash the gooseberries, and stew them in just enough water to prevent their burning; when tender, and while hot, sweeten them with sugar, and let them stand until they become cold; then pour them into pie dishes lined with paste, dredge flour, and grate nutmeg upon them, cover them with some paste, wet and pinch together the edges of the pastes, cut a slit in the center of the cover through which the steam may escape, and bake 20 minutes.

How to Catch a Sheep.—In catching a sheep, never seize them by the wool on the back, as it hurts them exceedingly, and has, in some cases, been known to kill them, particularly in hot weather, if they are large and fat. Indeed, the best way is to avoid the wool altogether, and to accustom yourself to take them by the hind leg, or, what is still better, by the neck, placing one hand under the jaw, and the other at the back of the ears: by lifting up the head, a child may hold almost any sheep.

He that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night.

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economise his time.

The Family Visitor has been inadvertently overlooked or we should have spoken of its improved appearance before. A new volume is just commenced, with enlarged pages and a splended engraved *head*. It is an excellent journal, deserving a wide circulation. It is a Literary, Scientific and Agricultural paper, ably edited by M. C. Read assisted by the contributions of talented scientific men. Its *visits* will have an improving influence in the family circle. Published weekly at Cleveland and Hudson, Ohio, by Sawyer, Ingersoll & Co. At $1,50 per annum in advance to single subscribers; 8 copies for $10.00; 17 copies for $20,00.

The Dodge County Democrat. No. 1, Vol. 1, is on our table. It looks well, and we have no doubt will be well supported. R. B. Wentworth, Editor and Publisher, Juneau.

The Rock River Democrat, a new weekly paper just started in Rockford, Ill., by Benjamin Holt. Its appearance is neat. We wish it succes.

The German Paper, recently started in Racine, has been removed to Oshkosh.

Union of Papers in Madison.—The Argus and Democrat have been united and appear under the above title. Also the Statesman and Express are united in the Palladium.

Our limited space forbids more than a passing acknowledgement of numerous exchanges of merit. Several notices of periodical publications being unavoidably crowded out of this No. of the Farmer. We trust our friends will accept our apology.

The Horticulturist for June, interesting and instructive as ever is on our table.

The Western Horticultural Review for June, is received. Western Agriculturists and Horticulturists should patronize it. The Ohio Farmer & Mechanic's Assistant is occasionally received.—More frequent visits from so good a paper would be acceptable.

The Family Circle.—This exceedingly neat magazine, improves with age and fully sustains its former character. The embellishments in the current vol. are superior to those of any preceding volume, and form a very attractive feature in the work. It is published in New York by J. G. Reed —Terms, $1,00 per year.

Free Ferry.— The citizens of Prairie du Chien have established a free Ferry across the Mississippi at that point. This is a praiseworthy move; one which, we doubt not, will secure to that route a great accession of eastern emigration destined for Northern Iowa and also facilitate trade between the opposite sides of the river.

Coal Discovered.—The Lake Superior Journal says an extensive coal bed had been discovered in the vicinity of L'Ance Bay, and in the immediate vicinity of extensive iron mines. This is an important discovery which cannot but add to the wealth and business of that community.

New Potatoes.—Our thanks are due Mr. C. E. Hoyt of Emerald Grove for a basket of fine large new potatoes, presented us from his farm—the first we have seen or heard of in these 'diggins.' They don't eat bad after being confined to old "Fogies" for some weeks at a dollar a bushel. If any one can beat Mr. H. on raising new potatoes we would like to know it—that we would!!

Improved Stock.—Mr. A. P. Lyman has recently brought into the County, a full blooded Devon bull and cow, and a full blooded Durham bull and cow, bred by Mr. R. H. Van Rensalær and F. Roche, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y. He has also received a pair of Leicestershire, and a pair of Southdown sheep, full bloods. We have seen the stock. and we venture to say it is by far the best in the state. Mr. L. spent some days in search of

this stock, and those acquainted with the price of imported stock, will see at once that this purchase, together with the transportation, was attended with no inconsiderable expense, a sum that would astonish those in the habit of buying cattle for $20 or $25 a head.

The farmers now have an opportunity to improve their stock, and we confidently expect that Sheboygan County will produce more fine blooded cattle than any other in the State.

[Sheboygan Mercury.

This effort to introduce good stock into Sheboygan County, is commendable, and we hope the farmers in that region will not be slow to take advantage of the opportunity to improve their breed of neat cattle.

The example should be followed by other parts of our State, until improvement is visible on every farm. We hope to soon see the nondescript breed of cattle we have in this State numbered with the things that were.

M'KEY & BROTHER.—See the advertisement of M'Key & Brother. If you want to buy goods cheap and in endless variety, give them a call. They are in daily receipt of heavy invoices of new goods and styles—buy and sell for ready pay, believing in the old maxim—"a nimble sixpence is *better* than a slow shilling."

NEW SODA FOUNT.—Those who want a glass of soda of the first proof, will find it at the Philadelphia Drug Store, opposite the Stevens House. Mr. Ogilvie, the gentlemanly conductor of this establishment, has fitted up a new Soda Fount, with all its paraphanalia, in tip top style, including a catalogue of Syrups "to numerous to mention."

THE BADGER REAPER.—We would call the special attention of farmers to the advertisement of the Badger Reaping Machine. From the testimony we have received from a number of farmers in Wisconsin and Illinois, who have used them, we are strongly inclined to the opinion, that they are the best now in use. At the last Rock County Fair this Reaper received the *first premium*, and the *second*, at the State Fair, held at the same time; while the first premium was awarded to another. This reversal or difference of opinion, between the State and County Committees, we consider no disparagement to the Badger Reapers, as like decisions were made in regard to other things entered for premiums, at the same Fairs. It is a notorious fact, that many of the Committees of the State Society, were injudiciously selected. A member of one of them, remarked to us, that he knew no more of the relative merits of some articles upon which he passed, than the man in the moon.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c.—The attention of all, in want of such fixings, is directed to the advertisement of J. Turnbull, Racine, in our advertising department. Mr. T.'s facilities for procuring lumber, and manufacturing with the most improved machinery, enables him to turn out superior work, and sell at lower prices than any other establishment in the State. We would advise all, in want of anything in his line to give him a call, if they would consult their own interests.

PLANING MACHINE.—Call in at the next door, where you will find Thos. Harvey's Steam Planing Machine. You will find him at all times, prepared to sell you dressed flooring and siding, well seasoned, at about the same prices you can purchase it for in the rough, from the yards. It is economy to procure lumber dressed by machinery, as it is less expensive, better done, lighter to transport, and makes a better job when worked up.

OILS, PAINTS, &C.—Look out for 137 Main St., (our old head quarters,) where you will find Langlois on hand with as good a stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Window Shades, &c., &c., as the most fastidious need select from. Mr. L. is a practical painter, and understands how to select genuine articles in his line. He sells none other, and at low prices.

BADGER REAPERS.

THESE Reapers, in their form and the principles upon which they work, are the same as those manufactured by BARKER & LOVE in 1850, (which gave such general satisfaction,) varied where improvement was necessary, and

FULLY TESTED

in dry and wet grain since those variations were made, performing to the satisfaction of all present.

The undersigned has now on hand the above Reapers at the old Foundry in Beloit, which he offers for sale on liberal terms, either for cash or approved credit.

THEY WILL BE WARRANTED

to do as good work in all respects as any other machine in use, and no pay will be expected unless they thus perform.

Those who wish an article of the kind will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined that ☞ *no one who buys of him shall be dissatisfied.*

Beloit, June, 1852. P. A. ORTON.

V. JOUANNEAULT'S
FRENCH VARIETY STORE.

Corner opposite the American House, Janesville, Wis.

V. J. Keeps constantly on hand a nice and cheap assortment of school books and new publications, plain and fancy stationary, musical instruments, jewelry, perfumery, cutlery, combs, and brushes of all kinds. Games and toys, also gloves, suspenders, cravats, handkerchiefs, thread, silk, buttons in great variety. Ribbons, fans, laces—cigars, tobacco, candies, blacking, matches; in a word, the best assortment of Yankee notions to be found in town. Give him a call, Ladies and Gentlemen even if you don't mean to buy; the Frenchman will feel happy to see you and show you his goods.

N. B. Cash for rags.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

M'KEY & BROTHER,

NEVER SURRENDER!!

50 *Thousand Dollars worth of New Goods Received within ten days.*

THE people of Janesville, are perhaps the most fortunate of any in Wisconsin. The system of low prices adopted and carried out by the undersigned from the commencement of their business to the present time, has been of incalculable benefit to all who have had the wisdom to reap its advantages. "Solitary and alone" have we set the ball in motion which has produced the great revolution in prices throughut the whole state. The tact and ability with which our extensive and daily increasing business is managed, has been the subject of remark in the mercantile circles of the largest towns in the state, until the names of M'KEY & BROTHER, have become as familiar as household words, in all quarters. The great secret of our success is the fact that

WE BUY FOR CASH,

Which gives us an advantage of from 25 to 50 per cent over those who buy on credit. We live cheaper than our competitors, which of course, enables us to sell cheaper. We do

A LARGER BUSINESS,

Which is another substantial reason why we can afford goods Cheaper than small Dealers. Our customers, too, are of the substantial character—the bone and sinew of the country. We can say, *emphatically*, no establishment in this state, *ever had such customers.* The exquisite taste exhibited in the selection of our

Dress Goods,

Is another powerful attraction to our establishment. Thus we go on "conquering and to conquer," while our competitors are driven, like feathers in a gale, every few months adding new recruits to the "combined forces," until their name is now "Legion." Now to the conclusion of this matter—we are in receipt of the

LARGEST STOCK OF SPRING GOODS!

ever brought into Wisconsin. Comprising a variety unequalled by any former purchases. The narrow limits of an advertisement wil not admit of a description. The stock must be seen to be appreciated. *We* are prepared to show the following:

100 pieces Dress Silks, all colors, at 68 cents, in other stores, $1.

50 pieces Black do at 50 cts., mind that Ladies.

500 pieces assorted shaded Poplins, at 28 cents, cost to import 45 cts.

500 pieces Summer De Laines, 6 to 11 cts., in other stores, 18 to 25 cts.

500 pieces Barege de Laines, all new styles, cheaper than in any other store in the world.

10,000 yards Printed Lawns, from 6¼ cts. upwards.

10,000 yards Calicoes, from 3 cents, up.

A general assortment of

Black, Blue, Green, Brown and Olive, French Broad Cloths, from 75 cents to $3 per yard.

100 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 15 cts. per yard.

100 pieces Sheeps Gray at 37½ cts., worth 75 cts.

500 pieces assorted summer Stuffs, for Coats, Pants, Vestings, &c.

1000 Ladies' Bonnets cheaper than any house in America.

3000 yards Ribbons.

500 dozen Handkerchiefs, warranted all linen at 6c.

Together with a general assortment of Gloves, Collars, Edgings, and Insertings, Sleeves, Laces of all kinds, also a large assortment of Jewelry, Boots, Shoes, Paper Hangings, Crockery, and a large stock of Domestic Goods,

Together with 1000 to 3000 other articles too numerous to mention.

A WORD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PEDDLERS.

We will sell you goods for cash cheaper than any other firm, in this State or Illinois. *To Milliners*, we have a complete assortment of Millinery Goods of the most modern fabrics and styles, pattern Hats, Cloaks and Dresses, Laces, Crapes, Tarlatan, Straw Trimmings, and braids, Rattans, covered whalebones shapes and crowns, which we will guarantee to sell to the trade at the lowest prices for cash.

☞ One of the firm will devote his whole time to the purchasing of goods this season so the customers will have the advantages of every fall in the market.

Remember the Place, first door North of Sanborn's Drug Store, Main Street.

M'KEY & BRO.

Janesville, July, 1852.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page.

Things in Illinois.—Raising Calves 145

Remarks on the Nutritive value of the Corn Cob.—A Remedy for Worms in Sheep 146

Motion of Sap in Trees.....147

Grade or Subsoil Plow, [illustrated.]—Double Fruitage.—Poultry and Eggs.....149

Elements of Plants.....150

Patent Indestructible Water Pipes, [Illustrated.]—Roman Markets.....151

The Guinea Hen or Pintado. — Telling the Truth 152

The Horse—Want of Appetite.—Fruit Trees. 153

Superficial Farming.—New Virtue in Coffee.—My Favorite Manures.—Cochineal 154

Novel Employment of India Rubber.—A Short Lecture to Young Men and to Young Women, too 155

HORTICULTURE.

Brief Horticultural Notes—No. 6.....156

Burnt Bones for the Pear Tree. — Quinces Love Salt.—Potash a Proper Food for Grape Vines.—Mulching Tomatoes.—Leaf Blight on the Pear and Plum.—Louise Bonne of Jersey.—Caution in Applying Salt to Fruit Trees.—Grafting Vines. 157

Budding or Inoculating, [illustrated.] 158

Fresh Manure not Good for the Vine.....159

Flute Budding and Annular Budding, [illustrated.]—Pruning and Budding Knives, [illustrated.]—Grease Your Trees 160

Communications 161

Chickens *vs* the Curculio.—Chidham Wheat.—Rain Water the Purest in Nature.....162

Manufacture of Zinc Paints in New Jersey.—Noiseless Carriage Wheels and Horse Shoes.163

EDUCATIONAL.

School Celebrations.— Pennsylvania Common Schools.—Education in the United States ...164

EDITOR'S TABLE. 165